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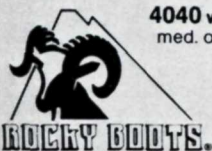


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Commentary

- 5 TAPPING NEW LEADERSHIP FOR OUR PARKS, by Paul C. Pritchard
-

Features

- 10 THE LADY LIVES
Badly deteriorated over the years, the Statue of Liberty and neighboring Ellis Island will be painstakingly restored with private donations. Photos by Peter B. Kaplan
- 12 NPCA 1983 ANNUAL REPORT
The past year saw NPCA making new strides in park preservation
- 18 COMING OF AGE: THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
The BLM now has the opportunity to add conservation of public lands to its many tasks, by Nathaniel P. Reed
- 20 GUARDIANS OF THE INNER CANYONS
Sentinels and gargoyles of stone watch over Utah's least-known reefs and gulches—lands that the BLM protects, by Joseph Bauman
- 24 UTAH DISCOVERY
A two-page map and photo spread celebrates the multitude of outstanding national parks in Utah
- 30 QUIET PARKS REVISITED
A guide to five of the lesser-visited parks, hand picked by an experienced park traveler, by Michael Frome
- 31 PASSPORT TO THE PARKS
Useful information for planning a trip to the national parks
-

Departments

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 6 FEEDBACK | 32 NPCA REPORT |
| 7 PHOTO TIPS | 46 THE LATEST WORD |
| 8 MEMBERS CORNER | |
-

COVER: Statue of Liberty National Monument, by Peter B. Kaplan
Liberty held her lamp aloft for more than 17 million immigrants who passed through Ellis Island on their way to a new life. This ageless symbol is now undergoing massive restoration, but the park remains open to visitors (pp.10-11).

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

Life memberships are \$1,000. Annual memberships are \$200 Sustaining, \$100 Supporting, \$50 Contributing, \$25 Cooperating, \$18 Associate, and \$13 Student and Retired. Dues in excess of \$7 are deductible from federal taxable incomes; gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, contributions, and correspondence or change of address to address below. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send the address label from your latest issue along with new address. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

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Photo by Joseph Bauman

Utah BLM lands, page 20

Editors' Note: National parklands are created by Congress, and thus are protected by laws and regulations. But extraordinary rivers, mountains, mesas, and plains can be found in endless combinations beyond the boundaries of the national parks. Many of these are held by other public agencies. NPCA believes public lands equal to our national parks in beauty and wildness deserve protection, too. In this issue we present some of the best of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands plus Utah's "golden strand" of national parks, whose borders are cushioned in many places by BLM wilderness. Our annual report, also featured in this issue, makes clear how NPCA is working to protect these and other lands.

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The EDAR Endowment, A Solid Investment in Our National Parks

Like the national parks, an endowment is a type of permanent investment. Through the generosity and foresight of one of our members, the National Parks and Conservation Association now has an endowment of \$80,000. The donor, who has requested anonymity, asked NPCA to form the EDAR Endowment for the National Parks and Conservation Association in memory of his parents, who were great lovers of America's national parks.

The principal of the endowment remains untouched, while the interest earned from its investment will generate a reliable annual income for NPCA's work. The endowment will grow over time with additional gifts from the donor and new gifts from our members. One of our trustees has already contributed \$500 to be used as a challenge to other trustees, members, and friends of NPCA.

Because it is such a permanent investment, contributing to the fund is an ideal way to give, particularly through memorial gifts, bequests, and contributions made in the name of a loved one. And any such contribution is tax deductible.

If we are to ensure that our national parks weather political controversy, NPCA must have funds available that will endure changing economic climates. Even in—especially in—a time of economic uncertainty we cannot afford to step back from the work of protecting our parks. An endowment is the most reliable source of regular income in such circumstances.

Please mail your contribution in the envelope provided. The name of each donor contributing \$500 or more will be placed on a permanent plaque in the lobby of NPCA's offices. Each contributor can feel secure in the knowledge that he or she has helped preserve our magnificent national parks as a source of enjoyment and education for future generations.

America's parks need your protection—permanently. Help us guarantee the future of the first national park system ever conceived, one that stands as a premier example for the world. Show that you care. Contribute now. ■

Commentary

Tapping New Leadership for Our Parks

When history's pages turn to our generation, they will disclose an interesting trend in the development of new leadership for the public interest. In part, this new leadership has been born out of a frustration with over-dependence on government, but it was also born from our continuing commitment to the basic values of our society—including the preservation of our environment.

The parks are part and parcel of those values of preservation of our environmental and historical heritage. The challenge of our time is to find leaders who can see clearly how to achieve long-term objectives despite immediate crises.

One example of this leadership, history will show, is the tremendous success of private efforts to raise the critically needed funds to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. It could have been done by the federal government. The project is not a model for assisting other parks because other parks do not have New York City's resources. But it works for Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. And it is an example of a public purpose rallied around by people who won't wait for Washington.

Another example is the generosity of ARA Leisure Services, Inc., in providing the funds to make possible the telling of the park story at the Louisiana World Exposition. ARA will receive no benefit equal to its substantial dollar investment in this exhibit. But the bold action of John Dee and ARA in support of this important project shows again the unique form of leadership that is emerging in response to the challenges of our times.

One could also cite the support of the people at Energy Fuels Nuclear in helping establish the Arizona Strip Wilderness. The creation of this 400,000-acre wilderness in northern Arizona has been a major effort of our Association over the past several years. The success of this effort so far would not have

been possible without such leadership from the corporate sector.

