

# National parks

May/June 83



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## Commentary

### Rededication

Nineteen eighty-two was a year of transformation for the National Parks & Conservation Association. We can attribute this turnabout to one event and our transformation to one cause. But, as we assess where we are going, we should understand why we are where we are.

Since 1919, NPCA has evolved as a force for the creation and protection of the world's first and finest national park system. Our success was not easily won, as the archives of the Association reveal. We were blessed with an honorable purpose, worthy associates, and dedicated public leaders who over-rode the ill of those with less character. We spread out to a broader conservation agenda in the 1960s and 1970s as we sensed success with that original objective.

In 1981, the event that awakened us was the course of an Administration that not only did not care about our nation's conservation agenda but in fact saw it as the antithesis of their vision of the way things should be. This anticonservation philosophy was not a Republican or Democratic party distinction but rather the attitude of this President and his Secretary of the Interior in particular.

In response, our Association has reassessed its vision through the selfless commitment of its trustees and has concluded that our goal is right, that we must hold true to that goal, and that we must seek new means of achieving that goal—from land trusts to lawsuits, from music to media.

But the cause for the clarity of the vision, for the transformation to our original purpose, was the will of our members. They first saw the need to refocus on the national parks and equivalent reserves. They first wrote of their sense of concern. We can ask for no greater source for rededication than the expression of the will of our members.

—Paul C. Pritchard  
President

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## Editor's Note

As you will see, 1982 was a challenging and exciting year for NPCA. NPCA's annual accounting of its financial status and its accomplishments during the past year leads off this issue of the magazine (p. 8).

A special section on national parks around the world makes clear that the conflict between development and protection of natural and cultural resources is a worldwide dilemma and is increasing in urgency.

The keynote essay by Dr. Kathleen Shea Abrams places our National Park System in a worldwide context (p. 14). Next, Napier Shelton reports on the themes addressed at the World National Parks Congress in October 1982 (p. 16). NPCA was represented at that conference by its president, Paul C. Pritchard, who saw firsthand the important role private conservation organizations play in protecting national parks (p. 21). Mike Frome's travels to national parks in many foreign countries confirm Pritchard's findings (p. 22).

Gordon Grant takes readers on a vicarious journey to the roof of the world in Nepal's spectacular Sagarmatha National Park (p. 24), and we present our observations and a photo portfolio from a visit to Kenya (p. 28).

We hope the information and hints on pages 33 and 34 will help make your national park trips this year the best ever. Our new Photo Tips department (p. 35) tells you how to be prepared to capture on film memorable moments in the parks.

Finally, don't miss Members Corner for information of special benefit to NPCA members, or NPCA Report and The Latest Word for news about conservation issues affecting the national parks.—EHC

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**COVERS** Front, Masai giraffe; back, waterbuck; by Eugenia Horstman Connally  
Masai giraffes silhouetted against the base of Mount Kilimanjaro scrutinize visitors to Amboseli National Park in southern Kenya; in northern Kenya a male waterbuck rests in the shade in Buffalo Springs Game Reserve. (See p. 28.)

National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service—is an independent, private, nonprofit, public service organization, educational and scientific in character. Its responsibilities relate primarily to protecting, promoting, and enlarging the National Park System, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the National Park Service while functioning as a constructive critic. Life memberships are \$1000. Annual membership dues, which include a \$7 subscription to *National Parks*, are \$200 Sustaining, \$100 Supporting, \$50 Contributing, \$25 Cooperating, and \$18 Associate. Student memberships are \$13. Single copies are \$3. Contributions and bequests are needed to carry on our work. Dues in excess of \$7 and contributions are deductible from federal taxable incomes, and gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail member-

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## Members Corner

Get ready to tour some of the most scenic national parks in the system with NPCA. Members and their guests are invited to join us for a variety of exciting and educational national park tours.

**The River of No Return Wilderness, July 22–29.** Spend eight days journeying through the great canyon of the Wild and Scenic Salmon River in Idaho. Grand Canyon Dories takes us through spectacular white-water, calm, scenic stretches, and abundant wildlife habitats. This trip has it all: spy out bears, bighorn, deer, elk, and eagles; camp on pristine beaches; fish for trout and bass; work up a healthy appetite for hearty meals; explore long-abandoned gold mines; and follow Indian trails. Space is limited to 25. The \$596 cost includes transportation from Lewiston, Idaho, or Missoula, Montana; river trip meals; boats;

waterproof bags; an NPCA escort; and the best guides and interpreters on the river. (Children under 16 get 25 percent off; and complete camping outfits can be rented for \$4 per day.) For reservations, write NPCA Tour, Grand Canyon Dories, P.O. Box 3029N, Stanford, CA 94305. **Great Smoky Mountains, August 28 to September 1.** NPCA offers six days and five nights at the Cataloochee Ranch adjacent to Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Ride horseback, hike, swim, play tennis, tour the park, relax, or join us for a one-day whitewater raft trip. In the Great Smoky Mountains—an International Biosphere Site—you can wander among the varied and luxuriant flora of one of the oldest uplands on earth. The \$400 cost includes previously mentioned activities, three fine meals a day, NPCA escort, taxes, tips—even a square dance. For more information write NPCA Public Affairs, 1701 18th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. **Canyonlands and Slickrock Country, September 4–9.** Surely one of

the most intriguing, wondrous places on earth is the canyon and slickrock country of the Southwest. NPCA takes you there on a six-day tour through Arches, Canyonlands, and Mesa Verde national parks. Delicate Arch, Island in the Sky, and canyon country's red rock spires may be familiar photographic images; but nothing can match seeing nature's finest sculptures for yourself. In addition to geologic beauty, we'll find delicate primroses and strawberry cacti—a plant-lover's paradise amidst the starkest of backdrops. Our tour will combine a few nights of camping with a few nights in comfortable hotels. We'll examine ancient Indian ruins and speak with park superintendents and experts about threats to these sensitive parks. The \$600 cost includes roundtrip transportation from Grand Junction, Colorado; most meals; guides; accommodations; entrance fees; guest experts; and NPCA escort. Write NPCA Tour, P.O. Box 1206N, 452 N. Main St., Moab, UT 84532. Space is limited, so act soon.

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# Feedback

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

## Exotic Idea

I found "Exotics in the Parks" [January/February 1983] very informative. Am I to conclude, however, that no successful introduction of exotics or endangered species has taken place within our parks? Why, for instance, can't the severely endangered snow leopard be introduced into Glacier National Park?

James G. Sanderson  
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Because snow leopards are not native to that region. —Ed.

I really liked your articles on "Exotics in the Parks" and "Mono Lake" [January/February 1983]. Keep up

the good work and also include some articles on foreign parks. Keep the cover of something that reflects the beauty of nature.

Dave Koenig  
Chico, California

## Hawaii Idyll

When I hiked within the Kilauea caldera of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, I experienced feelings similar to those of Melinda Allan (January/February issue). Venturing into areas rarely explored by tourists—I didn't see anyone for hours—my sense of adventure was gradually replaced by uneasiness and fear. After all, I was walking upon the forces that shaped the Islands. Hawaii has natural wonders in its beautiful coastlines and tropical rain forests, but they all paled after experiencing Kilauea Volcano.

Neil Nissenbaum  
Bronx, New York

## A Matter of Greed

As I read Meredith Wiltsie's "Mono Lake's Vanishing Act" in the Jan-

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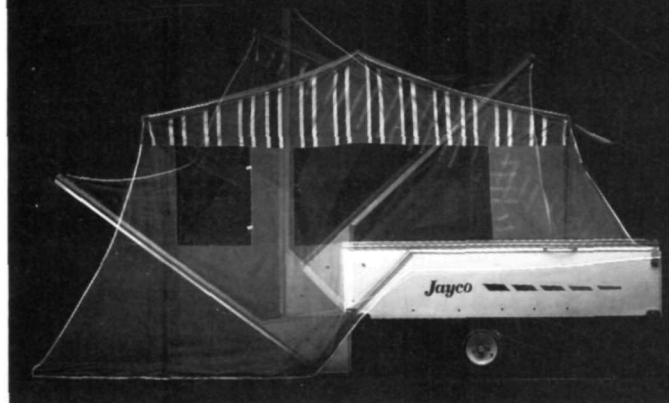
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IC 011 NP5/83

uary/February issue, I could not help but think, "Oh no, not again." Anything worth keeping in this world is being gobbled up. The surprising and sad part of this issue is how many lives are being affected.

I do not feel we need to destroy another earthly heaven just because we want to feel "all the comforts of home." I also know there is no easy solution. But Mono Lake's fate is being determined by greed and wastefulness rather than by real environmental shortages.

*Vickie Martin*  
*Collegedale, Tennessee*

### Eastern Parks

As a transplanted New Englander, I feel a need to remark on the shortage of articles on eastern national parks. If only to point out the tiny amount of land in the East that is protected, please devote more time and space there. The mere population density should indicate an interested readership—and protection of the remaining acreage there needs to be a priority.

*J.S. Hall*  
*San Rafael, California*

I would like to inform you that the Draft General Management Plan for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield near Atlanta, Georgia, will be coming up soon. I am deeply concerned that the park's historic values may be compromised in favor of too much and the wrong kinds of recreation.

Kennesaw is in a heavily developed urban area and suffers from encroachment on all sides. It is the only significant area we have left of the Atlanta Campaign. It retains about 12 of the original 130 miles of field fortifications, which were dug in Cobb County in 1864. These are the best examples of extant Civil War field fortifications in the country. Kennesaw Mountain is irreplaceable; if any part is destroyed, it is gone forever.

*Retha W. Stephens*  
*Marietta, Georgia*

*We agree. See the NPCA Report, page 38. —Ed.*

### Behind the Scenes

I am a subscriber to your excellent publication. However, I notice one glaring fault. Why is it you never write articles highlighting the excellent maintenance crews that bear the primary responsibility for keeping our national parks in such excellent shape? No one denies the importance of rangers and interpretive personnel to the safety and enjoyment of our parks, but how many are aware of the rigorous maintenance work that goes on behind the scenes?

*William M. Pierce*  
*Cleveland Heights, Ohio*

My wife Barbara and I have recently concluded an extensive trip to the national parks. In no way can a picture duplicate the experience of sensing these spectacles. One must feel the texture of rock and flower, stand in awe at the sight of our highest mountains and deepest canyons, taste the cold and refreshing water of rivers and streams still unpolluted, and listen to the wondrous silence, broken only by that which is nature's.

There was another feature of our national parks that also impressed us—the people of the National Park System. We observed a genuine cordiality and sincerity. To all the people of our National Park System—thank you for caring.

*Ray Schenke*  
*Garden City Park, New York*

It was particularly fitting that your first issue in 1983 should have such excellent coverage of the Volunteers-in-Parks and Student Conservation Association programs. Over half of the interpretive division staff at Zion is non-Park Service. The only visitor center in the park is operated nearly 70 percent of the time by other-than-federal employees. The article by Marjorie Corbett about her experiences with Dunbar and Alice Susong was so precise in capturing their personalities it was like having two good friends in my presence.

*Victor Jackson*  
*Chief Naturalist*  
*Zion National Park, Utah*

# Bookshelf

**\*Private Options: Tools and Concepts for Land Conservation**, by Montana Land Reliance and Land Trust Exchange (Covelo, California: Island Press, 1982), 292 pages, \$25.00 paperback. A compendium of information from two conferences that seeks to define the role of private land trusts in conservation. This document reveals the dedication of land trusts in the fight to save scenic lands and open space. The first of two sections zeroes in on practical skills like marketing, managing, estate planning, and setting up easements. In an impressive display of land trust legerdemain, the organizations seem to dispel each preservation problem with an array of fresh new solutions. The latter section concentrates on the ideals, the landscapes, and the political experiences central to the struggle. The book concludes that activists must work together to gain clout on the national level. *Private Options* is a useful introduction to preservation of private lands by private means.

**A Field Guide to the Grand Canyon**, by Stephen Whitney (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1982), 320 pages, \$22.50 cloth, \$12.50 paperback. Stephen Whitney's comprehensive guide covers all the information a visitor could need on a trip to the Grand Canyon. Special chapters on geography, climate, plant and animal communities, human history, and geology give useful background information on the area. Other chapters offer tips on traveling in the park, useful publications, and safety precautions. Whether you are planning a trip to the Grand Canyon or just want to learn more about this region, Whitney's guide is a must.

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#### Oceania and Australasia

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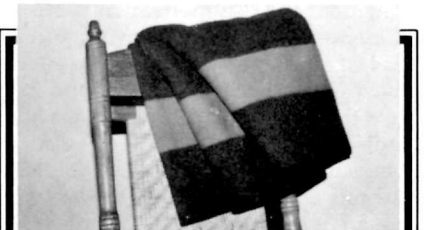
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# NPCA ANNUAL REPORT—1982: PROTECTING PARKLANDS

## Natural Areas

In 1982, the House of Representatives took the first, critical steps to protect our national parks from the thousands of threats identified by NPCA in recent years. After extensive hearings, in which witnesses from among NPCA's growing network of grassroots activists laid out the problems facing our national parks, the House passed the National Park Protection and Resources Management Act of 1982. This bill, which would resolve many threats to the parks, died in the Senate. It has, however, already been re-introduced in the House.

NPCA also exerted tremendous energy during the past year to protect the Clean Air Act. We emphasized the sections of the law that concern visibility and the prevention of significant deterioration. Despite a combined attack from the Administration and some industry groups, NPCA and others in the National Clean Air Coalition successfully defended the Clean Air Act and will continue the defense of this strong law throughout the reauthorization process.

Congress passed a number of park bills last year in which NPCA was involved. These included measures to improve the boundary of Isle au Haut in Acadia National Park; to designate wilderness in Cumberland Island National Seashore; and to establish a visitor facility fund, which would earmark the franchise fees collected from concessioners for the maintenance of park buildings.

NPCA participated in several successful lawsuits in 1982, including two against the National Park Service (NPS). One forces the NPS to remove a facility from Mammoth Cave National Park that was polluting the cave system; the other requires the NPS to improve the environmental compatibility of the ski area in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

We sued the Environmental Protection Agency for failing to enforce the visibility regulations of the Clean Air Act; and we came to the defense of the National Park Service in their lawsuit to remove feral burros from Bandelier National Monument. We also are involved in a lawsuit to keep over-sand vehicles from damaging Cape Cod National Seashore.

Battles with the Interior Department over fundamental changes in national park policy raged throughout the year. The Department wanted to allow more

mining in the parks by weakening certain regulations. Interior Secretary James Watt and the Office of Management and Budget tried to divest the National Park System of urban parks and many smaller units of the system. NPCA fought against both these attempts.

At the end of 1982, we were confronted with an effort by the Alaskan senators to open up twelve million acres of new national parkland in Alaska to sport hunting. NPCA will contest this major assault on our national parks in Alaska throughout 1983.

## Cultural Resources

Cultural issues were a focus for NPCA in 1982. Together with individuals and other organizations, we provided a stronger voice and a broader constituency for NPS cultural resources. At the House of Representatives oversight hearings on the "State of the Parks," two panels—composed of experts from the fields of archeology, history, historic architecture, and curation—testified on behalf of the NPS cultural resources.

The concerns expressed by the panel members were substantiated a few months later by the NPS itself. In April 1982, "Threats to Cultural Resources," a long-awaited report that had been requested by Congress, detailed the grim facts.

The individuals who testified at the hearings are members of the Cultural Resources Coalition. This coalition, which was organized by NPCA, met several times with the director of the NPS to discuss the Historic American Buildings Survey, the interpretive program at Manassas National Battlefield Park, and other issues. In addition, the Cultural Resources Coalition continues to provide a forum for the exchange of views and ideas.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Council, sponsored by NPCA and composed of citizen representatives, met several times in 1982 to review the needs and accomplishments of the 27 national parks in that region. NPS representatives attended each meeting and encouraged the spirited discussions that took place. Council members made numerous recommendations for these parks, which are overwhelmingly cultural in nature, and came out in strong support of the Park Protection Act.

Congressional sponsors—with the

backing of NPCA and others—passed legislation that secures precise boundaries and important additions for Saratoga National Historical Park.

## Budget and Land Acquisition

Once again, the federal government faced a tight budget. With redoubled effort by NPCA, however, the National Park Service was apportioned a relatively healthy budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 1983.

The budget proposed by the Administration requested more funds for maintenance and construction and less for land acquisition. For years NPCA has called for more operating funds—but not at the expense of acquisition.

In 1982, the big fight was over funds for land acquisition. As it did the year before, Congress appropriated more than three times as much money as the Reagan Administration requested: \$227 million as opposed to the Administration's \$68 million for FY 1983. Although NPCA and other conservation organizations had argued for \$400 million, \$227 million is an adequate sum in times of tight budgets. Of this \$227 million, \$75 million will be available as matching grants to states to plan, acquire, and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Congress also provided a slight increase—\$25 million—over the amount requested by the Administration for the NPS operating budget. Included in that increase is \$10 million more than the Administration requested for managing park resources—an increase that NPCA has argued for consistently.

Although Congress appropriated land acquisition funds for FY 1983, the Administration, with a few exceptions, stopped buying designated parkland for the National Park System in September 1982. The excuse for this action is that land protection plans must be completed before the NPS is allowed to acquire any more parkland. Apparently, if the Administration cannot convince Congress to cut off funding, it will slow down acquisition through bureaucratic means, which could constitute illegal impoundment of funds.

## Carrying Capacity

NPCA made significant progress on our carrying capacity project this past year.

*Continued on page 12*

## Comments on NPCA's 1982 Financial Report

The National Parks & Conservation Association is again pleased to report to its members and supporters that we have had another successful year thanks to your concern and care for the parks. NPCA's income increased by \$260,000 over 1981, primarily because of bequests, dues, and grants.

NPCA's membership increased from 33,135 to 38,101 for the period ending December 31, 1982. We received several substantial bequests in 1982 from people whose thoughtfulness in including NPCA in their wills allowed us to increase our program activity. In the second year of our Corporate Sponsor program, we doubled the number of sponsors, increasing from six to twelve.

NPCA continued work on several restricted grants, including tallgrass prairie preservation, the National Park Action Project, carrying capacity, awards program, and Threatened Park Facility Fund. We had several new restricted grants that allowed us to hire a Utah representative for the most threatened group of parks in the system, conduct a petition drive in many national parks, work toward cleaner air in the parks, produce a slide show in conjunction with the Garden Club of America, and establish the National Park Trust.

We thank all of you for your continued support to provide protection of America's cultural and natural heritage as represented in the National Park System.