There is yet another level of leadership, just as essential. That is the conservation leadership of the future. I just attended the Science Talent Search led by Dr. Glen Seaborg and sponsored by the Westinghouse Corporation for over forty years, which annually selects from thousands a group of forty young scientists from across the country for special recognition. This program has stimulated a commitment to the future scientist, an investment in future contributions to our society. The Gulf Oil Conservation Award recognizes those currently in conservation leadership positions. Westinghouse's complementary effort, a program to encourage the next generation of scientists and conservation leaders, is just as essential.

These are but a few of the examples from our history book of private leadership. Many others exist. In this age and time, it is critical that the community of concern for parks and conservation look for new sources of leaders like these. Our commitment to maintaining critical values with or without government leadership is part of what makes our nation great. In fact, as many historians have noted, much of what is great in our country evolved before there was any major government role. Dedication by the people to the character of the country has been the source and substance of its leadership, not the stimulus from government subsidies or grants of aid.

Today, practically every park needs leadership action from the community of which it is a part. Be it citizen or corporate, be it in the form of dollars or skills or physical labor, be it established or emerging, this leadership is critical. Only by such commitment can we pass on what we have in better shape for future generations.

—Paul C. Pritchard
President



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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.)

The Call of Wilderness

I lived in Virginia for three years and never had the opportunity to visit Shenandoah National Park. Now I wish I had. Though hiking Yellowstone's secret corners will keep me occupied for many years, I intend to find time to explore the magic recesses of the Shenandoah so alluringly described by Eileen Lambert [Jan/Feb]. The forest primeval is calling. Carry me back . . .

Randy Ingersoll
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

I congratulate NPCA for devoting special attention to wilderness, [Jan/Feb]. My special thanks to you for the article on the status of wil-

derness in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The article is inclusive of the issues, accurate, and is fair to the concerned parties. To my knowledge, never before has the state administration initiated support for wilderness status of federal lands within Tennessee. My thanks for helping to preserve wilderness wherever it still exists.

Leroy G. Fox
Knoxville, Tennessee

Wind Cave Takeover Opposed

I am very much opposed to South Dakota taking over the management of Wind Cave Park. South Dakota has two things in mind: more elk would be available so more licenses could be sold; and since the state requires a park fee from all motorists entering the park, more park fee stickers could be sold.

Farm Island is federal land that is under South Dakota control. You must have a [state] park sticker in order to park at Farm Island and walk on the trail; this includes people with a Golden Age Passport. If

South Dakota has a surplus of funds so that they can operate an additional park, why is there a bill in the legislature to increase the park fee?

S. G. Fix
Pierre, South Dakota

If the proposal to manage Wind Cave National Park by the State of South Dakota is a serious threat to the park's status, then how about an NPCA feature article on this particular subject. The proposal, if allowed to pass, should be viewed as a dangerous precedent for all of our smaller park units.

Although Wind Cave is small in acreage, it is large in national importance as our only national park that preserves original prairie grassland, with its fine complement of well-managed wildlife. The thought of people feeding feral burros (as they are welcome to do in Custer State Park) simply makes me sick.

Fellow members of NPCA, let's get some letters written against this proposal.

Steven Durall
New Carlisle, Ohio

Grand Canyon Watermarks

Regarding Garth Marston's comment about Grand Canyon beaches [Feedback, Jan/Feb], he must be thinking of some other canyon. The Colorado River's beaches in Grand Canyon are not "mud and vegetation"; they are still sand. Last summer's high water not only produced the kind of river running we had before Glen Canyon Dam, but it actually enlarged many of those big sandy camping beaches.

The bad news is that the aggrading sand came from severe scouring of the river bottom and that the increased use of Glen Canyon Dam to produce peaking power is sustaining this process.

Gaylord Staveley
Flagstaff, Arizona

Correction

President Franklin D. Roosevelt—not President Theodore Roosevelt—proclaimed the Black Canyon of the Gunnison a national monument March 2, 1933.

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Photo Tips

Michael Sample began to document on film the wildlife of the Yellowstone area in 1970, specializing in grizzlies. His work has appeared in National Geographic, Natural History, National Parks, and a number of books.

Telephoto lenses represent power to wildlife photographers—the power to span distances to shy animals, to keep safe from dangerous subjects, and to exclude unwanted distractions. Without telephotos, photographers often complain that the animals in their photos “look like ants.”

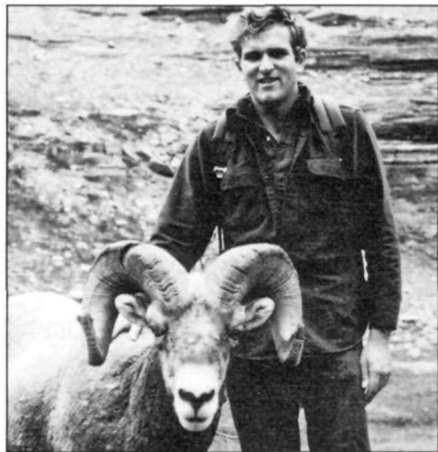
But buying a telephoto is not an instant passport to satisfying results. First, is it powerful enough? A 105mm lens is marvelous for informal portraits of your friends, but it won't do much to capture the action of a coyote leaping after a mouse. I find that the most useful focal length is between 200mm and 300mm. With a lens of this length and sufficient time and care spent on stalking the subject, I can reasonably hope for full frame photos of most animals. A few specialized subjects, like California condors and grizzly bears, demand longer lenses, say, 600mm.

Long telephotos, those from 200mm on up, require much more skill than do normal lenses. As a photo editor and photography workshop leader, I find the most common fault with wildlife photographs is a lack of critical sharpness caused by camera movement.

For example, I remember one inexperienced but ambitious photographer who tried to hand hold a 600mm lens while shooting a great horned owl. Because the day was overcast and the widest aperture of the lens was f11, this photographer found herself shooting at a shutter speed of 1/60th of a second. Later, her prints showed a blurred image that only she knew to be an owl.

To figure out what lens can safely be hand-held at what shutter speed, remember this rule of thumb: The shutter speed should be at least as fast as the lens is long. In other

Using Telephoto Lenses by Michael S. Sample



Joe Bednarek

words, if your lens is a 200mm, your shutter setting should be no slower than 1/200 of a second; for a 500mm lens, 1/500 of a second, and so on. This rule does not hold true, of course, if you just climbed a thousand feet up a mountain to shoot a bighorn sheep or discovered you are sharing your blind with a coiled rattlesnake. In such cases, forget the rules. Get the shot any way you can—safely.

Rarely do wildlife photographers have the luxury of bright sunlight illuminating their subjects, because wild animals tend to be active either early in the morning or in that last magical hour before sundown. Consequently, photographers face a nearly constant battle to use a sufficiently fast shutter speed *without* underexposing the film. Many shutters try to fudge on the exposure; they have heard the general rule that a little underexposure deepens the color saturation of their photos. Like all good rules, this one is true to a point, but a photo that was underexposed a full stop or more is rarely worth the silver it's printed on.

Tripods are an excellent solution to the steadiness problem, yet they can be heavy, awkward, and obtrusive. Moreover, once the camera and tripod are set up, the photographer is often reluctant to change places and try different angles.

Sometimes, photographers can make use of natural objects such as boulders and trees for firm support of their cameras. In my work with

potentially dangerous animals, I have become especially fond of lodge-pole pines, which can serve as havens of refuge as well as braces.

Odd as it seems, the wildlife photographer may do well shooting right from his or her vehicle. Park animals that are relatively tame and accustomed to vehicles will often stay fairly calm as long as the photographer stays inside or behind the vehicle. Be sure to have a clear field of vision. Shooting through window glass usually distorts and adds unwanted reflections.

If no support is available, consider lying on the ground, propped up on your elbows like a rifleman. And if all else fails, take a firm stance, feet about shoulder width apart, one ahead of the other, press your elbows in close to your sides, and hold the camera firmly against your forehead. Instead of poking the shutter button suddenly, slowly squeeze off your shots.

Once you have practiced these techniques enough that they become second nature, you can concentrate on the image in the frame, knowing your photo will be sharp.



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Clark, a land of majestic beauty fought for by the Yakima and Cayuse Indians, and by the Spanish, British, and Russians. Olympic National Park, the Cascades, Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, San Juan Island, and British Columbia await you. Why not join friends and fellow members on an inspiring, expansive summer tour?

Autumn in Hawaii

Hawaii, our youngest state, was officially included as one of the United States in 1959; but its history is ancient and its beauty timeless. Come with us for a new view of autumn this year, an autumn of volcanoes, hibiscus, rare birds, and fine beaches. October 18 through November 1, NPCA, working with Questers, has arranged a special tour through Haleakala and Hawaii Volcanoes national parks, as well as the City of Refuge National Historical Park. Make this autumn different—say “Aloha” to Hawaii’s natural wonders and the history of the Islands.

NPCA takes great pleasure in being able to offer these trips to its members. Please remember, however, that good planning makes for a good trip. Do not hesitate to request information about any of the above tours. For information write NPCA Tours, 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.



We Wish to Thank . . .

In this issue NPCA introduces the Association’s new logo, which also appears at the top of page 5. NPCA would like to thank A. James Matson, a vice chair on our Board of Trustees, as well as Michael Lindsay, Elliot Uberstine, and James Weston for their help in creating the logo.

Explore America’s Parks

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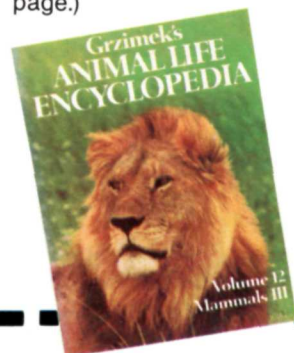
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 6. Who would win a duel between a lion and a giraffe?
 7. With a brain three times the weight of man's, how intelligent is the elephant?
- (Hunt for some answers elsewhere on this page.)