## National Parks & Conservation Association Financial Report—1982

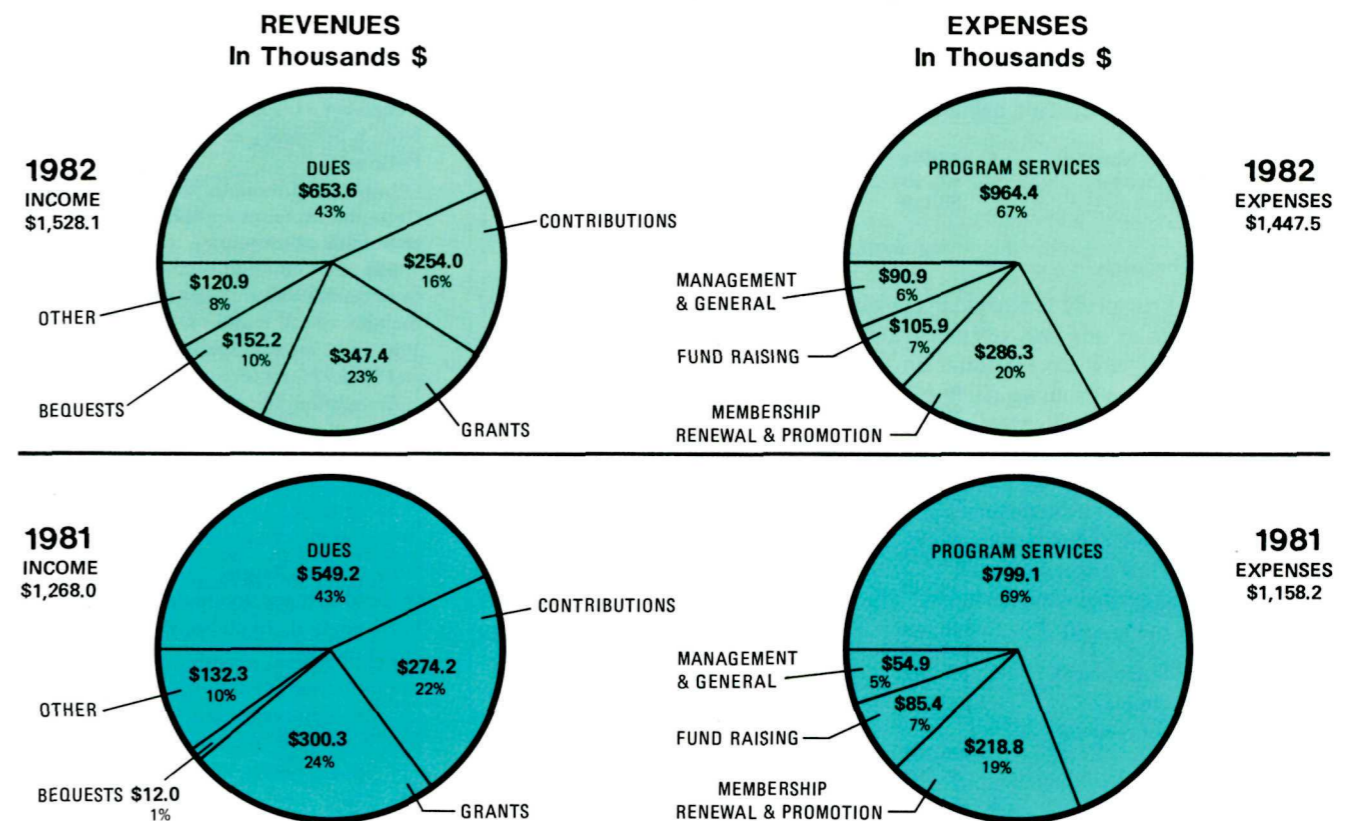


Chart by James F. O'Brien, © NPCA



NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION  
Financial Statements—December 31, 1982  
Balance Sheet

ASSETS	December 31	
	1982	1981
Cash		
Checking account	\$ 96,307	\$104,295
Interest bearing accounts	255,657	202,400
Accounts receivable	144	13,555
Accrued interest receivable	5,573	3,713
Inventory	3,186	7,005
Investments—at book value (Note 1b)	237,346	198,351
Prepaid expenses	6,126	9,490
Fixed assets (Note 2)	248,908	254,122
Other assets	10,226	11,969
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$863,473</b>	<b>\$804,900</b>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 53,021	\$ 72,877
Notes payable (Note 3)	495,307	499,467
Employees' payroll taxes withheld	3,707	1,513
Accrued expenses	4,301	4,500
Total liabilities	556,336	578,357
Fund balances (see below)		
Unrestricted funds	154,593	48,393
Restricted funds	152,544	178,150
Total fund balances	307,137	226,543
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$863,473</b>	<b>\$804,900</b>

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances

	Year Ended December 31			
	1982		1981	
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total	Total
Revenue				
Membership dues (Note 1d)	\$ 653,594	\$ —	\$ 653,594	\$ 549,164
Other operating income	62,795	—	62,795	73,576
Investment income	58,119	—	58,119	58,588
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	—	—	—	( 7)
Contributions, bequests and grants	563,971	189,650	753,621	586,713
Total revenues	1,338,479	189,650	1,528,129	1,268,034
Expenditures				
Program services:				
Natural resources	62,630	22,561	85,191	
Cultural resources	40,700	5,165	45,865	
Urban parks and recreation	29,325	4,500	33,825	
Grassroots activities	40,838	86,240	127,078	See Note 5
NPS budget and land acquisition	30,854	3,000	33,854	
Carrying capacity	29,972	18,044	48,016	
Field program	92,875	53,008	145,883	
Public education	421,954	22,738	444,692	
Total program services	749,148	215,256	964,404	799,117
Supporting services:				
Management and general	90,885	—	90,885	54,872
Fund raising	105,885	—	105,885	85,435
Membership development	286,361	—	286,361	218,803
Total supporting services	482,531	—	482,531	359,110
Total expenditures	1,232,279	215,256	1,447,535	1,158,227
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	106,200	( 25,606)	80,594	109,807
Fund balances January 1	48,393	178,150	226,543	116,736
Fund balances December 31	\$ 154,593	\$ 152,544	\$ 307,137	\$ 226,543

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION  
Statement of Functional Expenditures  
Year Ended December 31, 1982  
(With Comparative Totals for 1981)

	Program Services						Supporting Services			1982 Total	1981 Total		
	Natural Resources	Cultural Resources	Urban Parks and Recreation	Grassroots Activities	NPS Budget and Land Acquisition	Carrying Capacity	Field Program	Public Education	Management and General			Fund Raising	Membership Development
Membership solicitations, renewal, maintenance and contribution drive	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 61,793	\$ —	\$ 30,662	\$248,733	\$ 341,188	\$ 254,128
Magazine publishing and related costs	—	25,836	—	—	—	—	—	158,431	—	—	—	158,431	154,306
Salaries	34,761	1,912	18,789	50,732	19,259	22,547	70,461	117,904	44,625	41,337	23,486	469,737	369,457
Payroll taxes	2,573	—	1,391	3,755	1,426	1,669	5,216	8,728	3,303	3,060	1,739	34,772	27,663
Hospitalization insurance and retirement contribution	2,957	—	1,598	4,316	1,638	1,918	5,994	10,030	3,796	3,517	1,999	39,961	31,188
Travel	4,216	—	1,686	9,272	958	5,511	17,516	10,059	11,255	2,503	289	65,022	57,430
Meetings and receptions	584	—	315	852	323	378	1,183	1,979	749	694	394	7,885	7,382
Publications and reprints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,382	489
Publicity	550	—	298	803	305	357	1,116	1,867	707	654	372	7,438	8,201
Professional services	21,879	—	—	32,956	—	4,000	—	12,000	8,685	7,000	—	86,520	34,635
Office supplies	624	464	337	910	345	405	1,264	2,115	801	742	420	8,427	7,140
Telephone, telegraph, and delivery expense	2,229	1,657	1,205	3,253	1,235	1,446	4,518	7,560	2,861	2,650	1,505	30,119	19,138
Office postage	596	443	322	870	330	387	1,814	2,022	765	709	405	8,663	11,191
Building occupancy expenses	2,399	1,783	1,297	3,502	1,329	1,556	4,863	8,138	3,080	2,853	1,621	32,421	22,607
Interest expenses	5,439	4,042	2,940	7,938	3,013	3,528	11,025	18,448	6,982	6,468	3,674	73,497	73,828
Other expenses	6,222	4,810	3,559	7,683	3,603	4,209	20,585	21,687	3,068	2,842	1,615	79,883	52,128
Depreciation—Office furniture and equipment (Note 1c)	162	120	88	236	90	105	328	549	208	194	109	2,189	2,355
Contribution to Turkey Run Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,961
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$85,191</b>	<b>\$45,865</b>	<b>\$33,825</b>	<b>\$127,078</b>	<b>\$33,854</b>	<b>\$48,016</b>	<b>\$145,883</b>	<b>\$444,692</b>	<b>\$90,885</b>	<b>\$105,885</b>	<b>\$286,361</b>	<b>\$1,447,535</b>	<b>\$1,158,227</b>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:  
December 31, 1982

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Investments: Investments are carried at cost or at market value on the date received from the donors. Fair market value at December 31, 1982 and 1981 was approximately \$270,321 and \$218,775, respectively.

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

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

Note 2. Fixed Assets

Original cost and accumulated depreciation of fixed assets at December 31, 1982 and 1981 are as follows:

	1982	1981
Land	\$ 66,470	\$ 66,470
Office building	265,173	263,860
Office furniture and equipment	68,648	65,012
	333,821	328,872
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(151,383)	(141,220)
	182,438	187,652
Fixed assets—		
Depreciated cost	\$248,908	\$254,122

Depreciation charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 1982 and 1981 was \$10,163 and \$10,240, respectively.

Note 3. Note Payable

The note payable at December 31, 1982, consisted of a \$495,307 mortgage note payable \$6,307 per month, including interest at 14.75%, secured by a deed of trust on the Association's land and building.

Note 4. Pension Plan

The Association has a non-contributory pension plan covering all full-time employees and it is the Association's policy to fund the cost as it accrues, which was \$17,708 and \$18,259 for 1982 and 1981, respectively.

Note 5. Change in Accounting Presentation

For the year ended December 31, 1982, the Association allocated its expenses to the various program services in a different manner and in greater detail than in previous years. It was not practical to restate the prior year's financial statements and, accordingly, the program service expenses for the year ended December 31, 1981, are presented in the Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances in total on a comparable accounting basis.

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of  
National Parks and Conservation Association

We have examined the balance sheet of National Parks and Conservation Association as of December 31, 1982 and 1981 and the related statement of revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of National Parks and Conservation Association at December 31, 1982 and 1981 and the results of its operations for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Thomas Havey & Co.

Washington, D.C.  
February 23, 1983

*Continued from page 8*

The purpose of the project is to create a consistent process by which park managers can determine the amount of visitor use a national park can withstand before resources are degraded or visitor experience is diminished.

In May 1982, NPCA awarded a contract to three scientists from the University of Maryland to develop a carrying capacity process. In addition, a panel of seven carrying capacity experts is advising the team. During the first phase of the contract, the team compiled and analyzed an extensive bibliography of recreational carrying capacity literature. Drawing upon this bibliography, the team is now drafting a plan for evaluating and managing visitation. The plan will be tested in several units of the National Park System this summer.

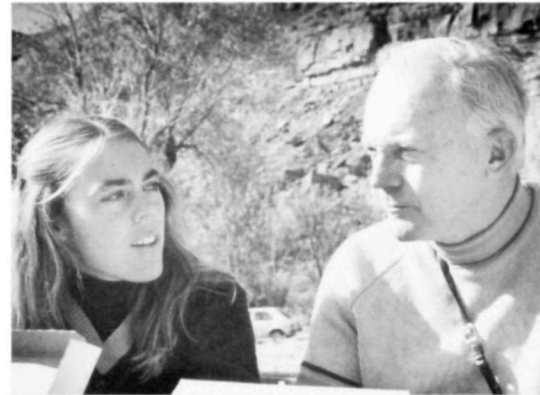
#### Field Activities: Southwest

Field assignments in the Southwest and California kept NPCA's regional representative on a nonstop schedule in 1982. Our Southwest representative's activities included:

- Twice explaining to congressional committees NPCA's opposition to extending the livestock grazing phase-out in Capitol Reef National Park.
- Inspecting Redwood National Park and adjacent state parks, and viewing the National Park Service's multimillion-dollar Redwood Creek Valley watershed rehabilitation program.
- Investigating the site of Cal-Nickel Corporation's proposed Gasquet Mountain strategic alloying metals mine and processing plant near the northern end of Redwood National Park—a project that could result in damage to the park's air and water.
- Starting an ongoing series of field tours and meetings among uranium company officials, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff, and regional representatives of other leading environmental groups in the Arizona Strip area. The hope is to resolve conflicts between potential BLM wilderness areas and areas near the Grand Canyon and Lake Mead where uranium exploration and mining activities are increasing, such as parts of Kanab Creek Canyon and the Grand Wash Cliffs.
- Investigating areas in Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks proposed for concession development, plus several



Paul C. Pritchard (center) at Bali, by Napier Shelton



Terri Martin (left) and Rep. Seiberling in Zion, by Kris Dangerfield



Mary Carroll, NPCA Trustee (far left) and Laura Beaty, NPCA staff (far right) at Assateague, by Dama Rice

(private) inholdings, the prescribed burning in sequoia groves and chaparral, and Mineral King Valley, which was once threatened by a huge Disney resort proposal.

- Inspecting the site of the Public Service Company of New Mexico's (PNM) proposed 2,000-megawatt coal-fired power plant. The tour included the recently opened Bisti strip mine; the BLM's Bisti and De-na-zin wilderness study areas; the company's existing 2,000-megawatt San Juan power plant and strip-mining areas near Farmington; and two remote, spectacular pueblo ruins in Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

#### Field Activities: Utah

In May 1982, NPCA expanded its field operations by hiring a Utah representative and opening a field office in Moab, Utah.

We have forged a strong, working relationship with the Utah state govern-

ment and started an ongoing dialogue with the BLM and other federal agencies involved in the management of sensitive lands adjacent to the national parks in Utah. We have also helped to expand Utah's grassroots network, brought national park issues more into the public eye, and established ourselves as a credible and reliable source of information.

Last year, NPCA's main concern in Utah was the Department of Energy's (DOE) plan to site a high-level nuclear waste dump less than 4,000 feet from the boundary of Canyonlands National Park. NPCA quickly became the local expert on the issue and the key contact for media nationwide. We helped to initiate a legal appeal to stop the DOE from drilling near Canyonlands.

In August, NPCA and Friends of the Earth organized the Canyonlands Nuclear Waste Conference. The one-day seminar included speakers from a number of disciplines; it was followed by a field trip designed to provide informa-



Laura Beaty



T. Destry Jarvis

NPCA Photos



Russell D. Butcher



William C. Lienesch

**NPCA at work:** *Opposite, Paul C. Pritchard, President, listens attentively to another conferee at the World National Parks Congress in Bali; Utah representative Terri Martin discusses park threats with Rep. John F. Seiberling on a tour of Utah parks; Trustee Mary C. Carroll and staffer Laura Beaty inspect breakwater at Assateague with other members of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council. Above, NPCA staff members testify before Congress on (clockwise from top left) the Saratoga and Acadia boundaries, a landfill at Gateway, and grazing at Capitol Reef.*

tion to members of Congress, the state government, the press, and the general public.

Other NPCA issues, activities, and accomplishments in Utah include:

- Commenting on the suitability of BLM wilderness study areas (WSAs) adjacent to national parks in Utah. We brought press attention to Interior Secretary James Watt's elimination of thirteen WSAs adjacent to national parks in Utah.
- Providing verbal and written comment on Utah's proposed exchange of federal and state lands, known as Project Bold.
- Becoming increasingly involved in the management debate on the future of tar sand development in Utah. The Tar Sand Triangle is an especial focus because the area includes part of Glen Canyon National Recreational Area.
- Opposing Meadowlark Farm's plan to develop coal leases in the Henry Mountains, adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park. We have made inquiries into the

possibility of resolving this conflict by an exchange of Meadowlark's leases.

### Field Activities: Midwest

NPCA's Midwest activities have continued to focus on strategies for preserving remnants of the once-extensive tallgrass prairie. Specifically, our Midwest regional representative has been developing plans to help establish a locally based land trust, which would hold easements and, in some cases, manage the prairie lands of privately owned ranches in the Flint Hills of Kansas. Through education and demonstration, NPCA hopes to achieve a level of preservation for significant prairie resources as yet unmatched by any other protection technique.

### Grassroots

NPCA members continued to get involved in 1982. NPCA's recently organized National Park Action Project (NPAP) catalyzes grassroots support for the parks by working with individuals and organizations who are concerned about national parks in their particular areas. NPAP representatives, who now watch out for more than one-third of the 334 units in the National Park System, have been active in developing park management plans, investigating development on land adjacent to national parks, and thwarting off-road vehicle controversies.

More than two dozen NPAP representatives testified at congressional hearings about threats to the parks. Others participated in a series of grassroots leadership development conferences sponsored by NPCA and nine other organizations.

Through the Contact Program, NPCA members took part in a number of important issues. In response to NPCAlerts, Contacts wrote to congressional representatives and park officials about proposed changes in regulations governing trapping in parks, expansion of mining in Death Valley National Monument, and Administration recommendations to reduce funding for parkland acquisition. Enrollment in the Contact Program grew to 3,262 in 1982.

NPCA maintained its small but important cooperative program with local conservation organizations in 1982. Nineteen Associated Organizations are allied with us.

Almost every Garden Club of America

chapter nationwide participated in a grassroots education and action program in conjunction with NPCA. One member from each Garden Club chapter is appointed to alert fellow members to critical park issues. These 161 people received information from us about the Clean Air Act, the Park Protection Act, and other substantive matters.

In cooperation with the Garden Club of America, NPCA produced a popular slide/tape program about the National Park System, the philosophy of those who established it, and current threats.

### Urban Parks and Recreation

In many respects, 1982 was a difficult year for urban parks and recreation issues. Congress provided no new funds for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, which is designed to provide matching grants to help rehabilitate local recreation facilities. The cutoff of funds may signal the end of this much-needed program.

Some of the units of the National Park System near major metropolitan areas also faced serious problems. NPCA and other conservation organizations strongly support these areas. Unfortunately, Congress provided no new land acquisition funds for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (NRA), which has the largest amount of unacquired land of these areas.

Another of these parks was also seriously threatened. The National Park Service proposed cutting back the size of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia, from the congressionally authorized 6,300 acres to 3,500 acres. NPCA, other national groups, and conservationists in Georgia have strongly opposed the NPS proposal and have convinced nearly all of the members of Congress from that state to oppose the Administration.

The Chattahoochee proposal is yet another example of this Administration's disdain for urban units of the National Park System and the approaches it will use to cripple such areas. NPCA will continue to oppose all attempts by the Administration to weaken these parks.

With the support of our members, contributors, and friends, NPCA will continue to work for the preservation of the national parks and America's cultural and natural heritage.

At Everglades National Park a park interpreter leads a group of visitors down the Anhinga Trail boardwalk, pointing out a motionless alligator and an American egret stalking supper in the sawgrass. The visitors snap pictures and ask questions about the creatures they see. The interpreter responds to the questions and goes on to explain the surrounding habitat—the Everglades itself—necessary for understanding the Anhinga Trail's creatures. At Gettysburg National Military Park, interpretation of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address best occurs in the context in which Lincoln spoke—in the cemetery, overlooking the battlefield. At Redwood National Park, children and adults gather for a race and cheer on to victory the fastest banana slug, a large yellow-colored, shell-less snail found near the base of redwood trees. A park interpreter explains the context for understanding banana slugs—the redwood trees themselves. The context for interpretation helps the visitor to see beyond the obvious. Context provides a frame for the interpretive picture.

In 1973, when I visited my first national park, little in my background prepared me to appreciate more than the pretty scenery and friendly park personnel I encountered that day. Like other urban dwellers born and reared in cities distant from national parks, I had no special interest in parks other than as pretty places in the countryside. Since that visit, interpretive services have expanded my knowledge, kindled my interest, and increased my enjoyment at scores of national historic and natural parks. By means of guided walks, campground programs, interpretive signs, displays, brochures, and books, park interpretive services annually reach millions of visitors like me.

Principles of park interpretation are exportable. In 1982, the National Park Service sponsored an Interna-

# PARK INTERPRETATION: A World View

tional Workshop in Environmental Interpretation at Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, for park officials from eleven countries. Park personnel in other countries recognize that well-designed interpretive services can increase visitor enjoyment, reduce accident and injury rates by improving compliance with safety regulations, and encourage support for resource protection.

Some 2,400 parks and protected areas covering 3.7 million square kilometers now exist in 124 countries. The National Park Service's participation in the World Heritage Committee reinforces its role as a member of an international park community. The 21-member-nation World Heritage Committee has recognized more than 60 outstanding natural and cultural sites around the world as constituting a world heritage for all humankind. At the dedication of Mesa Verde National Park in 1981 as a World Heritage Site, NPS Director Russell Dickenson observed, "We must know far more about our world if we are to preserve it."

Yet, in the interpretation of our nation's parks, isolationism prevails. "Our world" seems to stretch no farther than our national boundaries and, sometimes, not even that far. Interpretation of our nation's parks is primarily done by Americans for

Americans. Thus, the current state of park interpretation can be better understood by considering its cultural context. The United States initiated the national park concept in the nineteenth century and has promoted this concept domestically and abroad ever since. "The United States, and particularly the NPS, is a world leader in the field of environmental interpretation," boasts a report in the December 1982 issue of the *Courier*, the official NPS newsletter. We Americans view our national parks with pride. We believe that our park system, like our nation, is the best in the world. Thus, we seldom question interpretive information about our parks that affirms our beliefs. The National Park Service, a product of our culture, projects its interpretive messages in culturally comfortable terms: "This park has the largest . . . , contains the best example of . . . , has the wildest . . . , is unlike any other in the world." And, truly, our parks stir feelings of wonder and awe. But so do parks and protected areas of other nations, such as Ecuador's Galápagos Islands National Park, Spain's Coto Doñana National Park, Australia's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Canada's Nahanni National Park, Nepal's Sagarmatha National Park, Namibia's Etosha National Park, and others. In fact,

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our national parks are part of a network of outstanding natural and historic areas throughout the world.

We Americans may learn more and enjoy more about our national parks by understanding their relationship to the rest of the world. The choice of a broader context for interpretation of our national parks can aid that process. At Mesa Verde National Park, for example, visitors learn how the Anasazi Indians, the "ancient ones," lived a thousand years ago. Visitors to the cliff dwellings, located hundreds of feet above the canyon floor and far from a reliable water supply, are struck by the arduous physical setting of the dwellings.

When I visited Mesa Verde, a visitor asked how the Anasazi managed routine personal hygiene in such difficult circumstances. The interpreter responded that the cliff dwellers fetched water in clay pots from springs located at some distance, and, therefore, their use of water was sparing. They probably bathed infrequently and deposited their wastes outdoors. The interpretive message was factually accurate, interesting—and incomplete. What it omitted was a broader context for understanding the ancient ones' living conditions. As historian Robin Winks of the NPS Advisory Board observed, the European contemporaries of the Anasazi were living under comparable conditions, typically hauling their water from a communal source, depositing their wastes outdoors, bathing rarely, and relying on fire for heat and light inside dark, cramped dwelling units. An appropriate context for understanding the eleventh century Anasazi may be the eleventh century European, so that visitors can comprehend the why of the Anasazi's difficult living conditions: that available technology shapes the ways that humans meet their physical needs, in the cliff-dwelling

of Mesa Verde and in the huts of Europe.

What can we learn about our own history by knowing of its relationship to the history of other countries? Interpretation of the settling of the American West at Scott's Bluff National Monument omits reference to another great frontier also settled in the nineteenth century primarily by European immigrants. That frontier was the Australian frontier. Visitors may appreciate the American frontier experience more fully by knowing of counterparts elsewhere in the world.

Not all interpretation of our national parks can—or should—accommodate a broader, world perspective. Some interpretation must be specific and explain banana slugs, battlefields, and alligators. Nonetheless, some must be broader. Migratory species most clearly demonstrate the value of a world view for understanding park resources.

Sea turtles, whales, and migratory fish observed in the territorial waters of the United States travel to the waters of other countries without regard for political boundaries. Efforts by Padre Island National Seashore to reintroduce the rare Atlantic Ridley sea turtle to the Texas coast rely on the cooperation of the Mexican government, which annually supplies several thousand turtle eggs for the reintroduction program. The hatchlings are released into the Texas surf. After migrating through international waters, the turtles are expected to return in several years to deposit their own eggs on the beaches of Padre Island. The protection of these sea turtles and of those that come ashore at other parks like Canaveral National Seashore depends upon international cooperation. The birds of Everglades National Park provide us with another opportunity for a world view of national parks. Public concern for the continued survival of American

egrets and other species of birds spawned the creation of Everglades National Park. The park, a year-round home for some species of birds, is a vital way station for many more species that migrate from as far away as northern Canada to Central and South America. The migrants are "American birds" in the broad sense: they live in the Americas. Interpretive information about the birds of Everglades National Park describes them as American birds solely in the narrow sense of the term. Yet, the tropical forest habitat of Central and South America is now rapidly disappearing under the onslaught of agricultural and industrial development. International organizations, like the World Wildlife Fund, are assisting governments in Central and South America to preserve natural areas important to the continued survival of many species, including American birds. Visitors to Everglades National Park are able to enjoy the migratory birds in part because protected areas like Venezuela's Henri Pittier National Park and others exist. Broader interpretation can increase public understanding and support for the protection of American birds throughout the Americas. A context for understanding some of our park resources must stretch beyond park boundaries. The frame for the interpretive picture may be as big as the world itself.

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# Parks & Sustainable Development

1982 World National Parks Congress, by Napier Shelton

How much do national parks advance human welfare? The answers nations give to that question will determine the parks' future, as parks compete with the burgeoning need for land to support human life.

The coming decade will be a critical period for national parks all over the world. Efforts must be made to better adapt parks and other less restrictive forms of protected areas to the needs of the nations that own them and the needs of the people who live around them.

These seemed to be the central messages of the World National Parks Congress in Bali, the third such meeting since 1962. Held October 11 to 22, 1982, the Congress was hosted by the Indonesian government, sponsored by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and cosponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, the World Wildlife Fund, the U.S. National Park Service, and Parks Canada. Four hundred and fifty participants from sixty-eight countries shed their individual light on the Congress theme—Parks for Sustainable Development—discussing how parks are playing, or could play, a role in development. Though this question must be addressed worldwide, it is most critical for Third World countries.

Parks in Third World countries generally face a very different set of problems than those in developed countries; and to understand those differences, it's worth digressing a moment. When you enter Yellowstone, a uniformed ranger hands you a brochure explaining main features of the park and how to see them. Lodging and restaurants are avail-

able. Roads and trails provide access to all sections. A visitor center with professional exhibits and numerous publications offers understanding of the park, as do Park Service walks and talks on a personal level. You feel well taken care of, within a special boundary. Yes, the park has problems: overcrowding, bear-people conflicts, potential damage from geothermal development, to name a few. But these problems are being studied by experts; and many groups, both public and private, are involved in determining their solutions.

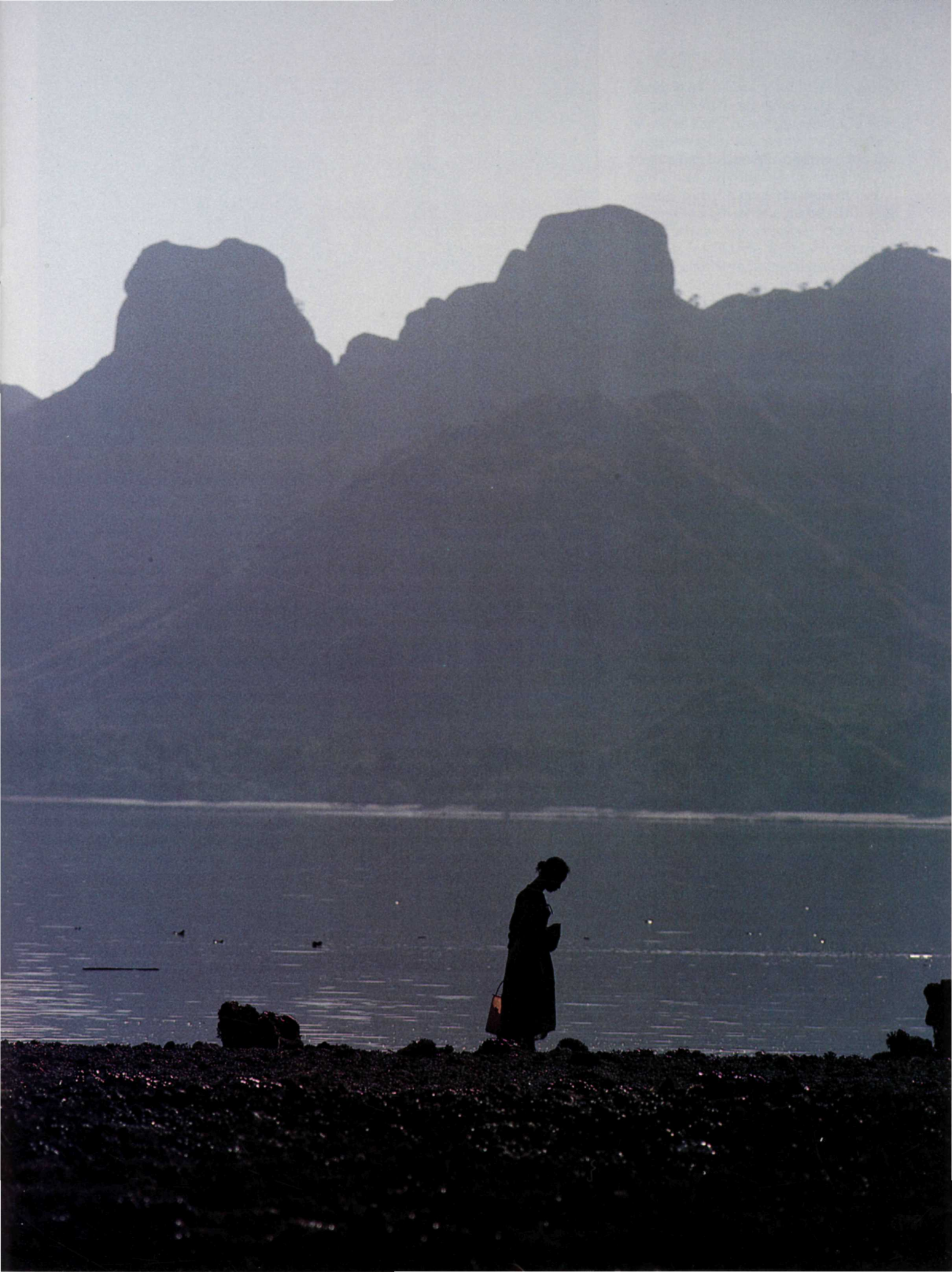
Contrast Yellowstone with a few Southeast Asian parks. At Baluran National Park in East Java, you can travel one rocky, dusty, or muddy (depending on the season) road in the southern half of the park to a game-watching tower or the shore of the Bali Sea. Most of the park is accessible only by foot. Within Baluran there are accommodations for only eight to ten people. The fourteen rangers concentrate on protecting the park from numerous forms of human encroachment, such as firewood cutting, illegal grazing, and setting of fires. Other presently permitted activities pose additional problems: teak plantations exist within the park's western boundary, and two or three months a year fishermen and their families live on the beach and collect milkfish fry for sale to commercial milkfish growers. Baluran has been a nature reserve since 1937 and a national park since 1980, but only recently have the human pressures begun to diminish, after much discussion with the local people.

Across the Bali Strait, the staff of newly declared Bali Barat National Park struggles against poaching, mining of the coral reefs for lime,

firewood gathering, and trapping of the rare (thus valuable) Bali starling. Most worrisome, and almost unsolvable, is the problem of poor farmers advancing up the mountainsides into the park in a desperate attempt to find firewood and grow enough food to survive. The steep, once-forested slopes are now grass- and scrub-covered, with small terraced plots producing meager crops. When I passed by, in the dry season, black patches marked recent fires. Such invasion of the mountainsides reduces their capacity to store water for the prime rice lands below, threatening the whole regional economy. This type of problem, so widespread in the tropics, can be alleviated only by greatly increased employment opportunities off the land and control of population growth; both difficult to achieve.

At Niah National Park, in the Malaysian state of Sarawak, heavy forests surround limestone mountains where huge caverns shelter thousands of bats and swiftlets. For centuries the nests of birds from these caverns have been collected to make birds-nest soup. The oldest human remains in Borneo and archeological evidence of successive occupation spanning 20,000 years have been unearthed here. These natural and cultural treasures prompted Niah Cave's inclusion in the IUCN's inventory of natural sites worthy of placement on the World Heritage List. Yet the park staff of six includes only a warden and two rangers to deal with poaching and other human problems. "Local people don't understand the national park idea," the warden said. "If I caught someone poaching and took him to the police, they would laugh me out of the station."

As with many national parks in developing countries, at Niah getting



Local people collect traditional medicinal plants inside East Java's new Bromo Tengger National Park. Opposite, native coral mining can be destructive to natural resources unless regulated.



Karen E. Robinson

there is half the "fun." First you fly to a town seventy miles away. Then you bus or drive over a road that is cloudy with dust in dry periods and sticky with mud in wet seasons. At the little settlement of Batu Niah you negotiate with a boatman to take you two miles down the Niah River to the park headquarters. Then it's two and a half miles on a slippery plank walk through swamp forests to the caves. Naturally, after all this effort, you want to stay in the park a few days, but you have to settle for the spartan style of a hostel, which means doing your own cooking and sleeping in a dormitory.

Not all national parks in developing countries lack high-class accommodations, of course. Kenya's parks, for instance, have elegant lodging. In West Malaysia, top billing for facilities probably should go to Sabah's Kinabalu National Park, where expensive chalets are offered in addition to cabins and hostels and a modern, attractive building houses park offices, a restaurant, and exhibit areas. Most Third World parks in my experience offer only rudimentary interpretive services; but Kinabalu has hired several interpreters and has begun a program of walks, talks, and exhibits. Audiences are small so far, as few visitors come for the park's outstanding natural history. Most come to relax for a weekend in the cool mountain air or

to climb the dramatic, 13,500-foot Mt. Kinabalu. Malaysians, if not most Third World national park visitors, look on their parks mainly as recreation areas.

While visitors to Kinabalu enjoy a drink on the porch or a lung-stretching climb of the mountain, park officials worry about nomadic farmers nibbling away at forests within the boundary and the effects of a large copper mine gobbling earth within the former park boundary (several square kilometers were excised for this mine).

Not far away, an entire national park—Klias—was "excised" for economic reasons. Sabah's largest stand of mangroves, the government decided, was needed for more immediate gains. Park supporters gave them virtually no argument.

Inundation is the worry at Peninsular Malaysia's Taman Negara, the largest continuous tract of undisturbed, mature humid tropical evergreen forest left in continental Asia, according to satellite data. Taman Negara is threatened with a dam that would produce a modest amount of electricity and destroy an immodest amount of the country's remaining virgin lowland rainforest. This has become a major test of the value Malaysians place on their national parks.

This brief look at a few Southeast Asian parks, whose problems are

fairly representative of those in other Third World parks, clearly demonstrates their early stages of development, the pressures to exploit their resources, and the limits of public support. By contrast, national parks in most developed countries seem to be accepted and defended by the public and their resources considered off limits to exploitation. Problems here are more often caused by heavy visitor use and activities on adjacent land.

In view of the critical economic needs of people in most developing countries, how do national parks stand a chance of surviving? Essentially, by showing their contribution, or being planned to contribute, to development. But the prime function of national parks—to preserve species and habitats undisturbed—contributes to development only in long-term and inconspicuous, even if important, ways. So it is necessary also to set up other types of areas that allow controlled exploitation of some resources. The Bali Congress addressed protected areas in all of IUCN's ten categories, which range from Strict Nature Reserves, which are closed to the public, to certain types of multiple-use areas. National parks—Category II—are essentially large nature reserves that allow visitors.

In spite of their restrictions, na-





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tional parks *do* contribute to development. For instance, they protect watersheds—an important selling point in developing countries. By keeping natural vegetation on the uplands, parks help in maintaining a dependable water supply to downstream communities and reduce the amount of silt that ends up behind dams or in irrigation works. The new Dumoga-Bone National Park in northern Sulawesi, Indonesia, is a good example. Part of a World Bank project, the park protects water supplies for the adjacent Dumoga Valley irrigation scheme as well as a big chunk of tropical rainforest and its wildlife.