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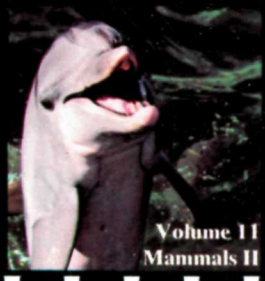
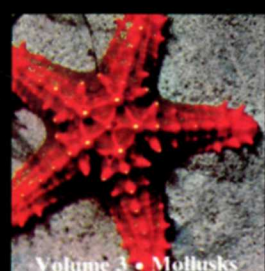
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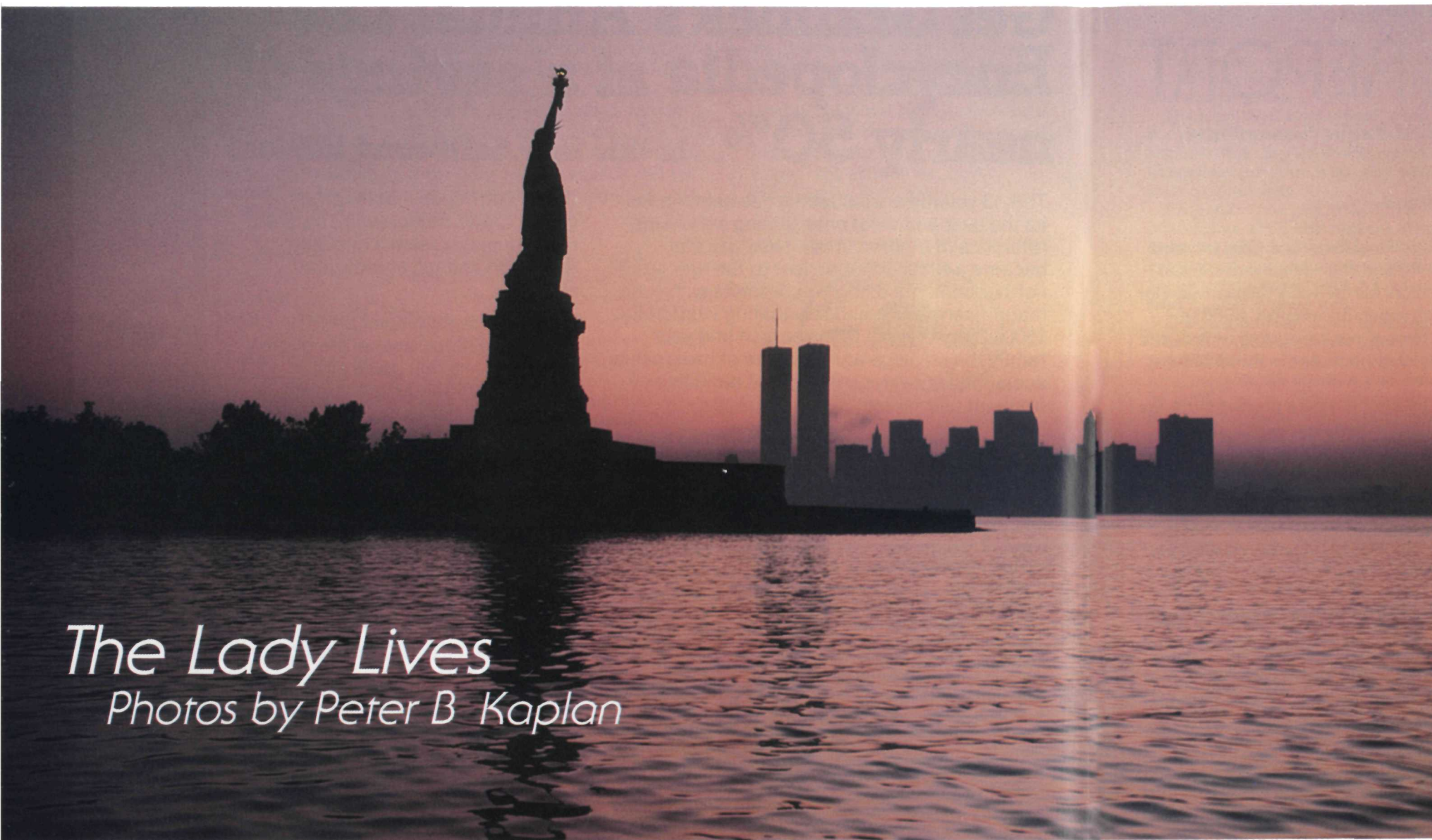


Answer #1. Daylight. An owl can't see any better than you in total darkness but has keen daylight vision. Answer #6. A giraffe can outrun a lion and, if caught, will probably stomp him to death before the lion attacks.



Van Nostrand Reinhold Mail Order Service
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Yes! Send me this exciting fact-and-picture-filled 700-page volume on Mammals for 14 days absolutely FREE of risk. I want to see for myself why nature lovers call Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia "the best". I understand I may return it at any time within TWO FULL WEEKS and owe nothing. Otherwise, I will make payment on the Plan I have checked, and receive each volume as it comes off the press, approximately 3 to 4 weeks apart.



The Lady Lives

Photos by Peter B. Kaplan

© 1984 Peter B. Kaplan



© 1984 Peter B. Kaplan

The arm that holds the torch sags a bit, and on closer inspection, her brow is pockmarked with holes from popped rivets. But her expression, the graceful folds of her cloak, and her stolid stance on a tiny island in the middle of New York City's harbor still inspire millions of Americans.

Seeing the familiar form of the Statue of Liberty, one can't help but think about how her torch lit the way to a new world that promised freedom and opportunity—America. Almost half of all living Americans can trace their family histories to the arrival of a ship at nearby Ellis Island. There, for more than sixty

years spanning two centuries, a complex of thirty-three buildings were backdrop for the drama of European immigration to the United States. The cavernous main hall is empty now, and tumbled heaps of chairs and peeling paint speak to the years of disuse since the compound closed in 1954.