The central purpose of national parks as protectors of species and ecosystems has economic spin-offs as well as educational, esthetic, and moral ones. Parks serve as control areas against which to measure and evaluate changes on similar lands that are now exploited. And they preserve a pool of species that have, or might have, economic value in agriculture, medicine, or industry. At present, however, this value is of greater benefit to developed than to developing countries, where the majority of species are found. "In a sense," said Dr. Emil Salim, Indonesia's highly respected Minister for Development Supervision and the Environment, "we in the South are conserving our genetic resources for

the North to exploit and enjoy." Finding a way to compensate tropical countries for this service, through taxes or other means, will help assure that parks stay parks.

Added tourist income has long been an argument for parks in poor countries, especially in Africa. At the Congress this theme was deliberately downplayed to concentrate on more fundamental forms of development.

Relations between parks and their immediate neighbors have always been a major problem everywhere. In the tropics, chances are those neighbors want to hunt, fish, gather plants, and cut wood in a park, which often occupies territory they have traditionally used. A park's protections may cause these people direct hardship. Many papers addressed this problem. One solution that not only redressed grievances but offered the local people new economic options has been worked out at Kenya's Amboseli National Park. At Amboseli, wildlife seasonally migrates onto adjacent Masai lands, competing with their livestock for forage. In addition, an important water source now lies within the park. The costs of the park to the Masai were obviously outweighing the slight benefits. They vented their displeasure by killing wildlife. But gradually a workable system was developed by which Masai were paid an annual compensation and a pipeline was built to deliver water from the park to Masai livestock. The Masai were offered the use of the park's school and medical facilities, were offered jobs in the park, and were helped to build a tourist camp on their own land. As relations improved, Masai stopped killing park animals; the rhino population increased from near-extinction (7) in 1977 to double that amount in 1981.

In some places, slight relaxation of the usual hands-off policy toward national park resources has seemed necessary to ease local burdens. Creation of Nepal's Royal Chitwan National Park, for instance, has led to impressive increase in wildlife, but at a price. Each year a few villagers are killed by tigers or rhinos, livestock and crops suffer depredation

from park animals, and the people must do without some park resources they formerly used. On the positive side, the recovery of plant cover has lessened flooding, and the park has provided some employment. But the greatest benefit has been through giving permission each year in January to collect grass, essential for thatch, within the park. It is not available in the denuded land outside; but under controlled harvesting the villagers now have an assured, renewable supply in the park.

Still greater exploitation is being successfully practiced in other types of protected areas. Among the examples described at the Congress were cropping of animals to benefit local people at the Chirisa Safari Area in Zimbabwe and at the Reserva Nacional de Pampa Galeras in Peru. At the latter reserve, vicunas have been brought back from near-extinction and now provide a continuous source of useful products. In Japanese "national parks," regulated timber harvest is allowed in certain zones.

Generally, protected areas in the more developed countries are not experiencing the degree of pressure for exploitation felt in the South. With slower population growth, greater affluence, and usually a longer history of park development, the temperate zone countries now seem to be in a period of refinement of park systems and improvement of management within existing parks. Thus, the Soviet Union, Canada, and New Zealand are all making a systematic effort to ensure that all biogeographic zones are adequately represented within their networks of protected areas. In the United States, this has been a goal of the National Park Service for some time, and now Director Russell Dickenson says, "we can probably regard the system as largely 'rounded out.'" Speaking about both Canada and the United States, Harold Eidsvik, Senior Policy Advisor for Parks Canada, expected that the 1980s will be a "period of consolidation. . . . A general downturn of the economy has left all lev-

Despite protections, poachers continue to trap the endangered Bali Starling in Bali Barat National Park and set fires in park forests below an active volcano in East Java.



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els of government cautious with respect to new initiatives."

To a lesser extent, a slowdown in acquisition of new protected areas was also predicted for most other parts of the world in the next decade. The past decade saw phenomenal growth—a 46 percent rise in the number of sites and an 82 percent increase in the total area—but now suitable new areas and the money to manage them are much harder to find. Still, it is widely believed that the present 2 percent of the earth's land surface that is in protected areas is not enough; 10 percent will need protection in order to preserve terrestrial species and ecosystems. Protection for marine and freshwater areas is also needed. However, Kenton Miller, chairman of IUCN's commission on national parks, was not alone when he viewed the coming decade as "our last chance for setting aside protected areas." Clearly, a miracle will be needed to reach the 10 percent in time.

The role of private conservation organizations in supporting national parks did not appear as a specific topic in the Congress program. However, this role did figure in several case studies, notably those on the Redwood and Alaskan national parks. The Congress called for wider use of assistance from "voluntary organizations," government financial support for them where neces-

sary, and improved information flow to and cooperation with them. A number of representatives of private groups were present, among them NPCA's President, Paul Pritchard; Michael McCloskey, Executive Director of the Sierra Club; and Edgar Wayburn, past president of the Sierra Club.

The theme of the Congress—Parks for Sustainable Development—raised philosophical or semantic problems for many attendees. "I feel we have muddied the waters on the relationship between parks and sustainable development," Mr. Pritchard said. "My view is, 'parks *and* sustainable development.' We have not resolved this question here, just begun to address it."

Lee Talbot, Director-General of IUCN, attempted to allay confusion: "We do not mean inappropriate development activities, such as exploitative ones, in Categories I to IV areas, which would destroy the very values for which the areas were established."

However clear IUCN may be about what a national park is, various practices around the world have led to fuzziness of the concept in the public view. Japan and Great Britain both allow certain types of exploitation in areas they call national parks. New Zealand and Norway allow hunting of some species in their national parks. In the tropics, tradi-

tional hunting and gathering is sanctioned in many national parks. And now the United States permits subsistence hunting by natives in Alaskan national parks.

As human pressures on the land and coastal waters grow, ingenuity will be needed to maintain the proper mix between use and preservation of nature. The whole spectrum of protected areas, from strict nature reserves to multiple-use areas, will have to be imaginatively employed in helping to meet human needs. Whether the classic national park, as first conceived in the United States, can survive worldwide will depend on the value people see in it and on willingness to help support it internationally, for at present most Third World citizens do not understand the concept, and their countries have inadequate resources to maintain good park systems.

When the World National Parks Congress meets in 1992, it should be clear whether the idea of the pure national park, with its protection of pristine nature, will be finally embraced or rejected by the world's people.

*Dr. Napier Shelton is former editor of scientific publications for the National Park Service and has written books and articles on nature and environment.*

## Bali Congress Recommendations

At the conclusion of the Bali Conference, attendees drew up twenty recommendations for action.

1. Start up research programs to record and monitor information on protected areas; use data collection systems to provide information to park managers and to plan for long-term development.
2. Form a global system of representative protected land areas; government attention should focus on critical ecosystems—tropical forests, drylands, wetlands, and tundra.
3. Coastal nations should protect territorial seas and islands, adhere to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, increase marine research programs. IUCN should develop a marine biogeographic classification and an educational program.
4. Antarctic Treaty parties should monitor human activity in the Antarctic, give the area international protection, make sure mining activities do not start without environmental safeguards.
5. Nations should use the full range of protections recommended by the IUCN; parks and reserves must be strictly protected against development; multiple-use areas should be set up to buffer more restricted areas; research is needed on using gene stocks of species protected in parks, managing tropical forests, and the role of parks in serving human needs.
6. Governments must work toward sustainable economic development to relieve local pressures around protected areas, develop systems to protect and administer parks, abandon projects with destructive environmental impacts, eliminate pollution that affects parks.
7. Park administrators must strengthen antipoaching programs and training for staff, find funding to hire more field staff, relate benefits of wildlife survival to local people.
8. Governments should integrate conservation principles with development planning, promote and support rehabilitation of degraded lands and damaged natural areas.

## Accepting the Challenge

Although the major challenge of the Bali conference was to address the relationship between parks and economic development, another issue raised there provides conservation leaders with a challenge for the coming years that may be just as far-reaching.

This conference reaffirmed the importance of the U.S. National Park System and private conservation groups (PCOs) continuing to serve as models for the 100-plus national park systems that have been developed around the world. As was repeatedly stated, the United States must continue to set the pace for protection. Our recent success in protecting Alaska's wildlands serves as a model for the world. Other nations may have dedicated larger areas, but our nation's deep, long-standing commitment to the protection of resources and our innovative spirit prove that preservation goals can be accomplished in a wide variety of circumstances as long as there is strong public support. Conserva-

tionists worldwide must take to heart the slogan: "Think globally; act locally."

One could clearly discern which nations represented at the conference had PCOs and which did not. Those without have paltry park systems subject to political whim and personality. One administration would designate a park, the next would build a dam in it. The nations with PCOs generally manifested a constitutional commitment to parks, clear protections for their parks, and continuity from one party in power to the next. Park directors from seven nations asked conservation leaders to help set up PCOs in their countries.

A high standard of citizen involvement in support of parks in developing countries will assure a legacy of natural and historical features that will help their people maintain identity and continuity and find refreshment of the spirit as they face the challenges of the future.

—Paul C. Pritchard, President  
National Parks & Conservation  
Association

9. Local people must participate in management of nearby park land and natural resources.
10. International governments and private groups should establish *in situ* gene banks.
11. Multilateral assistance agencies should recognize the valuable role protected areas play in development and withdraw support from projects that conflict with land protections.
12. Governments should identify resources in protected areas, prepare management plans, involve local communities, provide funding, and require coordination of other government agencies or private groups.
13. Continued support should be given to international, national, and regional training programs; IUCN should publish PARKS Magazine in three languages; IUCN should establish a group for members interested in parks.
14. Governments should develop interpretation and environmental education programs, encourage youth to study environment, provide assistance to private groups for education.
15. Governments should use trained volunteers to help supplement park staff where needed.
16. All countries should join the World Heritage Convention; natural heritage authorities should be more active; UNESCO should launch an international campaign for natural sites.
17. UNESCO should educate people about biosphere reserves; governments and international organizations should establish a network of protected reserves, especially in places where human pressures make it difficult to conserve genetic resources.
18. All countries should support global and regional conventions on protected areas.
19. The World Congress should meet more often and consider holding the 1992 World Parks Congress in Neotropical Realm, to coincide with 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage.
20. Thanks to the government and people of Indonesia and Bali for their generous hospitality.

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# World Parks

by Michael Frome

National parks are more than spectacles of nature or choice natural ecosystems, but truly the expressions of a worldwide movement representing the best side of humankind. We like to say that Yellowstone in 1872 became the first national park anywhere on earth. It was not the first preserve, however. Even as parks go, others were established shortly after Yellowstone, reflecting the desire among people, at all stations of life and in nations at various stages of development, to preserve something special as a gift to the future.

New Zealand, for instance, has an extensive national park system. It came into being because the Maoris, the native people, wanted a particular sacred area, Tongariro, protected and felt that a national park would prove the best means of doing so. In England, Wordsworth through his poetry sang the praises of the countryside, while pleading for "national property in which every man has a right and interest, who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy."

If I were to choose one statement to summarize humankind's transcendence above its own wants and needs, it would be the 1961 manifesto of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. In terms of sheer materialism, his nation is among the poorest in Africa. Nevertheless, Serengeti National Park, one of the world's legendary places, is nearly twice the size of Yellowstone. With nine other national parks and sixteen game reserves, Tanzania has set aside almost 25 percent of its total area for wildlife and nature. As President Nyerere stated in his manifesto:

In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife, we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this rich and precious heritage.

It hasn't been easy to save that "rich and precious heritage"—not in East Africa, nor in the "advanced" United States, nor in neighboring Canada with all its spaciousness, in South Africa,

South America, Southeast Asia, or Europe. During the past few years I've journeyed to national parks in distant lands, interviewed resource professionals and concerned citizens. The pressures and problems, I find, are virtually the same the world over. They derive from the misapplication of supertechnology, from uncontrolled population growth, from the infatuation of government agencies with dazzling and deceptive foreign aid development projects, and from commercialized supertourism bent on overexploiting the last nature sanctuaries on earth.

I believe that all national parks are international parks, world parks held in trust by one country in behalf of people everywhere. Yellowstone is a vision across the globe to those who likely will never see it. So, too, are the great game parks of Africa where herds roam across the grassy plains as bison in untold numbers once roamed across our own prairies. Thus, those are *my* parks, too; I feel pained when they are threatened and degraded and want to support efforts to save them. Hands and hearts extended across the planet may not be the total solution, but they are critically needed and will certainly help.

Awareness comes first. Following is a capsulized account of conditions in a cross section of world parks:

*The Galápagos Islands* comprise a national park of Ecuador, memorializing Darwin's classic work. But the resident human population on these Pacific islands has been allowed to treble since 1970 (to more than 5,000), causing disastrous inroads on the natural scene and severe impacts upon tortoises, iguanas, and rare birds. Meanwhile, numbers of tourists soar. They must be housed, fed, and transported. Officials talk about exercising strict control; but only a handful of wardens, with two patrol boats, is available to enforce regulations over two million acres. Visitors congregate on the most significant islands, constantly widening trails, trampling vegetation, ha-

assing wildlife, and purchasing mementoes such as sea lion teeth, tortoise shells, and black coral. Ecuadorian naval vessels visit several times yearly; crews go ashore as they wish, to run roughshod over an area of land iguana studies or to paint graffiti on the rocks.

*New Zealand*, that South Pacific wonderland, has been afflicted, in the words of the Federated Mountain Clubs, with "steady erosion of the quality of our natural areas." Fifteen years ago the National Parks Act of 1952 was brushed aside to justify a devastating hydro-power project in Fiorland, largest of the country's ten national parks. Then, at Mount Cook National Park, the tourist village was expanded, against the wishes of park administrators, urbanizing a majestic setting. Yet another plan has been advanced to double accommodations, with more buses, trucks, parking lots, sewage, solid waste, souvenir shops, and noise from sightseeing airplanes, which already depreciate the physical environment and reduce the natural area to an amusement park.

At *Westland National Park* on New Zealand's South Island I found a marvelous composition of glacier, mountain, and luxuriant mixed forest. Here the Native Forest Action Council was fighting to save one of the last native beech forests, at the edge of the park, from being logged to feed a government-subsidized mill and then to be replaced by a pine plantation. The National Parks Authority, supported by such citizen groups, has urged inclusion of coastal state forests to ensure permanence and security to a national park extending "from mountains to the sea." It reminds me of the epic successful battle to rescue the rain forests on the western flank of Olympic National Park. Clearly, trees have more value than mere board feet.

*Taman Negara National Park* is the major tropical forest preserve on the Malaysia mainland. Most of the rest of the Malay forest has already been cut and exported. But lush Taman Negara safeguards 250 species of birds, the rare Malayan tiger, elephant, leopard, rhino, and wild ox, or *seladang*. Visitors come to stay at jungle lodges, observing wildlife amid trees festooned with huge orchids. Alas, Taman Negara now is endangered by a plan to dam the

Tembeling River and flood part of the park with a reservoir. This hydro project would destroy valuable prehistoric sites and displace the *Orang Asli*, the native people. Malaysians have fought hard, through groups like the Malayan Nature Society, to protect their environment. Their land has been subject to massive change, with population resettlement schemes, industrial development, and intensive logging. Nevertheless, in the late 1970s a campaign to "Save Endau-Rompin" swept the country and induced the state government of Pahang to halt logging within the newly conceived Endau-Rompin National Park. The idea of Endau-Rompin, incidentally, came from a Peace Corps-Smithsonian volunteer, Rodney Flynn, to help protect the Sumatra rhino—a foreign aid project without price tag.

In *East Africa*, the great herds of elephants are vanishing. Rhinos, zebras, leopards, and cheetahs are declining steadily in number. Yes, there are impressive national parks and reserves, but all of them are plagued with problems of poaching for elephant ivory, rhino horn, and skins of the big cats. Simply stated, advanced nations have created an insatiable demand for products made from the wild animals of Africa. Saving the national parks and their wildlife demands tougher importation laws and tougher enforcement in the United States and other Western nations; pressure to terminate the ivory production centers in the Orient; and a movement to discourage the public from buying a piece of African wildlife to wear on one's back or display on a wall.

Serengeti, Amboseli, Tsavo, Lake Manyara, and other East African national parks also face external pressures induced by international aid programs. Billions of dollars are being poured into Africa (as well as into Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin in South America), but very little of it is designed to enhance the quality of man's life on earth. Highways, ports, river-basin projects, and agricultural schemes based on forest conversion, drainage, pesticides, and fertilizers—these projects treat undeveloped nations mostly as sources of raw materials and outlets for finished products. The whole concept of "aid" and "development" needs to be re-

defined based on humanist concern, rather than commodity production and profitability.

*Kruger National Park*, showpiece of South Africa, embraces four million acres (twice the size of Yellowstone) of bushveld and savanna. It protects the largest variety of mammals in Africa, plus hundreds of species of birds and more than two thousand species of plants. But the wild northern section has been targeted by a government agency, Iscorp (for Iron and Steel Corporation), for mineral exploration. Based on the location of coal deposits nearby, the National Parks Board in 1979 approved such a study, resulting in indications of coking coal. A public furor in Kruger's behalf seems, at least for now, to have discouraged or deferred intrusion into the park. As Tol Peinaar, Chief Warden of Kruger, told me when I was there:

If the survival of the country depends on it, we would have no other choice. But nobody has yet demonstrated an adequate study of alternatives.

South Africa is endowed with a superb system of national parks. The comeback and translocation of the white rhino, through careful research and conservation, is one of history's outstanding wildlife achievements. But all the parks face external pressures. Kruger, for instance, is losing natural buffers as a consequence of government-sponsored irrigation, agriculture, and forestry projects, diverting the flow of water and causing serious impacts on vegetation and wildlife. This calls to mind the debacle of our own Everglades. Such parallels tell me that technocracy in government is truly universal, that establishing national parks under one branch is not enough so long as other, more powerful branches are willing and able to preempt them.

*National parks of England and Wales* serve to underscore this point. I have been to all ten national parks, marveling at their heathery hills and moors, moody coasts, Bronze Age stone circles, Roman roads and walls, medieval barns, bridges, and castles, and living hill farms. British national parks differ from ours; they embrace large areas of privately held lands, revealing interplay of nature with the homes and labors of men and women through a thousand years of history.

Unfortunately, some of the loveliest

areas of farmland and moor within the park boundaries have been lost, and additional areas are endangered. Lady Sayer, sparkplug of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, has summed up the scene in these succinct lines:

As long ago as 1952 Harold MacMillan, as Minister for town and country planning, promised Parliament that in national parks amenity and access were to have priority over other interests and claims; but the promise has long remained unfulfilled, and the military training areas, the mineral extraction, the reservoir schemes, the commercial afforestation, the radio masts, and all the rest have gone expanding in national parks ever since.

The reason given by Lady Sayer for the retreat from great promise applies not only to Britain but to every country on earth, our own included:

Nine times out of ten there are alternative sites available outside the national parks for these developments—alternatives that would spare our last surviving reserves of wild country; but almost invariably these alternative sites, which are more "valuable" in calculable terms of cash price than open moorland, are ruled out by local planning authorities and by Whitehall because the lobbies of powerful vested interests are able to prevent their use.

There are success stories, too, in different parts of the world, demonstrating the validity and benefits of preservation. In this space, however, my goal is to accentuate the need of turning the negative into positive. I agree with Lady Sayer when she declares: "Wilderness still lacks an effective lobby in the corridors of power."

NPCA's forthcoming international conference on the future of national parks, bringing together representatives of citizen groups of various nations to Germany in early June, is a heartening development. Organizations and meetings of government representatives have their place, of course; but when it comes to building an "effective lobby in the corridors of power," the voice of the public constituency is paramount. The world needs the clear evocation of humanism and idealism that make preservation a desirable and undeniable essential of our time.

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*Michael Frome is well known as a perceptive and outspoken commentator on natural resources management.*

# Sagarmatha



## JEWEL IN THE LOTUS

Gordon Wiltsie

Often called "the most beautiful mountain in the world," Ama Dablam, at 22,490 feet, sparkles in a setting of low clouds. Its sister peaks, including Everest, lure thousands of American trekkers each year to the heart of Nepal's Sagarmatha National Park. Above right, a Sherpa woman carries an unusually small burden.

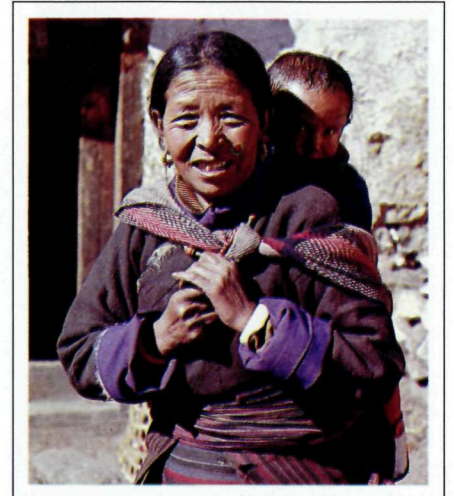
Nepal's mountain park reveals the world's highest peaks, province of a dauntless people by Gordon Grant

The footbridge that crosses the Dudh Kosi River below the village of Jorsalle is narrow and lacks any sort of railing. Holes gape here and there in the weathered planks, although someone has thoughtfully covered the larger ones with flat stones. Crossing the swaying span, a traveler must take care not to be shaken off balance by stroboscopic glimpses of the rapids that churn below.

The only certainty about this bridge is that it will soon collapse, or be washed away by one of the Dudh Kosi's periodic floods. Nevertheless, it must be crossed—and thousands of visitors do cross it each year—in order to enter Sagarmatha National Park, where rise the tallest and some of the most beautiful mountains on earth.

Even people with a poor grasp of geography are usually aware that the world's tallest mountain—Mt. Everest—is located somewhere in the small country of Nepal, which in turn is "... somewhere near India." Such is our fascination with record holders. Mt. Everest is what first brought Nepal to the world's attention and, along with the capital city of Kathmandu, the area surrounding the mountain continues to be one of the most visited in the country.

The drama of mountaineers scaling Everest and its neighboring peaks in the early 1950s sparked the interest in Nepal that exists today. Returning climbers spoke of more than their exploits on rock and ice, however. They told of a land where thick rhododendron and bamboo forests grow less than a day's walk from the base of glaciers and peaks; of rocky slopes where villages perch thousands of feet above glacier-fed

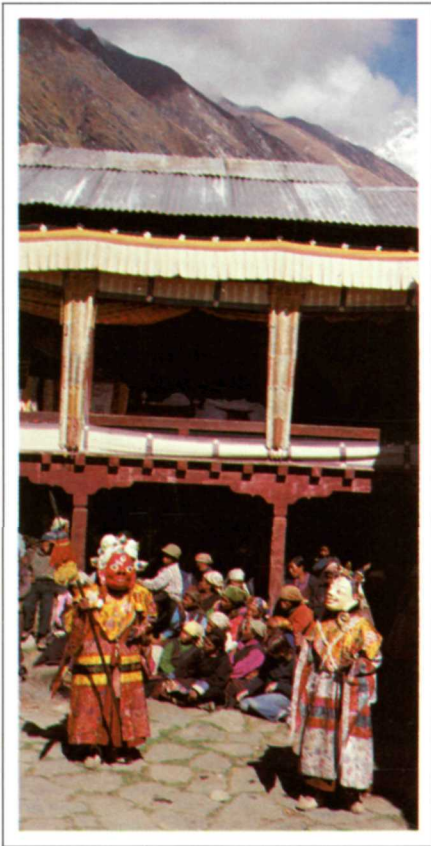


Gordon Wiltsie

rivers; and of the Sherpas, a dauntless yet genial people who eke out a living in the high valleys just below the great peaks. Westerners felt the tug of curiosity and went to see this Shangri-la for themselves.

Now, thirty years later, they come by the thousands. Their impact has moved the government of Nepal to create Sagarmatha National Park (the Nepali name for Mt. Everest) to protect the place, the people, and the rare species of flora and fauna that are the focus of so much attention. Although the park encompasses a fairly small area—approximately 480 square miles—its user impact problems are on a scale proportionate to that of Yosemite, Yellowstone, and other popular U.S. national parks.

One problem that Sagarmatha Park does not share with U.S. parks is motorized vehicle use; the park has no roads. From the miniscule airstrip at Lukla, the usual point of arrival, visitors must follow the same trails that Sherpas have used for centuries, walking from the mist-shrouded Dudh Kosi gorge up to the



Gordon Wiltsie

The courtyard of the monastery at Tengboche provides an appropriate stage for a colorful Mani Rimdu play, with Everest as a backdrop. Opposite, trekkers approach Everest, dwarfed by its "fearful symmetry."

Right, Sherpa porters pass a boulder carved with Buddhist prayers celebrating the beauty in the infinite. At every turn along the path to Ama Dablam, the trekker finds ghostly prayer flags, stolid carved boulders, and prayer wheels, constant reminders of the enduring spirituality of the Nepalese.

## A long walk in Nepal is wholly unlike the American vision of backpacking . . . hired Sherpa porters carry the load

pure sweeps of stone, snow, and sky at the base of Everest.

A long walk in Nepal is wholly unlike the American vision of backpacking, however. In Nepal hiking is referred to as "trekking" and hired porters carry the loads, leaving visitors unencumbered save for small rucksacks. Self-reliant Westerners may have difficulty handing over their loads, until they realize that in Nepal portering is an honorable way to make a living and a major source of income for Sherpas.

**A**fter crossing the tenuous bridge below Jorsalle, the trail passes through the village itself, a collection of small wooden buildings. The last one in the row differs from the others only in that it bears a small wooden sign that announces the entrance to Sagarmatha National Park: "Trekking please register." A few formalities, payment of the park fee (about five dollars), and the gates are open.

On the right, the Dudh Kosi rushes around a boulder-strewn bend, and the sound of the rapids fills the gorge with a continuous murmur. Steep, pine-covered slopes rise from the gorge, finally becoming buttresses of rock roofed by low clouds. With variations on this view, the trail follows the river upstream to the town of Namche Bazaar.

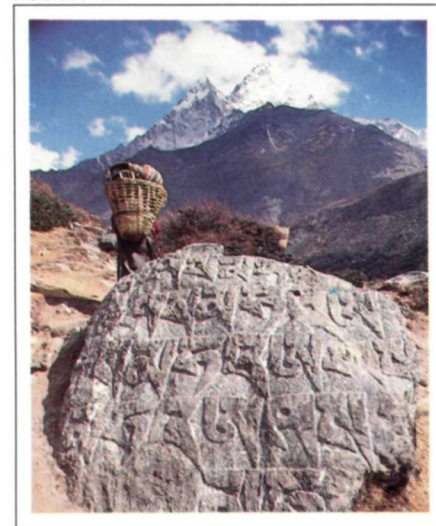
Namche is the "capital city" for the approximately 4,000 Sherpas who live throughout the park in the dozen or so villages. Though there are many tribes in Nepal, the Sherpas are the tribe most famous for their work as high-altitude porters—at the expense of their agricultural skills. But Sherpas have always had a hand in commerce; first as traders along the salt caravan route connecting Nepal with nearby Tibet, and

now as the result of the influx of visitors. The stores scattered among the simple, slate-roofed houses that make up the town of Namche contain an amazingly eclectic assortment: used climbing gear and clothing from around the world, English chocolate bars, Cokes, tinned Italian tuna, even the occasional bottle of French wine.

Though they profit from the tourist trade, Sherpas have also suffered from it, for the exponential increase in visitors has hastened the deforestation of whole mountainsides. With overconsumption of wood, which is the only available fuel, comes erosion and the loss of arable land. Park authorities are aware of the problem; they have imposed restrictions on wood cutting within the national park and encourage trekking groups to use gas stoves rather than wood fires.

**M**ost trekkers spend the night at Namche, adjusting to the altitude of 11,000 feet, marveling at the ease with which the Sherpa children race up and down the village's

NOC Ciro Pena





NOC *Ciro Pena*

steep paths. The next day's walk from Namche Bazaar to the monastery at Tengboche should be done slowly; not only because altitude sickness can affect even the fittest hiker, but also because the walk is as beautiful and varied as any in the world—and worth savoring.

The trail, softened by morning mist, follows the contours of a high, scalloped ridge. The trekker can hear, but no longer see, the Dudh Kosi, now far below. The trail climbs past dripping rhododendron forests and great moss-draped boulders before it descends again to the bottom of the Dudh Kosi gorge.

By midmorning the sun burns off the mist; and during a lunch stop by another bridge the hiker can examine a giant boulder completely carved with the words "Om Mani Padme Hum": "O! Jewel in the Lotus." In fact, at intervals all along the route are carvings, prayer flags, and prayer wheels inscribed with these

words to remind Buddhists of the infinite in every thing.

The trail climbs again, steeply, through a pine forest alive with birds. A brilliantly colored Himalayan pheasant, Nepal's protected national bird, strolls across the path. A few minutes later, an unexpected clearing presents the first view of Kangtega, with its fluted ice wall rising to a delicate summit ten thousand feet above. Two ridges taper out from the mountain like the arms of a throne. Low on the left arm, where rock meets foliage, flash the white buildings of the Tengboche monastery.

One last steep pitch brings the trekker to a sloping lawn ringed by monastery buildings. Monks in maroon robes stroll across the grounds and prayer flags snap in a strong breeze.

Tengboche sits at the entrance to a long, narrow valley lined with

peaks—peaks with lovely, incantatory names: Ama Dablam on the right with its broad summit spear, Tawoche on the left, and Kangtega and Thamserku behind Tengboche on the right. Great mountains all, but the eye is pulled up valley toward the greatest: Sagarmatha or Chomolungma ("Goddess Mother of the Universe"), as the Sherpas call it. It appears above and beyond the immense wall of Lhotse Shar, rising aloof and alone as a blunt black pyramid with a windblown plume of snow.

In the end, the immensity, the actual height of Everest becomes less important to the viewer at Tengboche than the shapes of the peaks and the shifting light and clouds around them. It is a place of the spirit, preserved by the park.

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*Gordon Grant is a guide in Nepal for Nantahala Outdoor Center, a North Carolina outfitter.*



First you see the ears—two rounded tawny humps above the tawny grass. Through binoculars you can make out the crouching lion. Gradually other lions lazing nearby come into focus, while impalas and gazelles graze a mere hundred yards away and weaverbirds chatter in the acacias. The air is warm and still. Faint animal scents mingle with the smell of dust, and occasionally you whiff a pungent fragrance reminiscent of sagebrush, or a sweet perfume of hidden blossoms. Trees shimmer in the heat across the grassy plain, dust devils dance on a distant desiccated lake bed, and blue mountains rise in gentle swells on the horizon. Above all, majestic banks of whipped-cream clouds sail serenely through a vast azure firmament. An African experience exposes you to subtle but dramatic sensuous revelations.

# WILDLIFE PARKS IN KENYA

article & portfolio by Eugenia Horstman Connally



Weaverbird, Buffalo Springs Game Reserve

*The weaverbird builds a hanging nest with a side entrance. A communal species, many weaverbirds build in the same tree, giving the acacias a festive air with scores of hanging "ornaments."*

The national parks and game reserves in Africa preserve priceless natural resources of worldwide significance—great tracts of primeval land where mankind has its roots and where numerous species of animals still play out a timeless drama.

Visiting Africa's national parks and wildlife reserves is an education on several levels, as I discovered on a recent trip to Kenya. Among other things, park management there and in the United States differs greatly, and I wondered what lessons we could learn from Kenya.

One difference is that visitors to Kenya's parks and game reserves are not allowed unrestricted access as we are in the United States. Here we have the right to hike at our own risk into wilderness backcountry. We are warned of the inherent dangers, we are asked to leave only footprints, and we may need a backcountry permit; but we are allowed to go. We have the right to challenge ourselves—and we even have the right to be mauled by a bear if we are careless enough.

In Kenya no hiking is permitted in the national parks. Visitors are allowed out of their vehicles only at lodges, campgrounds, and certain

other designated sites, such as famous Mzima Springs in Tsavo National Park. If visitors do not have a reservation for a lodge or campground, they must leave the park by 6:30 p.m.—and they are not permitted to drive in the park after dark. (Unauthorized vehicles abroad at night are assumed to be poachers.) Park rangers carry rifles and seem more like soldiers than the friendly and helpful park rangers we are accustomed to in U.S. national parks. Such regulations as these favor the wildlife in their natural habitat and help to prevent poaching, which is a serious problem. They also help avoid tragic confrontations between visitors and wildlife—to the benefit of visitors, animals, and the much-needed tourist industry. For should a lion kill a tourist, the lion would be hunted down, and the bad publicity could cause other tourists to cancel their safaris.

(One wonders whether some of these restrictions aren't a good idea. Would American visitors to Yellowstone or Glacier national parks be willing to accept such restrictions on their freedom in order to assure the survival of grizzly bears?)

Another striking difference in



Lioness, Masai Mara Game Reserve

the Masai people in Kenya enjoy a special arrangement for pursuing their traditional subsistence lifestyle (although not in the national parks). In fact, Masai Mara Game Reserve and Amboseli National Park exist by consent of the Masai, as these parks were established in the center of Masai reserves. The Masai have agreed not to graze their herds in these areas. Cattle are the Masai's life; and although cattle compete with some species of wildlife for pasturage, the Masai's nomadic wanderings generally avoid overgrazing. Moreover, the Masai eat little meat so do not customarily kill wildlife—except for lions accused of killing their cattle. In periods of drought, however, cattle compete with wildlife for water. And in the northern Masai Mara reserve, the Masai are leasing some of their land

management styles is the lack of interpretation in Kenya's national parks—no guided nature walks and no slide programs by park naturalists. Visitors must depend on their commercial tour guide or their driver for information about wildlife, plant identification, geology, or park history. The information visitors receive from such sources can vary greatly, however, depending on the person's knowledge, disposition, enthusiasm, and communication skills.

In 1978 Kenya banned hunting and the sale of wildlife products. Nowadays roadside stands and shops in Nairobi offer a wide variety of other souvenirs for sale to tourists; for example, wood and soapstone carvings, artwork, jewelry, and fabrics instead of tortoiseshell items, ivory carvings, and leopard skins. Poaching is still a serious problem, to be sure, especially in remote areas near Kenya's borders; but these bans have greatly reduced the scale of this problem. Nevertheless, strong pressure is being exerted in the Kenya parliament to allow hunting once again.

Like Alaskan natives who are permitted subsistence hunting in national parks and preserves in Alaska,

*Mythic symbol of power and majesty, the lion is lord of the African grasslands. Lazing about in family groups during the day, lions prowl at night, depending on well-coordinated teamwork to bring down their prey.*

*Lyre-shaped horns identify a bachelor herd of impala, a species of antelope renowned for its extraordinary leaps. A*

*favorite prey of lions, leopards, and Cape hunting dogs, impalas inhabit thorny scrublands, open woodlands, and savannahs. This group approaches through the high grass of the northern Serengeti Plain in Masai Mara Game Reserve—an area that is reminiscent of the undulating tallgrass prairie in the Flint Hills of Kansas.*



Male impalas, Masai Mara Game Reserve



Grevy's zebra and Beisa oryx, Samburu Game Reserve



Female impalas at waterhole, Tsavo West National Park



Burchell's zebra, Tsavo West National Park

to wheat growers, which concerns Kenyan conservationists. They worry that crops and fences will restrict the movement of wildlife, further reducing their habitat, and will increase conflicts between farmers and marauding wildlife.

In fact, a rapid population growth of 4 percent poses the worst threat to Kenya's parklands. Increasing demands for land for settlement, agriculture, and other forms of development will place increasing pressure on the national parks and game reserves at the same time that these reserves are becoming ever more important as wildlife sanctuaries.

Kenya's leaders are well aware that they hold their country's wildlife in trust for the world and future generations, and they seem to be seriously trying to protect it. On the other hand, they reason that if Kenya's wildlife is part of the world's heritage, then the rest of the world should help preserve it.