The Statue of Liberty has been a major tourist attraction for visitors to New York since its acceptance—along with Ellis Island—into the National Park System in mid-century. Soon, Ellis Island will be open to tourists, too. In 1982, the National Park Service (NPS) announced plans for a massive fundraising and res-

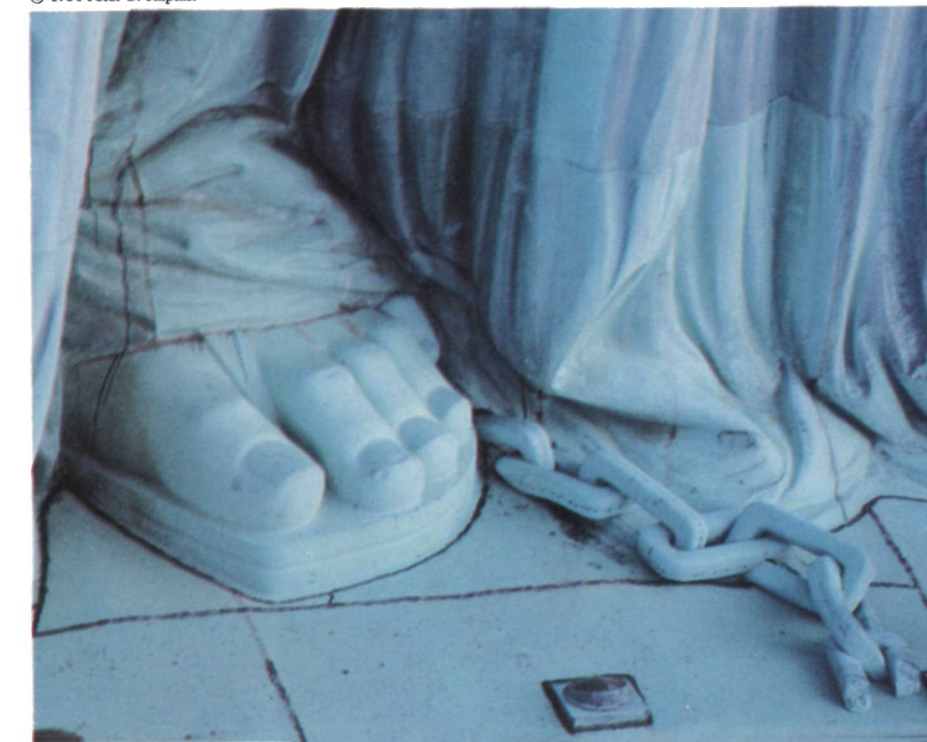
toration project for the badly deteriorated structures at both Ellis Island and the Statue. Lacking sufficient funding in its budget, the NPS was assisted by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which challenged private industry and individual Americans to contribute the \$230 million needed to complete the project by 1986.

The response has been strong. NPCA President Paul Pritchard comments, "The generosity of corporate America must be applauded. Of course, the NPS must continue to take responsibility for preventive maintenance and historical restoration at a range of other parks."

As part of the Foundation's work, photographer Peter B. Kaplan has documented every inch of "the Lady" on film. Using a combination of climbing skills and an artistic eye, Kaplan has managed to portray both the Statue and the Ellis Island buildings from every possible angle, from inside and out, from close focus to an expanded view that includes Manhattan's distinctive skyline. His work reveals both the poignant details of disrepair and the nobility of one of America's most treasured national monuments.

—MC

© 1984 Peter B. Kaplan



NPCA 1983 ANNUAL REPORT

Comments on NPCA's 1983 Financial Statements

For the third straight year, the National Parks and Conservation Association can report to its members and supporters that we are in the black. Again, our income increased over the previous year in most categories. Instead of an extraordinary bequest as we had in 1982, this year NPCA was fortunate to be able to establish an endowment.

NPCA's dues-paying membership was stable at the end of the year. The number of our contributors increased to over 7,000. Our Corporate Sponsors increased to fourteen, including several that contributed to special projects—such as, an exhibit at the Louisiana World Exposition.

Through the generosity of foundation and corporate donors, we continued work on restricted grants for several projects, including the National Park Trust, our carrying capacity study, the National Park Action Project, our awards program, the National Park Education Project, clean air, a petition drive, an urban national parks conference, tallgrass prairie preservation, and a new NPCA book, *Greenline Parks*.

Looking to the future, NPCA has established an endowment through the generosity of one of our members (see page 4).

We extend our deepest appreciation to all of our members and contributors for their support in 1983. We hope that we will continue to merit your support in 1984 as we work toward better protection of our nation's parks.

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

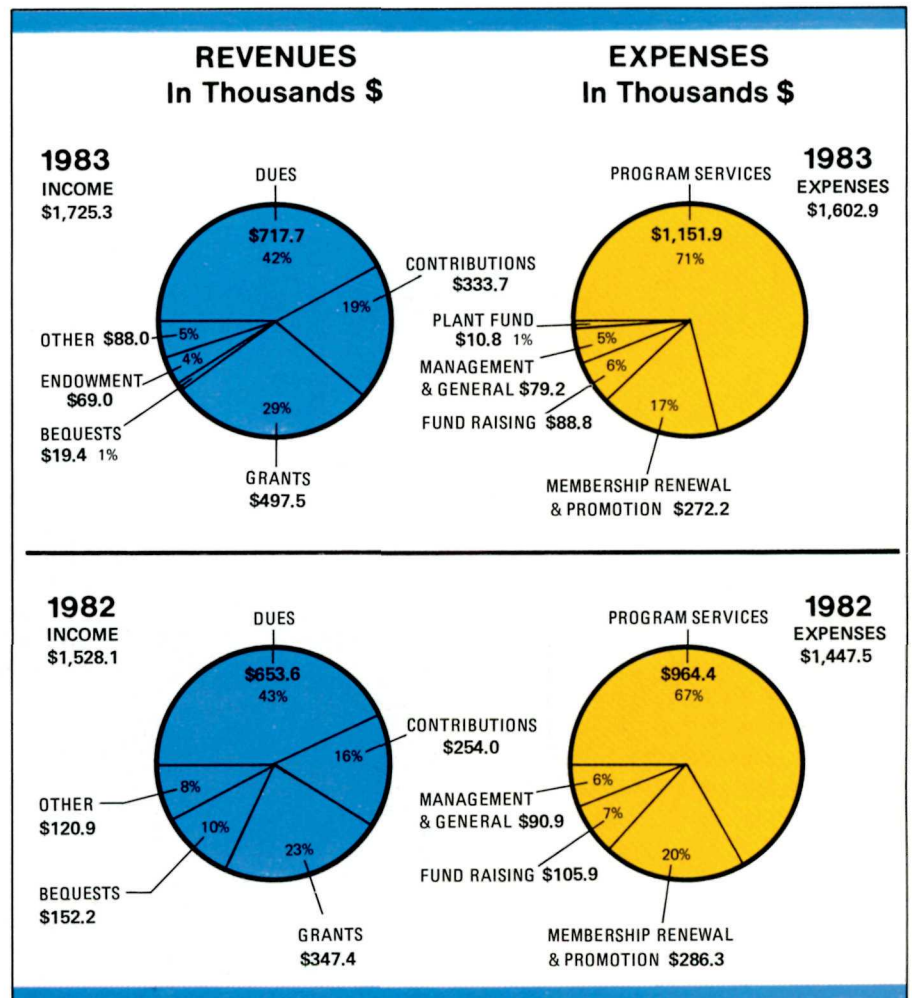
To the Board of Trustees of
National Parks and Conservation Association