Accordingly, the Kenya parliament established the Kenya Wildlife Fund Trustees to raise and adminis-

*Continued on page 32*

*Waterholes afford park visitors remarkable opportunities to observe many different species of animals. The rare and beautiful Grevy's zebra, found in the arid Northern Frontier District of Kenya, is distinguished from Burchell's, or common zebra, by narrower stripes that do not extend under the belly, a brown muzzle, and bigger, rounder ears.*

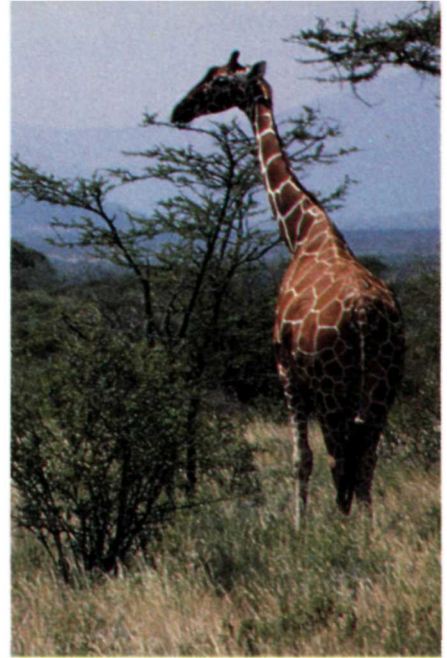
*Although lions and hyenas may take young calves, formidable three-ton adult black rhinos have no enemies save man. Rhinos have been hunted extensively, and all genera in all parts of the world are rare or nearly extinct. Relocation to protected parks and reserves and vigorous antipoaching efforts are underway to save remaining populations.*

African black rhino female and calf, Masai Mara Game Reserve





Masai giraffe, Amboseli National Park



Reticulated giraffe, Samburu Game Reserve

*The Masai giraffe at left evidently has temporarily cheated death, for at the base of his neck he bears the scar of a poacher's snare. The striking reticulated giraffe inhabits northern Kenya in an arid area reminiscent of the Arizona Strip. Its markings are a darker chestnut brown, blockier, and closer together than the Masai's, like well-fitted flagstones.*



Cheetah, Amboseli National Park

*An aristocratic cheetah scans the horizon in Amboseli National Park. Long hunted for its skin and suffering from loss of habitat, the long-legged courser is endangered. Many species of animals find refuge in a vast dry, bleached lake bed in this park similar to certain arid flats in Nevada and Utah—but relieved in spots by marshes and reed-fringed pools.*



Female impalas, Nairobi National Park

*Female impalas huddle in the shade of an acacia in Nairobi National Park. This park is an astonishing area, because only six miles from Nairobi visitors can see eagles, ostriches, antelopes, giraffes, Cape buffalo, lions—in fact, most species of large wildlife in Kenya except elephants—and, in the distance, the high-rises of the city.*

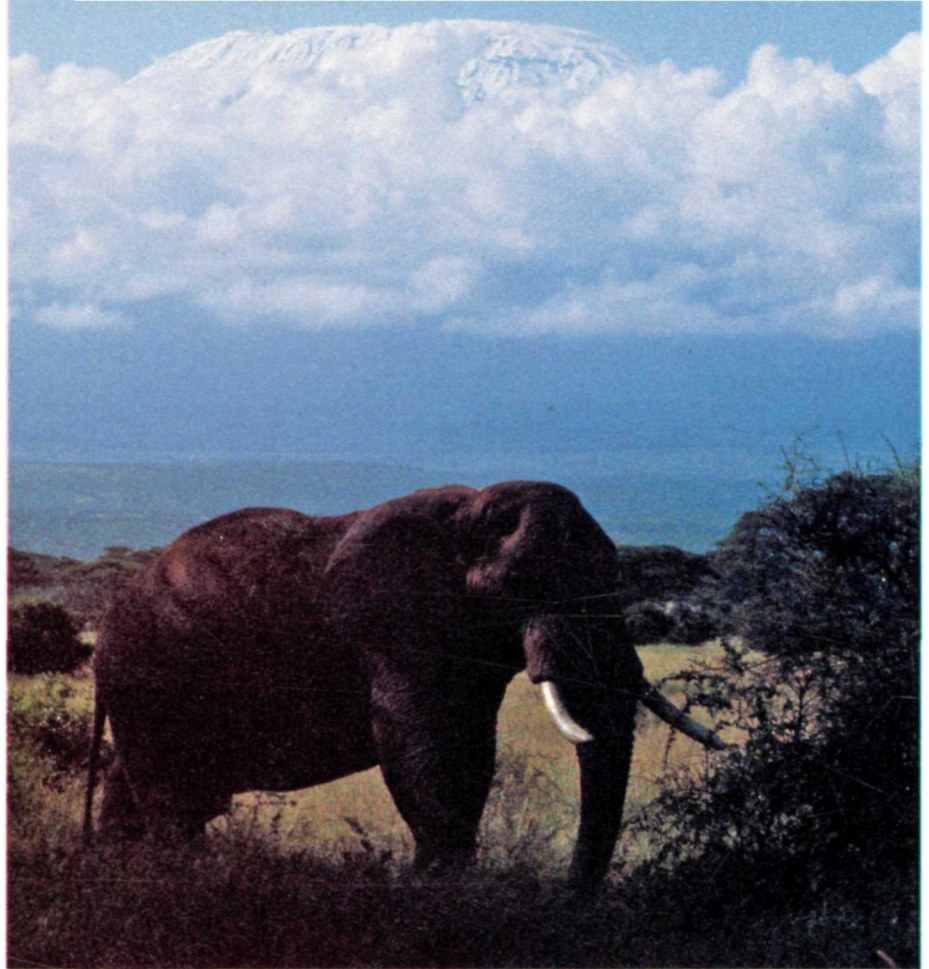


Rock hyrax, Nairobi National Park

*Although rock hyraxes (the Biblical "coney") resemble woodchucks, they are related to elephants, not rodents. Their flattened, hooflike nails make their feet look like elephant hooves.*



Dust bath, Amboseli National Park



Mount Kilimanjaro from Amboseli National Park

ter funds on behalf of conservation. In addition, private citizens and conservation organizations provide help. The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, East African Wild Life Society, Frankfurt Zoological Society, and others help support research, surveys, antipoaching patrols, conservation education, ranger training, and rescue and relocation of endangered species. Moreover, Wildlife Clubs throughout Kenya are teaching schoolchildren an appreciation for their country's wildlife heritage in the hope that future generations will continue to support wildlife conservation.

The continued commitment of government leaders and the support and involvement of local citizens and the world community are the only hope for preserving national parks and game reserves as the last refuges for Africa's magnificent wildlife.

*Eugenia Horstman Connally is editor of National Parks.*



Red elephants, Tsavo West National Park

*At 19,340 feet, spectacular snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro (top) is only 980 feet short of Alaska's Mount McKinley. A national park in Tanzania, this highest mountain in Africa looms in breathtaking splendor over Amboseli National Park in Kenya, seeming to float above clouds, more a part of the heavens than the earth. Elephants at Tsavo National Park acquire the color of the area's red*

*soil from their daily dust baths. Some dozen years ago southern Kenya suffered a devastating three-year drought. Elephants that had crowded into Tsavo for refuge from agricultural development and persecution stripped the park bare in their desperate search for food, and ten thousand elephants and rhinos died in the disaster. Now the park is greening again as the vegetation recovers.*

# PLANNING YOUR TRIP

## PARK TRAVEL TIPS

A trip to a national park takes some planning. Listed here are tips on the general costs, discounts, and restrictions you should take into account in your travel plans, as well as reservation procedures and guidebooks for more specific information. For information not given here, write park superintendents or the Office of Public Inquiries, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

### Park Fees

*Entrance fees*, charged at 60 of the 334 parks, range from \$1 to \$3 per private vehicle, with a special 50¢ rate for travelers on bicycles.

*Campsite fees* range from \$4 to \$7 per night. (Read *Camping in the National Park System*, listed below, for specifics.)

### Discount Passes

Three kinds of passes will save you money if you are visiting several parks this year. All three can be obtained at any park charging an entrance fee; the Golden Eagle can also be obtained from the National Park Service, 18th & C Sts., N.W., Room 1013, Washington, D.C. 20240.

*1983 Golden Eagle Passport*. For \$10, anyone under 62 gets free entrance to any national park for a year. The passport extends to traveling companions of the holder.

*Golden Age Passport*. Free to U.S. citizens 62 or older; gives lifetime free admission to parks, and a 50 percent discount on camping and other fees. Proof of age is required.

*Golden Access Passport*. Free to persons eligible for federal disability programs; gives same privileges as the Golden Age Passport.

### Reservations

*Lodging Alternatives*. For lodge and cabin accommodations, check with individual parks or the concessioners' guidebook listed below. See article on next page for an interesting alternative to in-park or motel accommodations.

*Campsites*. First-come, first-served, except at seven highly popular parks, where reservations can be made two months in advance through local or national Ticketron offices:

Yosemite (Calif.)  
Sequoia/Kings Canyon (Calif.)  
Grand Canyon (Ariz.)  
Rocky Mountain (Colo.)  
Shenandoah (Va.)  
Great Smoky Mountains (N.C./Tenn.)  
Cape Hatteras National Seashore (N.C.)  
Write Ticketron Reservation Office, Box 2715, San Francisco, CA 94126. A charge of \$2.50 is added to the campsite fee, payable in advance. Several other parks make reserved campsites available, so check with park superintendents. Limits may be placed on your length of stay during the busy season, so check before you plan a long visit.

*Backcountry*. Many parks restrict the number of visitors to sensitive backcountry trails and campsites by issuing only a limited number of permits, available free at park headquarters on a first-come, first-served basis. Check ahead with superintendents for regulations, fire permits, and weather conditions for the backcountry area you want to visit.

### Guidebooks \*\*

Travelers to distant places generally start out their planning by daydreaming before the fire on a cold winter evening, colorful brochures spread out on the floor before them. Once you're ready to plot out your itinerary, however, you'll need more than enticing brochures.

Start with the handy Park Service fold-out map and guide *National Parks of the United States*. The wall-size map shows all units of the National Park System as of 1980—battlefields, historic sites, national rivers, lakeshores, and seashores as well as the large wilderness parks—with major highways marked for reference. A chart on the back lists addresses, facilities, and recreational activities at each park, including the new Alaska parks.

\*GPO #024-005-00771-7. \$2.00.

A little more detail can be gleaned from the NPS *Index of the National Park System and Related Areas*. Brief, state-by-state listings point out important natural and historical features of each park, plus data on how each park was established. This 96-page booklet will be useful mostly for regular park travelers who want each park's vital statistics at their fingertips. Unlike many other guides,

this one includes wild and scenic rivers, national trails, and local and state parks of national significance.

\*GPO #024-005-00829-2. \$4.75.

For specifics on how to get there, where to stay, what it costs, and what exactly you can do once you're there, three books will tell you all you need to know.

The *Complete Guide to America's National Parks* packs into 336 pages just about all the information you could use, from weather to roads to services in nearby towns. New 1982-83 edition costs \$7.95 plus \$1.30 postage and handling (D.C. residents add 40¢ sales tax). Send check to National Park Foundation, Department PA, Box 57473, Washington, D.C. 20037.

For the most up-to-date information specifically covering park campgrounds, the new NPS booklet *Camping in the National Park System* lists 103 parks and their individual campgrounds with current seasons, limits, and facilities on a detailed chart. A good checklist for making side trips or changes in your schedule; you can carry it easily and check the nearest campground when you find one full.

\*GPO #024-005-00846-2. \$3.50.

For details about in-park lodging and other concessions like horseback riding and river rafting, the book to check is *National Parks Visitor Facilities and Services*. One hundred pages of prices, reservation information, and tips on handicapped access for each service or facility. Send a check for \$3.00 plus \$1.05 postage (Kentucky residents add 5% sales tax) to Conference of National Park Concessioners, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259.

For those who'd like to get off the beaten track, *Lesser Known Areas of the National Park System* lists 160 parks where you're less likely to run into crowds.

\*GPO #024-005-00794-6. \$4.50.

NPS also publishes *Access National Parks, A Guide for Handicapped Visitors*, giving useful tips as well as general information for each park.

\*GPO #024-005-00691-5. \$6.50.

\*GPO books available by writing Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

\*\*Check Bookshelf, page 7, for more reading about national parks.

# BED & BREAKFAST

## PARK TRAVEL TIPS

Why not consider an alternative to crowded park accommodations and expensive motels and stay at a home away from home—as if visiting a distant relative?

Enjoy exquisite solitude in a delightful home with private beach and dock, sweeping lawn, and flower gardens near Cape Cod National Seashore. Roam Custer Battlefield National Monument, Grand Teton National Park, and Yellowstone National Park while a guest in the home of a gracious host, who happens to be a western author and historian. Or sleep in a big brass bed in the home of a charming Irish host who lives close to Muir Woods National Monument in California. (A book is being published about a murder he discovered and helped solve.) This is the type of experience that awaits the traveler who chooses bed and breakfast as a style of vacationing.

Bed and breakfast, which originated in the British Isles and was imported only recently into this country, usually means overnight accommodations in a private home with breakfast included. First introduced in California, which now boasts one-fourth of the bed and breakfast homes in the United States, this new way of traveling has spread rapidly to every state and has become an appealing alternative to other styles of lodging in just a few years. Compared to the often-crowded campgrounds and lodges of most national parks, some of which require reservations as much as a year in advance, and increasingly expensive motels and hotels, bed and breakfast provides a moderately priced, uncrowded alternative with a personal touch.

Invariably, hosts are warm, outgoing people, determined to make their guests' sojourn in their tastefully appointed homes pleasant and even memorable. They eagerly furnish helpful tips on where to go, what to do, and how to beat the rush. They strike up conversations and sometimes serve as tour guides when they have the time. Many of the hosts lead interesting lives and are accomplished travelers who understand well the needs that arise when "on the road."

When guests arrive at the host's home, usually in the afternoon, they are shown to their room, and later given a tour of the house and grounds. Afterward, they might sit down with the hosts for a friendly, get-acquainted chat over refreshments. The following morning guests enjoy a hearty English breakfast of eggs, bacon or sausage, toast, fruit, and beverage or a simpler continental fare of juice, toast or muffin, and beverage. Freshly-cut flowers on the table, the aroma of home-baked bread, and the sound of lively chatter in the kitchen typify this brand of homespun hospitality.

The bed and breakfast houses vary from historical and traditional to modern, and are often of great architectural interest. They are usually private dwellings, some of which are on the National Register of Historic Sites such as Prospect Hill, a late eighteenth century home in Gerrardstown, West Virginia, but they also comprise a few tiny inns tucked away in cities or countryside and a handful of small- to medium-sized hotels that have adopted the bed and breakfast plan.

Bed and breakfast homes use referral services to find guests rather than rely on roadside advertisements as do overnight accommodations in Europe. Yet, with the exception of a few national organizations, most of the more than one hundred referral services are regional or local, reflecting the grassroots character of the phenomenon. Some homes even operate independently, relying primarily on word-of-mouth referrals.

This decentralization makes itinerary planning difficult for travelers accustomed to package-deal vacations. But, with just a little more digging and one or two extra phone calls or letters, suitable reservations should be easy to find. In addition, many park concessioners refer inquirers to nearby bed and breakfast homes when their lodges are full. While many lesser-known parks have no lodges at all, they are usually located in and around urban and suburban areas where bed and breakfast homes abound.

Prices at bed and breakfast homes range from \$25 to \$45 for a double with

private or shared bath; and, although few are as cheap as budget motels or less spacious park accommodations, they offer travelers one of the best deals for the money.

So, if you yearn to open your eyes in the morning to a spectacular view of Mt. Rainier, would enjoy the hospitality of a seminary professor and a freelance television producer during a trip to Mammoth Cave National Park, or a good breakfast under the twelve-foot parlor ceiling of a host's home near Zion National Park in Utah and don't mind a bathroom down the hall, bed and breakfast is for you.

Feel free to inquire no matter who you are. There was an elderly lady, though, who insisted that she would have no trouble abiding by the nondiscriminatory clause in the referral agreement—"except," she exclaimed emphatically, "for admirals, I just couldn't stand to have an admiral in my house."

*Dennis W. Brezina, a freelance writer, and his wife Joan live in a restored early nineteenth century manor open to bed and breakfast guests in Harwood, Maryland.*

Following are a few national referral and reservation agencies:

- Bed and Breakfast International  
151 Ardmore Road  
Kensington, CA 94707
- The Bed and Breakfast League, Ltd.  
2855 29th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008
- The Bed and Breakfast Society  
330 West Main Street  
Fredericksburg, TX 78624
- Christian Bed and Breakfast  
P.O. Box 388  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92693

Several books will help the traveler interested in finding a bed and breakfast host. Among them: *Bed and Breakfast, U.S.A.*, available for \$5.95 from Tourist House Associates of America, Inc., P.O. Box 335-A, Greentown, PA 18426; and *Bed and Breakfast American Style*, available for \$6.95 from the Berkshire Traveller Press, Pine Street, Stockbridge, MA 01262.

# Photo Tips

As a landscape photographer for the past thirteen years, I've learned a lot about what works and doesn't work in photographing our national parks. One of the most fundamental things I've learned is: *you won't take pictures unless your cameras are easily accessible.* Many times I've watched photographers miss pictures because they didn't have their cameras ready or, in many cases, didn't even have them along.

Most park visitors carry one camera and one lens, protected by a leather camera case and carried by a leather strap. There are several problems with this kind of rig: First, the strap is too thin and tends to slip off your shoulder. Second, the leather case isn't padded to protect the camera from the rough treatment it often gets in the wilderness. Third, the case isn't really waterproof. The camera often ends up in your day pack either because it is hard to carry or because you are trying to protect it from the elements.

A new generation of camera cases, sold mostly in backpacking stores rather than camera shops, can help. These soft camera pouches are padded to protect your camera and, though not totally waterproof, are a good deal more so than the leather cases. The best have a strap that goes around your midsection securing the pouch to you. This keeps the camera and pouch from flopping around when you're on rough terrain and also keeps the pouch attached to you when you remove the camera. When you shoot, you are holding the camera, not the case. Add two more items, and this system is complete. First, a wider camera strap. My favorite is a self-made model of one-inch nylon climbing webbing. I attach this to the camera with two small loops of one-half-inch webbing sewn into the larger webbing. The strap holds the shoulder better, will never break, and folds flat around the camera for storage. Second, glue a nylon string to your lens cap and attach the other end to the camera. Then you can simply drop

the lens cap when shooting, and it will always be right there when you need it. Extra film can be carried in your day pack, or two 35mm film containers can be taped to your camera strap.

This rig works well for the one-camera/one-lens photographer, but what do you do as you add more equipment? I've found that a combination of a fanny pack and a day pack meets almost all one's needs as the camera system begins to grow.

As with the camera pouches, a number of fanny camera packs are available. I suggest choosing one that has a Velcro belt for quick release, an auxiliary shoulder strap, a flap over the zipper to keep water out (be sure to seal all seams before using the pack), and pockets on the belt itself for extra film. The interior of the pack should offer dividers that can be adjusted to your needs and interior zippers that allow you to store filters, brushes, batteries, etc., inside but not among your camera and lenses.