We have examined the balance sheet of National Parks and Conservation Association as of December 31, 1983 and 1982 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, 1983 and 1982 and the results of its operations for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Washington, D.C.
February 29, 1982

—Thomas Havey & Co.



Report from the Staff

The past year was one of intense activity for NPCA's federal activities staff and programs.

The Administration's efforts to reduce the credibility and effectiveness of the National Park Service (NPS) continued throughout the year—with only modest success, fortunately.

Through "reorganization" of the Washington, D.C., and regional offices, dedicated NPS career professionals were being transferred and constrained in every part of the system. NPCA has fought these policies at every turn.

One new problem began to emerge in 1983: the Administration's growing interest in having outside contractors perform many of the activities that should be carried out by NPS professionals. If this program, called A-76, is fully implemented, as many as 4,000 employees could be let go from the National Park Service. Early concerns voiced by NPCA are now being joined by concerns from members of Congress. All are questioning whether A-76 is truly cost-effective, and whether natural and cultural resources and services for park visitors—such as environmentally sensitive trail and historic building maintenance—could deteriorate as a direct consequence of the A-76 program.

Natural Resources

The U.S. House of Representatives passed a National Park Protection and Resources Management bill by an overwhelming margin of 321 to 85. The legislation, which NPCA strongly supported, would require the National Park Service to prepare a biennial State of the Parks report, and provides for Secretarial review and consultation on any federal action that may affect park resources.

Among the wide range of resource threats that NPCA addressed in 1983 were the following: continued diversion of freshwater flows from Everglades National Park; applications for coal strip-mining next to Chaco Culture National Historic Park and Zion National Park; drilling, road construction, and off-road vehicle use in Big Cypress National Preserve, a habitat of the critically endangered Florida panther; and over-sand-vehicle threats at Cape Cod, Fire Island, and Assateague national seashores.

NPCA sought legislation to amend the Geothermal Steam Act, which awaits action in the Senate. Proposed geothermal drilling close to Lassen Volcanic, Yellowstone, Hawaii Volcanoes, and other national parks could disrupt or destroy their geysers, hot springs, and other thermal features unless adequate precautions are taken to protect these compli-

cated geothermal systems.

Amendments to the Clean Air Act, which could strengthen the protections for air quality and visibility in the national parks, are still pending in Congress. Congress, however, cannot agree on the best formula for coping with acid rain, which causes adverse impacts in the Great Smokies, Shenandoah, and other national parks. NPCA has been working to have the national parks that were established since 1977—a number of national monuments—designated as additional Class I areas.

In one of the most hard-fought battles of 1983, NPCA and other conservation organizations worked to block an attempt by the Alaska congressional delegation, Secretary Watt, and trophy-hunting groups to open twelve million acres of the new national parks in Alaska to sport hunting. The Alaska Coalition, which includes NPCA, strenuously resisted this assault, with the active support of Senator Paul Tsongas and the late Senator Henry M. Jackson.

Amendments to the bill cut the acreage to be opened to sport hunting from twelve million to five million. Even with this major cut in committee, the bill was reported to the full Senate *without a recommendation*.

In another Alaska issue, NPCA and the Trustees for Alaska, a state legal defense group, fought the Administration's proposed new regulations governing access corridors into and through the national parks of Alaska. If these regulations are enacted, virtually anyone could receive approval to construct a road, pipeline, or other right-of-way through a national park in Alaska.

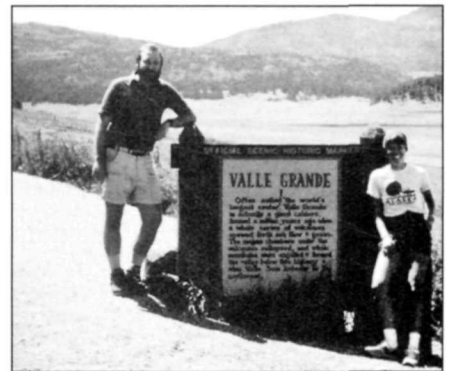
After a three-year effort, the NPS finally issued revised general regulations that govern the management and visitor use of the national parks. NPCA successfully sought significant improvements in the regulations, including the prohibition of trapping in park areas unless specifically authorized by Congress. Unfortunately, the NPS has delayed implementation of these trapping regulations in eleven park areas where unauthorized trapping now occurs.

In 1983, NPCA participated in planning and management issues at Cape Lookout, Shenandoah, Wrangell-St. Elias, Biscayne, New River Gorge, Glacier Bay, Upper Delaware River, Denali, Grand Canyon, Canaveral, Mt. Rushmore, Cape Hatteras, Point Reyes, Rock Creek, Cape Krusenstern, Kenai Fjords, Padre Island, Crater Lake, Voyageurs, Virgin Islands, Glacier, and Redwood.



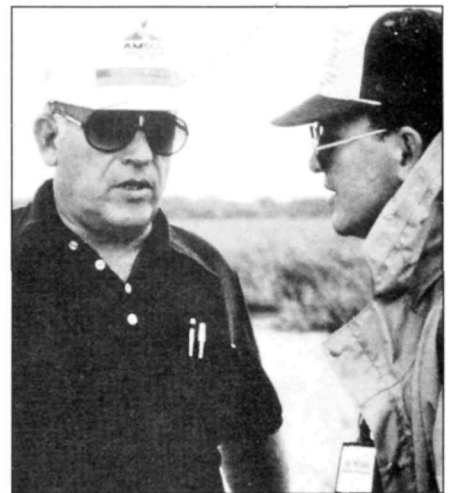
Laura Loomis

NPCA field rep Russ Butcher (left) talks with rangers about Nevada's Wheeler Peak, a prospective park.



John Lissoway

NPCA's Laura Loomis meets in New Mexico with scientists to test carrying capacity studies for the parks.



API photo by Keith Hay

NPCA President Paul Pritchard (right) visits Louisiana wetlands with an American Petroleum Institute rep.

Continued on page 16

Statement Of Revenue, Expenses, And Changes In Fund Balances

	Year Ended December 31					1982
	1983		Plant Fund	Endowment Fund	Total	
	Operating Funds					
Unrestricted	Restricted				Total	
Revenue:						
Membership dues (Note 1d)	\$ 717,743	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 717,743	\$ 653,594
Investment income	51,183	—	—	9,156	60,339	58,119
Contributions	333,751	—	—	59,831	393,582	478,679
Bequests	19,377	—	—	—	19,377	152,242
Grants	103,350	394,131	—	—	497,481	122,700
Other operating income	36,719	—	—	—	36,719	62,795
Total revenue	1,262,123	394,131	—	68,987	1,725,241	1,528,129
Expenditures:						
Program services:						
Natural resources	57,473	8,707	792	—	66,972	85,191
Cultural resources	55,927	2,520	729	—	59,176	45,865
Urban parks and recreation	44,720	27,982	582	—	73,284	33,825
Grassroots activities	28,524	79,079	890	—	108,493	127,078
NPS budget and land acquisition	48,627	—	654	—	49,281	33,854
National park trust	—	45,355	—	—	45,355	—
Carrying capacity	28,981	25,038	587	—	54,606	48,016
Field program	80,914	41,575	1,299	—	123,788	145,883
Public education	464,085	112,363	2,846	—	579,294	444,692
Total program services	809,251	342,619	8,379	—	1,160,249	964,404
Supporting services:						
Management and general	79,262	—	714	—	79,976	90,885
Fund raising	88,796	—	950	—	89,746	105,885
Membership development	272,208	—	740	—	272,948	286,361
Total supporting services	440,266	—	2,404	—	442,670	483,131
Total expenditures	1,249,517	342,619	10,783	—	1,602,919	1,447,535
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	12,606	51,512	(10,783)	68,987	122,322	80,594
Transfers (Note 5)	(41,594)	(17,000)	41,594	17,000	—	—
Fund balances at beginning of year	400,992	152,544	(246,399)	—	307,137	226,543
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 372,004	\$ 187,056	(215,588)	\$ 85,987	\$ 429,459	\$ 307,137

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NPCA FINANCIAL REPORT 1983

NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Balance Sheet

	December 31, 1983				December 31, 1982
	Operating Funds	Plant Fund	Endowment Fund	Total	
ASSETS					
Cash	\$432,459	\$ —	\$21,246	\$453,705	\$351,964
Receivables	19,063	—	—	19,063	144
Accrued interest receivable	590	—	—	590	5,573
Inventory	3,213	—	—	3,213	3,186
Investments—at book value (Note 1b)	98,932	—	64,741	163,673	237,346
Prepaid expenses	18,396	—	—	18,396	6,126
Fixed assets (Note 2)	—	275,903	—	276,903	248,908
Other assets	9,482	—	—	9,482	10,226
TOTAL ASSETS	\$582,135	\$276,903	\$85,987	\$945,025	\$863,473
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 13,899	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,899	\$ 53,021
Notes payable (Note 3)	—	492,491	—	492,491	495,307
Employees' payroll taxes withheld	2,327	—	—	2,327	3,707
Accrued expenses	4,557	—	—	4,557	4,301
Security deposit held	2,292	—	—	2,292	—
Total liabilities	23,075	492,491	—	515,566	556,336
Fund balances (deficit)—(see below)	559,060	(215,588)	85,987	429,459	307,137
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$582,135	\$276,903	\$85,987	\$945,025	\$863,473

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- a. Method of Accounting—Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.
- b. Investments—Investments are carried at cost or at market value on the date received from the donors. Fair market value at December 31, 1983 and 1982, was approximately \$210,741 and \$270,321, respectively.
- c. 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.
- d. 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, 1983 and 1982, are as follows:

	1983	1982
Land	\$ 66,470	\$ 66,470
Office building	268,857	265,173
Office furniture and equipment	103,742	68,648
	372,599	333,821
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(162,166)	(151,383)
	210,433	182,438
Fixed assets—depreciated cost	\$ 276,903	\$ 248,908

Although the Association's land and office building, located at 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., is carried at a net depreciated cost of \$232,364 at December 31, 1983, the property had an estimated fair value of between \$660,000 and \$1,000,000 as determined by a certified independent appraisal on April 19, 1979. The \$660,000 value is "as is" based on existing zoning and residential use. The \$1,000,000 value is predicated on continued commercial use which may or may not be allowed. Depreciation charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 1983 and 1982, was \$10,783 and \$10,163.