My fanny pack easily holds two camera bodies, four lenses, filters, batteries, brushes, etc., and sixteen rolls of film.

A day pack completes the system and allows me to carry a rain jacket, lunch, water, first aid, long telephoto lenses, and a tripod. Choose a pack that fits your back comfortably without putting pressure on the fanny pack. The fanny pack must be able to slide around your waist for easy access. I prefer a day pack with a flap covering the top of the main compartment. It is much more weatherproof, and the tripod can be slipped between the flap and the main compartment.

The pouch, the fanny pack, and the day pack offer a way to carry a lot of gear in comfort and easy accessibility. Whether you use all or just part of the system, you have a much better chance of having your camera ready when the photograph presents itself.

—DeWitt Jones


*DeWitt Jones is a well-known professional photographer whose work appears regularly in National Geographic magazine.*



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 MAY/JUNE 1983



# NPCA Report

## Park Service Shakedown

The policies of Interior Secretary James Watt make headlines, but some of his most far-reaching decisions concerning the national parks are being carried out in bureaucratic back rooms, far from the public eye. In particular, the reorganization of National Park Service (NPS) personnel will affect the service for decades to come, according to a remark made by Watt himself. During the past few months, Watt has both inaugurated new policies and reinterpreted existing policies that touch every level of the NPS, from park maintenance people to top Washington, D.C., administrators.

Most loudly condemned by environmentalists is Watt's shifting around of NPS career professionals in the Senior Executive Service. "Watt's move cuts Park Service professionals off at the knees," said NPCA President Paul Pritchard.

The Senior Executive Service (SES) recommends mobility and new challenges for those federal executives who are at the top of their careers. NPCA believes Watt took advantage of the SES in order to shuffle to the sidelines those execu-

tives whose philosophies go against those of the Administration.

As regional director for Alaska, John E. Cook was renowned for his strong stand against developing Alaska parklands. The Administration leans more toward accommodation with developers, hunters, and the like. Cook was transferred—demoted, actually—to the superintendent's job at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Ira Hutchison, who held one of the two positions directly below NPS Director Russell Dickenson, was kicked upstairs to the Secretary's office. This deletion leaves only Mary Lou Grier—a Reagan political appointee—as the next in command under the director.

Ostensibly, the reorganization was devised to move approximately 10 to 12 percent of NPS career people out of Washington, D.C., and regional offices and into the field, thus aiding parks more directly. In fact, the NPS has been totally realigned to the detriment of both natural and cultural resources.

Previously the History, Curatorial Services, Anthropology, and Historic Architecture divisions were grouped under one associate director, allowing these four interdisciplinary divisions to plan and work together. Now these divisions are split among three assistant directors, assuring the end to any cohesive planning. Natu-

ral resource programs are beset by the same sort of divisiveness.

No one knows exactly how this reorganization will affect the regional offices. Park supporters say, however, that the "divide and conquer" techniques used in Washington will be duplicated in the regions.

Finally, regional NPS officials and park superintendents are now firmly plugged into a recently emphasized role—that of contractor. Many types of park jobs must now be put out for bids; and if a private firm underbids the NPS's estimated cost, the private firm gets the job.

Occasionally contracting proves cost-effective; but *mandatory* NPS contracting should be rejected. The vegetation at certain historic parks must be mowed and pruned to preserve the historic scene and historic buildings often require special care and materials. To spend time explaining and supervising these tasks would beg the question of cost-effectiveness.

By locking themselves into contracted services, NPS managers will no longer be able to make wise use of time and money by moving from one project to another according to changing priorities.

Laura Beaty, NPCA program coordinator for cultural resources, commented, "A lot of money is going to be wasted trying to save money."

## Oil Interests Want Leases for Park Tar Sands

Like oil and oil shale, tar sands are composed of compressed hydrocarbons; and just now interest in this esoteric form of fossil residue is increasing. Oil companies are working under the assumption that tar sands can be made to yield fuel for the American consumer.

Oil companies interested in developing known tar sands areas are now trying to convert some of their current oil and gas leases to meet a November 1983 deadline. According to the 1981 Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act, the companies are allowed to convert oil and gas leases in tar sands areas to "combined hydrocarbon leases." But the act does im-

pose the November deadline even though not much is known about the processes, results, or effects of tar sands extraction.

Unfortunately, of the eleven areas designated as "special tar sands areas" by Interior Secretary James Watt, two of the richest lie within the boundaries of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA). If developed in Glen Canyon NRA, tar sands extraction processes at the Tar Sands Triangle and Circle Cliffs sites could have negative effects on the surrounding environment and would create an eyesore in the park.

Altex Corporation has nine leases totaling 15,329 acres in Glen Canyon NRA and has filed a "notice of intent" to convert all the leases from

oil and gas to combined hydrocarbon, which will allow the company to explore for tar sands deposits. Santa Fe Energy is filing to convert twelve leases that add up to 11,012 acres of Glen Canyon land. Although about 15 percent of this combined acreage lies in "closed" natural areas of the park, the majority is still open to exploration.

If started up, the tar sands retorting process would spew sulfur emissions, reduce visibility, and in general decrease the air quality of Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, and Grand Canyon national parks as well as Glen Canyon NRA. Also, if mining did begin, a great deal of development would have to occur: hundreds of wells would be sunk;



Rick McIntyre

## Poaching in Yellowstone

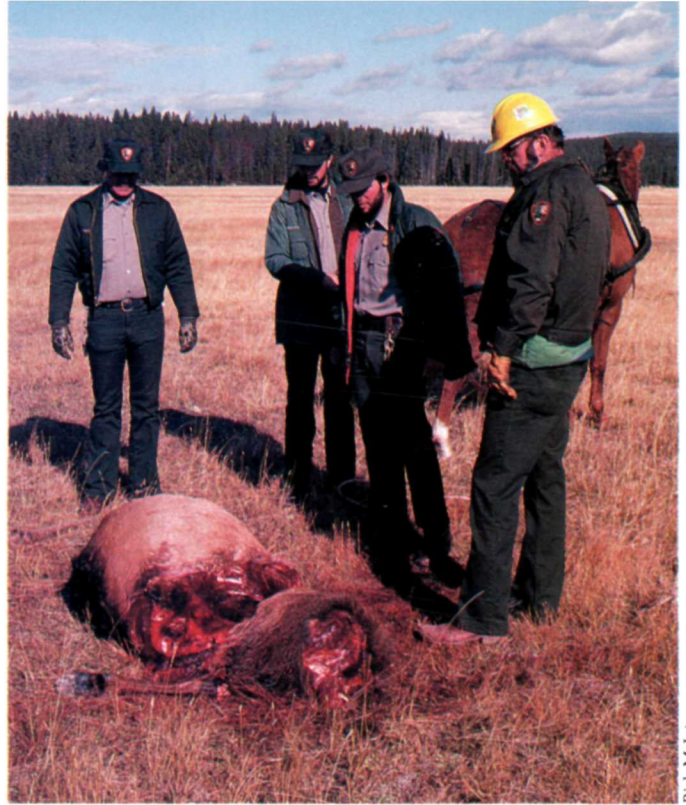
An entrepreneur could make more money dealing in drugs; but the risks are greater. Ounce for ounce, dealing in elk horns is extremely profitable, and legal risks are low. Because powdered elk horn brings \$42 per ounce and demand in the Far East is great, the poaching situation at Yellowstone National Park is becoming acute. Photographer Rick McIntyre saw the bull elk (left) at sunset in the Elk Park area of Yellowstone. Less than 36 hours later, rangers found what remained of the animal (right).

Poaching in the national parks has been escalating during the past several years and park rangers figure that Yellowstone area poachers take \$400,000 worth of elk antlers alone per year. The National Park Service (NPS), in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has instructed a core group of rangers to concentrate on this problem at Yellowstone.

Ranger John Donaldson, who along with Ranger Joseph Fowler supervises NPS personnel in the district where most poaching occurs, estimates that poachers kill 10 to 20 elk a year within the park. They also kill grizzlies, black bears, bighorn sheep, antelope, trumpeter swans, bison, coyotes, bobcats, and lynx.

"We're not talking about [hunting elk for] starving kids," says Ranger Donaldson. "We're dealing with big dollars, and a group of individuals who act like a ring."

Oriental use elk horns as aphrodisiacs and for medi-



Rick McIntyre

nal purposes and they consider bear paws and bear and elk bladders gourmet delicacies. Coyotes are killed for their pelts, and trophy hunters will pay as much as \$30,000 per bighorn sheep.

According to the Lacey Act, one cannot transport animals or animal parts obtained illegally from federal reserves. Violators can be fined as much as \$20,000 and can be sentenced to five years in jail. Court cases concerning wildlife killing are not high priority, however; often a poacher is fined only \$500 for a misdemeanor.

With large sums of money to be made, rangers say that poachers have a cavalier attitude toward the law. Moreover, NPS officials fear that someday an innocent park visitor will get between a poacher and his prize.

plants, smokestacks, haul roads, and a refinery would all be built.

Because little is known about the environmental impacts of tar sands development and because present extraction methods are still quite immature and uneconomical, NPCA believes that much more research must be conducted before any type of exploration or development occurs in or near Glen Canyon NRA. Eleven sites are known to contain tar sands deposits. If these oil and gas companies want to explore and possibly develop their leased lands, Glen Canyon should be at the bottom of the list, not the top. All leases should be denied in or adjacent to the park.

—Brian P. Moran, NPCA intern

## NPS Labels Bears as Hazardous

In its Fiscal Year 1984 Budget Justifications, the National Park Service (NPS) has included some curious items. Among the activities that may be part of a comprehensive resource management plan for each park, the NPS mentions "control of hazardous species such as bears and rattlesnakes." According to NPS mandate, resource managers should be concerned with *protecting* the resource. NPCA believes that labeling bears as "hazardous" could make the difficult task of protecting the threatened grizzly bear more difficult.

The NPS mentions another possible wildlife management activity: "Specific actions to correct over-

populations or diseases may include reduction by killing or trapping and disposal by other agencies." This kind of language could sanction the trapping and disposal of mountain lions at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico—a plan so controversial it has been quietly ignored.

In a short, nine-line paragraph on wildlife management, the NPS chose to highlight activities related to "hazardous species" and wildlife "disposal." NPCA believes this exploitative position toward wildlife reflects the philosophy of G. Ray Arnett, Interior's assistant secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Despite his position, Arnett is not known for championing the welfare of wildlife.

## Stirring Up Trouble at Glacier Bay

Glacier Bay, Alaska—that remote body of water where glaciers calve in the spring—has become the center of some heated controversies regarding whales, wilderness, and the rights of ships. The bay is protected as a national park/preserve, but it is also the only ice-dominated estuary designated as wilderness. As such, the sections of Glacier Bay recently declared as wilderness are off limits to commercial fishing.

Congressman Don Young's (R-Alaska) recent bill (H.R. 1230) proposes to change all that by allowing commercial fishing in wilderness areas of Glacier Bay. If the bill passes, it would set a precedent by withdrawing wilderness protections; but Young's action is part of a larger game plan for Alaska.

People close to the problem say that "virtually every Alaska issue is a piece of trading stock," part of a strategy for chipping away at the protections afforded by the 1980 Alaska Lands Act. Even if wilderness protections were negated, ostensibly the bay would be protected by National Park Service (NPS) regulations. The NPS administrators in



Deborah Day

Cruise ships ply the icy waters of Glacier Bay, Alaska.

Alaska, however, are hard pressed to protect their resources from Alaska state interests and even from Administration officials.

Tour ship companies are also trying to loosen Glacier Bay restrictions. To protect humpback whale summering waters, the NPS allows only 89 entries of cruise ships during the whale season. The Cunard and Princess cruise ship lines—whose access to the bay is limited because they are newcomers to the Glacier Bay tour route—want the NPS to raise entry limits to include them.

Right now everyone concerned is awaiting the results of three studies. Although the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is coordinating the studies, is supposed to deliver its biological opinion to the NPS in mid-May, it is thought that present vessel regulations will probably be extended for another year. The three studies concern the reactions of the whales to each other and to ships; the acoustical properties of the bay environment; and the biological factors that draw humpback whales to Glacier Bay.

## Kennesaw Park: Drugs, Alcohol Only Part of Problem

The battle lines at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia, have been drawn again. This time the combatants are not divided North versus South, but more along the lines of historic preservationists versus recreationists.

Kennesaw was added to the National Park System to preserve the site of the last great battle before General Sherman's March to the Sea. Over the years, though, the Atlanta megalopolis has grown up around the park and this historic site, which recorded approximately one million visitors last year, has been used for activities ranging from weddings and antique car shows to marijuana smoking and alcohol drinking. Even benign activities, such as frisbee throwing, are wearing down historic battle lines and entrenchments.

"There's no way you can stop

people coming to the park," says Superintendent Marvin Madry, "but we discourage inappropriate use."

Madry says visitors who use the park as a place to consume alcohol and take drugs are his biggest problem. These visitors are attracted to Kennesaw because the local and state parks do not allow drinking, whereas national parks do. National park supporters around the country and people within the National Park Service (NPS) have tried to get this regulation changed, to no avail.

Drug and alcohol use at Kennesaw is not the only problem, however. As popular a place as it is, Kennesaw has never had an approved General Management Plan to help define and regulate park use. The last master plan for Kennesaw Mountain was approved in 1967.

In 1979, an NPS report on compat-

ible and noncompatible recreation at historical parks said that "Kennesaw Mountain is under severe and continuing pressure."

Knowing how much and what kind of recreation is tolerable at a historic park near an urban area is a touchy issue. Clearly, though, some protective measures are needed. A number of years ago a picnic area was set up right next to the Civil War earthworks at Cheatham Hill. Visitor use has almost destroyed those entrenchments.

NPS Regional Historian Lenard Brown believes that the first part of a solution may be on the way. He says the region is preparing a management document "specifically aimed at rectifying the situation by moving the picnic area." The only hitch: no funds have been appropriated for the relocation, nor are they likely to be.

## Working Out Land Plans on the Arizona Strip

Uranium exploration versus proposed wilderness areas adjacent to Grand Canyon National Park—sounds like the scenario of a major environmental battle. Actually, NPCA is playing a key role in an effort to achieve just the opposite—a joint, conservationist-corporate proposal for wilderness in this scenic region north of the Colorado River known as the Arizona Strip.

Late last year, NPCA took the initiative in promoting a series of meetings and helicopter tours with officials of the major uranium company on the Arizona Strip, the Denver-based Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc. On the conservationist side, in addition to NPCA, the meetings included representatives of the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Arizona Wildlife Federation, and National Audubon Society.

"We all dared to skate out on thin ice," says Russ Butcher, NPCA's Southwest regional representative. "But we realized the risks of falling through were far outweighed by the chance our working together just might lead to success."

As of this writing, the unusual conservationist-corporate meetings have resulted in a wilderness proposal that may soon receive bipartisan congressional support. The proposal identifies some 330,000 acres of outstanding Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness study areas in the Arizona Strip: the Paria Canyon/Vermillion Cliffs, Kanab Canyon, Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan/Mt. Emma, Grand Wash Cliffs, Virgin Mountains, and Virgin River Gorge areas. Also included are 107,000 acres in the U.S. Forest Service's Kaibab National Forest.

The proposal does delete many other BLM wilderness study areas that have exceptional mineral potential and are already being explored. A cluster of these latter units, in the Grand Wash Cliffs adjacent to Grand Canyon National Park, is proposed as a special conservation management area. Though mineral exploration and subsurface mining would be permitted, mining compa-

nies would be required to mitigate surface disturbances.

The meetings, which occurred from September 1982 through February 1983, were motivated by the fact that previous development-versus-wilderness issues had become highly polarized and were bogged down in the lengthy BLM wilderness evaluation process. Conservationists and Energy Fuels Nuclear officials agreed that probably the only real hope of resolving the stalemate was for representatives of both sides to sit down and explore the issues and each other's concerns.

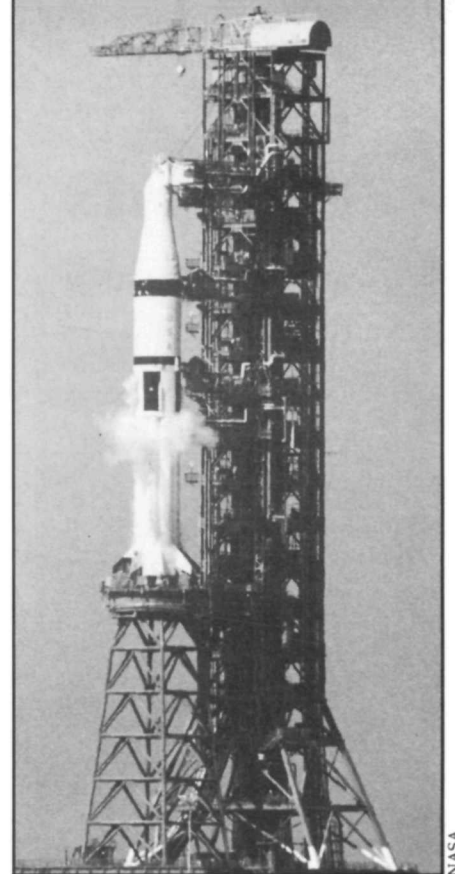
According to Butcher, the individuals involved all agree the meetings have been "an exciting adventure . . . a satisfying way of achieving conflict resolution." A greater challenge may lie ahead in getting legislation passed.

## NASA Considers Destroying Historic Launch Tower

A decade and a half ago NASA launched the Apollo space program that carried U.S. astronauts to the moon. The immense launch umbilical tower—the last of the Apollo program's three launch towers—was part of that history and is now in danger of being scrapped.

Congressmen Bill Nelson (D-Fla.), Manuel Lujan (R-N.M.), John Seiberling (D-Ohio), and others have urged NASA to look into ways of disassembling and transporting the 400-foot-tall tower to another location so that it might be displayed as a high point in our nation's history. (In 1980, Congress authorized the "Man in Space" historical program, which calls for protection of such structures until Congress can decide what to do with them.) NPCA and organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Council on America's Military Past are pursuing legal alternatives in case NASA decides in favor of demolishing the structure.

NASA had initiated the move to list the tower on the National Register, which protects the structure under the National Historic Preservation Act; and, in 1974, the agency signed an agreement with the Advi-



The last of the historic Apollo launch towers faces destruction.

sory Council on Historic Preservation to allow for the disassembly and removal of the tower. Now NASA says the expense of disassembling, storing, and transporting the tower is too great. Also, the space agency has a deadline: it needs to dismantle the tower by autumn in order to retrofit the underlying mobile launch platform for the shuttle.

As of this writing, NASA has received a bid of \$2 million to disassemble and store the tower; and the agency has challenged preservationists to come up with the money.

## Nuclear Lake Issue Sparks Cooperative Effort

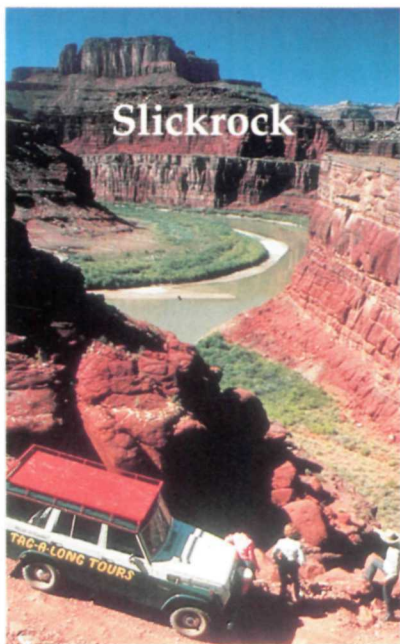
A little more than three years ago the National Park Service (NPS) bought 1,137 acres for the New York leg of the Appalachian Trail. The Nuclear Lake parcel, as it is called, has a tainted history and, for a long while, caused the NPS nothing but trouble. The study and March 1983 recommendations that resulted from this trouble, however, are being

# NPCA Presents

## Salmon River



## Great Smokies



## Slickrock

See Members Corner,  
p. 4, for all the details!

called a model for similar public land controversies.

The NPS land in question is called the Nuclear Lake parcel because the previous owner, United Nuclear, had accidentally released measurable amounts of plutonium on the part of the property being used for its plutonium fuel-rod research center. Although state and federal authorities had given the land a clean bill of health before the NPS bought it, local environmentalists and others had serious questions about possible toxic levels of nuclear waste.

Steve Golden, NPS regional coordinator (north) for the Appalachian Trail said, "To answer these questions responsibly, we tried to provide resources for [concerned citizens] to analyze themselves."

This approach was used because, from the first, the NPS had planned on using only a small percentage of the property for the Appalachian Trail, rerouting the trail from residential development to the parcel's wooded ridges. Local and state agencies were interested in using acreage for their own recreational and environmental concerns.

According to Dave Startzell, associate director of the Appalachian Trail Conference and a National Park Action Project representative, "This property is one of the largest remaining undeveloped sections of Dutchess County [New York]."

The Nuclear Lake Management Committee was formed; and this group of state and county officials and concerned citizens put together the prototype of a citizens-group land study. The document describes the resource, its history, and the numerous tests conducted at the site.

John Guerin, chairman of the Nuclear Lake Management Committee, said the committee's recommendations to the NPS include:

- Additional testing for toxic substances of one of the buildings and the land around it, the lake silt, and the sewage system. The committee also recommends scanning the lake bottom for alleged barrels of plutonium waste.
- Repairing the existing dam to ensure its longevity.
- Restricting certain areas of the

land until they are cleared by further testing and marking these areas to warn the public.

Despite all the information compiled on the Nuclear Lake site, doubts are bound to exist. But Dave Startzell points out, "Tests show no evidence of radioactivity levels above normal background levels." What the quantity of evidence and documentation on the Nuclear Lake parcel does show is that volunteerism can go a long way to solving land problems to the benefit of both the National Park System and the people who use it.

## Clean Air Colloquium Unites Activists

From February 25 to 27 the National Clean Air Coalition sponsored the second National Clean Air Colloquium, which united 160 clean air activists from 42 states representing more than 25 community, health, and environmental organizations. Participants, including NPCA, discussed recent successes and past failures in the legislative debate and outlined a strategy for reauthorization of the Clean Air Act in the 98th Congress.

In his keynote speech, Senator Robert Stafford (R-Vt.), chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, urged the audience to continue the struggle that made the 1972 Clean Air Act and 1977 amendments possible. Stafford said, "The environment has become a critical—perhaps even decisive—factor in a large number of elections."

He cited his own state of Vermont, where 14 percent of polled voters cast their votes on the basis of environmental issues. Stafford contends that Congress may want a vote on the Clean Air Act far behind it before the 1984 election, which would make the next several months critical for organizing and lobbying.

He says the issue causing the most difficulty in committee is the program to control acid deposition. Stafford recently introduced two bills: S. 768 is identical to his 1982 bill, which had been approved by the Senate Environment Committee,

and includes a program to reduce sulfur emissions by eight million tons in 12 years; and S. 769, which deals only with acid rain and would reduce sulfur emissions by 12 million tons in 15 years. Senator George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Congressman Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) also introduced acid rain bills, both calling for a ten-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide in ten years.

In preparation for the reauthorization debates, the Clean Air Colloquium workshops focused on acid rain, cleaning up dirty cities, reducing toxic pollutants, and protecting clean air areas (prevention of significant deterioration and visibility—two of the most important issues concerning air in national parks). Workshops also taught organizing and media techniques.

### Justice Dept. Calls Acid Rain Films Propaganda

The week of the Clean Air Colloquium was the same week the U.S. Justice Department labeled two Canadian acid rain films "political propaganda" and called for a list of groups screening the films. At the colloquium, Senator Robert Stafford, when asked his opinion of the Justice Department's reaction, replied that it was unforgivable and very silly. His speech was followed by a showing of one of the films, *Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery*, whose innocuous nature surprised the viewers. The Justice Department's judgment may have some inadvertent positive results by focusing attention on this issue.

—Debbie Kaufman, NPCA intern

### Board Tightening Hold on Grand Teton Jetport

The management agreement on the Jackson Hole Airport in Grand Teton National Park is good until 1994; but the Airport Board wants to renegotiate now—for good reason. The board is not likely to get a more accommodating Administration.

In fact, the Interior Department's recent Environmental Assessment found "no significant impact" in renegotiating for a 99-year extension of the agreement. And the Depart-

## Seiberling Bill a Retort to Watt's Wilderness Cuts

Representative John F. Seiberling, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, has introduced legislation (H.R. 1214) that would transfer approximately 75,000 acres of public land currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to the National Park System. Seiberling's bill is a direct response to Interior Secretary James Watt's decision to eliminate certain BLM lands currently designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The thirty-one WSAs Seiberling wants to protect are all adjacent to national parks and are among the 173 areas declared unsuitable by Secretary Watt.

Of the areas he wants to include in the National Park System, Seiberling said, "These areas are often as visually impressive as those lands currently within the parks."

The proposed legislation is concerned with 31 WSAs adjacent to 12 national parks within 7 states. Ten of these areas—12,700 acres—are ad-

acent to Zion National Park, Utah. Spring Creek Canyon (4,433 acres), one of the WSAs adjacent to Zion, is typical of the areas Seiberling includes in his bill. The canyon is an important part of the park's Kolob District because it provides year-round access to a group of narrow, deep canyons known as the "fingers of Kolob." Spring Creek Canyon also offers opportunities for winter recreation, such as ice climbing; and, in general, it provides an outstanding wilderness experience deserving of protection.

These WSAs offer protection to adjacent national parks and their watersheds and provide hiking corridors and scenic vistas, and the areas in Utah provide habitat for the endangered peregrine falcon and the bald eagle. Wilderness Study Areas often round out the *natural* ecological boundaries of adjacent national parks, as opposed to the current straight-line boundaries.

—Michele Roca, NPCA intern

The WSAs Representative Seiberling wants to add to the National Park System are listed below by state (with the total WSA acreage to be added in each state) and by adjacent National Park System unit.

<b>Arizona</b> (9,950 acres) Lake Mead NRA Dansil Canyon G & F Tincanibitts Van Deeman Grapevine Wash Mount Davis	<b>Colorado</b> (12,184 acres) Dinosaur NM three units—no name Great Sand Dunes NM Sand Castle	<b>Spring Canyon</b> The Watchman North Fork Virgin River LaVerkin Creek Canyon Taylor Creek Canyon Goose Creek Canyon Beartrap Canyon
<b>California</b> (23,951 acres) Sequoia/Kings Canyon NP Sheep Ridge Milk Ranch/Case Mt. Pinnacles NM Pinnacles Wilderness Death Valley NM Ibex Springs Joshua Tree NM Pinto Basin	<b>Nevada</b> (3,811 acres) Lake Mead NRA Jumbo Springs	<b>Capitol Reef NP</b> Fremont Gorge Arches NP Lost Spring Canyon Dinosaur NM Daniels Canyon
	<b>New Mexico</b> (2,941 acres) Carlsbad Caverns NP Mudgetts	<b>Texas</b> (2,443 acres) Guadalupe Mountains NP Lonesome Ridge
	<b>Utah</b> (21,594 acres) Zion NP Orderville Canyon Deep Creek Red Butte	

ment agreed to *lessen* National Park Service control over the facility.

Opposition to the 533-acre airport—the only such facility within a national park—has always existed and became especially strong when the question of allowing jets was debated in 1981. Despite the noise and

the incompatibility with the purposes of a national park, the Jackson Hole Airport Board did get jets; and it now wants to make sure that it keeps the facility. Also, the Board is trying to obtain loans for expansion (a larger passenger terminal, a control tower); but those loans won't

### Reader Interest Survey

We want to know how interesting readers 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, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.**

Very Interesting    Somewhat Interesting    Not Interesting

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NPS Shakedown	1	2	3	
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THE LATEST WORD (p. 46)	1	2	3	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
How would you rate the cover?	1	2	3	4
Additional comments	_____			

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Your name and address (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

come through unless the Board can assure creditors the jetport has a future.

NPCA disagrees with the "no significant impact" finding. In comments on the decision, NPCA's Laura Loomis stated that extension of the airport "is an unjustifiable luxury. . . . The Regional Transportation Study conducted in the mid-70s found that only 1 percent of the park's visitors arrived by air."

If the airport continues to operate, NPCA believes a number of protective measures should be taken: Remove the flight training school as an unnecessary intrusion; extend the present curfew on jet service (9:30 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.) to "dusk to dawn"; disallow scenic overview flights, which disturb wildlife and visitors; establish mandatory airspace restrictions (a 17,000-foot minimum) over the national park.

### Mono Lake Gets Help from California

Los Angeles may no longer divert all of the water from Mono Lake's tributaries if the diversions endanger the life of the lake and the surrounding environment, according to a recent decision by the California state supreme court. Environmentalists are pleased with the ruling because, until now, it seemed Los Angeles had a stranglehold on water rights to Mono Lake. In fact, this is the first ruling on California water rights that even considers the environment as a deciding factor.

For more than forty years Los Angeles has had exclusive use of Mono Lake water. Although the lake is approximately 300 miles to the north of the city, an aqueduct system has carried away so much of its water that the surface area has shrunk from 86 to 61 square miles. Bird rookeries and the lake itself are in danger of extinction. Now, according to the court's decision, Los Angeles can tap that water supply as long as the city does not endanger environmental concerns.

In addition, a new bill is before Congress that would make Mono Lake and some craters near the lake a national monument under the ju-


isdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. The bill (H.R. 1341) was introduced by Congressman Richard Lehman (D), who represents the Mono Lake area. NPCA supports designation of Mono Lake as a national monument, but wants it included in the more protective National Park System.

Mono Lake is far from being out of danger, however. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power has some strong supporters. Concerned citizens—especially Californians—should write their representatives and senators and ask them to support protections for Mono Lake.

### BuRec Approves Glen Canyon Dam Upgrading

The Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) has determined that upgrading the Glen Canyon Dam turbines to generate more peak power would cause "no significant impact." The BuRec also announced that it and the National Park Service (NPS) would begin a two-year study of the environmental effects of present peak power fluctuations on riparian habitat in the Grand Canyon. Environmentalists and river runners disagree with the "no impact" assessment and question the BuRec's commitment to the study.

The BuRec and the NPS will survey flow patterns, sedimentation, and erosion at five sites in Grand Canyon. The BuRec, however, will complete construction on the upgrading before the results of the two-year study are in, which makes environmentalists think that the results of the study will be either self-fulfilling or irrelevant.



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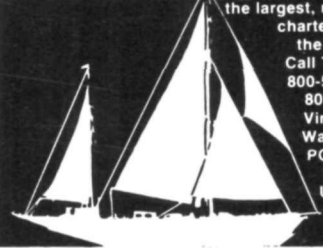


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# The Latest Word

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## PARK PROTECTION BILL GETS STRONG SUPPORT IN HOUSE

NPCA emphasized the importance of a cohesive Park Protection Act at April 7 hearings held before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. The Park Protection bill (H.R. 2379), which was reintroduced in the 98th Congress by representatives John Seiberling (D-Ohio, chairman of the subcommittee), Douglas Bereuter (R-Nebr.), and 85 co-sponsors, is the first bill to propose comprehensive protections for federally reserved lands.

The bill requires biennial State of the Parks reports to make Congress, the public, and the National Park Service (NPS) itself aware of threats to our national parks. The bill strengthens resource management, park interpretation, and NPS obligations to educate the public on resource protection. The bill also provides means for protecting the parks from external, adjacent threats, such as geothermal, oil and gas, and even residential development.

NPCA strongly supports this proposed legislation; and, in his testimony, NPCA President Paul Pritchard said, "Not only will this guidance bolster the Park Service itself and encourage Service professionals to work and speak in the defense of park resources, but also it will put the higher officials of any administration on notice that park resources are inviolate and must be preserved, even in the face of changing policies and politics."

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## NPCA PRESIDENT RECEIVES CONSERVATION AWARD

On May 12 NPCA President Paul Pritchard will receive a Gulf Oil Conservation Award for 1983. The award, which is presented to ten professional conservationists each year, is based on the recipient's "history of outstanding achievement in the field of renewable natural resources."

The achievements for which Pritchard was chosen include the revitalization of

NPCA, his impetus in helping create the Coastal Zone Management Act, and his work as former director of the Appalachian Trail Conference. The Gulf Oil Corporation will present its 1983 conservation awards, which also include awards for organizations and private citizens, at a dinner and reception in Washington, D.C.

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## JOBS BILL HELPS UNEMPLOYED-- AND ENVIRONMENT

In passing the Emergency

Jobs Bill on March 22, Congress also aided cultural and natural resources. Of the approximately \$4.6 billion allocated by Congress, \$130 million will go toward jobs in the environmental realm.

The Act authorizes \$40 million for urban parks and recreation programs, which are sorely in need of funding. In addition, Congress allocated \$40 million for state construction on Land and Water Conservation Fund projects and \$25 million each for maintenance and construction jobs with the Historic Preservation Fund and with the National Park Service. (The bulk of National Park Service maintenance and construction money comes from its annual operating budget.)

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## PROPOSED GEOTHERMAL SITE SHOOK UP BY KILAUEA

Kilauea Volcano is proving a point

for opponents of geothermal development on land adjacent to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Park supporters not only say that geothermal development would pollute the park and further threaten plants and animals listed as endangered, but they also argue that True/Mid-Pacific Geothermal Venture wants to position the geothermal well field over the most active part of the rift zone.

Kilauea Volcano has confirmed that argument: Beginning in January new activity by the volcano has created a major fissure that splits the proposed well field on the Campbell estate. If the development existed, such volcanic activity would likely spew toxic substances into the surrounding environment from free-venting wells.

Kahauale'a--as the estate parcel is called--is zoned as a conservation dis-

trict, and opponents of the geothermal venture say that the state of Hawaii approved the development against its own zoning regulations. In mid-April Ken Kupchak, a National Park Action Project representative, filed an appeal for the Volcano Community Association, which opposes geothermal development at Kahauale'a. As of this writing, NPCA is seriously considering becoming involved in the suit. Cautious talk about a land exchange may open avenues to other solutions.

---

ALASKA SPORT-HUNTING BATTLE As of this  
IS JOINED IN SENATE writing,  
the Senate

Energy Committee will hear arguments for and against Senator Ted Stevens's Alaska sport-hunting bill in mid-April. It is no secret that Stevens (R-Alaska) was not pleased with the outcome of the 1980 Alaska Lands Act, believing that the Act makes too many concessions to conservation. NPCA and other environmental groups fear that Stevens's bill (S.49) to redesignate 12 million acres of national parkland in Alaska as national preserve in order to allow sport hunting is a first attempt to dilute the Act, which was a hard-won compromise among all concerned parties.

Less than 9 percent of Alaska's hundreds of millions of acres is off limits to hunters and the clamor for the majority of that remaining acreage comes from a particular group of sport hunters: highly paid commercial hunting guides. NPCA believes passage of this bill would not only threaten America's last frontier--that is, national parks and wildlife in Alaska--but also would compromise the entire Alaska Lands Act.

Please write your senators and ask them to oppose S.49.

---

HELICOPTER ROUNDUPS Senator  
WOULD REDUCE BURRO PROBLEM James  
McClure

(R-Idaho), chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, has introduced a bill (S.457) that would amend the 1971 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act and allow the use of helicopters in feral burro roundups.

Areas of Death Valley National Monu-

ment are being overrun by the animals, which have no natural enemies; and the monument's management plan requires the NPS to remove the 4,000-plus burros. Helicopters are used for transporting burros out of Death Valley National Monument once they are caught; but the NPS cannot use helicopters to round up the animals. Yet, the vast expanses of desert make any other type of roundup time-consuming and expensive. NPCA believes that if the NPS has a mandate to rid national parks of range-destroying exotics--such as burros--it should be allowed to do so in the most humane yet sensible way possible.

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SCENIC TRAILS SYSTEM On March 28 the  
GETS THREE ADDITIONS National Trails  
System Act was

amended to include three new national scenic trails. The efforts of the American Hiking Society contributed greatly to the passage of these amendments, which will add a 1,300-mile Florida Trail, a 704-mile Potomac Heritage Trail, and a 694-mile Natchez Trace Trail to the system. The amendments also authorize a study of six trails that might be included in the system at a future date and extend the authority of the secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, allowing them to enter into cooperative agreements with local government and private trail clubs to maintain and protect the trails.

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CARRYING CAPACITY TESTED NPCA's carry-  
IN PARKS THIS SUMMER ing capacity  
project, con-

ducted in conjunction with a team of scientists from the University of Maryland, has advanced to the testing stage. This summer three units of the National Park System will be chosen as models for field work on visitor carrying capacity. National Park Service Director Russell Dickenson gave his approval for the summer field testing after NPCA's presentation of its project earlier this spring. NPCA's project was a featured topic at the North American Wildlife Conference and the Interagency Whitewater Committee Conference on River Management, both held in March.