Note 3. Note Payable

The note payable at December 31, 1983, consisted of a \$492,492 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 noncontributory pension plan covering all full-time employees and it is the Association's policy to fund the cost as it accrues, which was \$25,024 and \$17,708 for 1983 and 1982.

Note 5. Transfers

Transfers from unrestricted operating fund to plant fund:	
For purchases of fixed assets	\$ 38,778
For principal curtailments on mortgage note	2,816
	\$ 41,594

Transfer from restricted operating fund to endowment fund:	
Initial contribution to endowment fund classified as restricted fund awaiting completion of endowment fund documents (See Note 6)	\$ 17,000

Note 6. Endowment Fund

During 1983 documents were completed to establish a permanent memorial endowment fund to assist the Association in carrying out its purposes. The effort to create this fund was begun in 1982 and an initial contribution of \$17,000 was received and held as a restricted contribution at the end of 1982. In 1983 this \$17,000 was transferred from the restricted fund to the endowment fund and \$59,831 additional contributions were received to complete the initial fund balance.

The fund documents provide that the Association is to maintain the "historic dollar value" of the contributions to this fund in accordance with the consumer price index each year. During February of each year income equal to the percentage increase in the consumer price index is to be added to the principal of this fund and, in addition, one-half of the remaining income is to be retained in this fund until the principal value reaches the sum of one million dollars. The remaining one-half of the income may be used for the general purposes of NPCA.

Statement of Functional Expenditures

	Program Services									Supporting Services			Totals	
	Natural Resources	Cultural Resources	Urban Parks and Recreation	Grassroots Activities	NPS Budget and Land Acquisition	National Park Trust	Carrying Capacity	Field Program	Public Education	Management and General	Fund Raising	Membership Development	1983	1982
Membership solicitations, renewal, maintenance and contribution drive	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 87,748	\$ —	\$11,838	\$208,939	\$ 308,525	\$ 341,188
Magazine publishing and related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,869	—	—	—	149,869	158,431
Salaries	35,228	32,444	25,869	39,643	29,085	25,151	26,157	57,785	126,658	31,774	42,331	32,972	505,097	469,737
Payroll taxes	530	488	389	596	437	—	393	869	1,905	477	637	496	7,217	34,772
Hospitalization insurance and retirement contribution	5,662	5,215	4,158	6,372	4,675	—	4,204	9,288	20,358	5,106	6,804	5,299	77,141	39,961
Travel	2,361	704	115	731	408	4,831	10,002	27,544	8,202	5,437	7,161	300	67,796	65,022
Meetings and receptions	790	135	—	—	—	—	—	7,766	—	1,530	—	—	10,221	7,885
Publications and reprints	—	—	—	8,966	—	5,486	—	—	—	313	—	—	14,765	1,382
Publicity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,774	—	9,628	—	6,601	22,003	7,438
Professional and outside services	3,275	3,371	28,736	25,818	—	2,350	—	375	20,000	8,300	—	—	92,225	86,520
Office supplies	621	543	515	5,763	415	83	388	2,077	2,524	466	621	2,485	16,501	8,427
Telephone, telegraph, and delivery expense	3,935	2,857	2,803	3,226	2,232	556	2,645	1,538	5,462	3,804	2,847	2,222	34,127	30,119
Office postage	524	483	385	1,574	433	552	389	1,273	2,525	473	630	490	9,731	8,663
Building occupancy expenses	2,998	2,761	2,201	3,373	2,475	—	2,226	4,917	10,777	2,704	3,602	2,805	40,839	32,421
Interest expenses	5,347	4,925	3,927	6,017	4,415	—	3,970	8,771	19,225	4,823	6,425	5,004	72,849	73,497
Louisiana World Exposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,006	—	—	—	90,006	—
Other	5,512	5,076	4,047	6,202	4,550	6,346	4,092	9,041	19,816	4,971	6,623	5,159	81,435	79,883
Depreciation of office furniture and equipment	189	174	139	212	156	—	140	310	679	170	227	176	2,572	2,189
TOTAL	\$66,972	\$59,176	\$73,284	\$108,493	\$49,281	\$45,355	\$54,606	\$123,788	\$579,294	\$79,976	\$89,746	\$272,948	\$1,602,919	\$1,447,535

Cultural Resources

NPCA also made recommendations on land protection plans and general management plans for a number of cultural parks. These included Fort Fredrica, Petersburg, Chaco Culture, Kennesaw Mountain, Independence, Valley Forge, Piscataway, and Rock Creek.

Congress appropriated money for land acquisition at Manassas National Battlefield Park. A law signed in January 1983 set a permanent boundary and authorized money for land acquisition at Saratoga National Historical Park. Congress appropriated a portion of the money last year, and land acquisition is underway. Women's Rights National Historical Park also received appropriations for its land acquisition program. NPCA has been active in initiating or supporting all of these projects.

The Georgia O'Keeffe National Historic Site was deauthorized by Congress at the request of artist Georgia O'Keeffe. While sympathetic with her request, NPCA testified against the deauthorization because we believe that the site is nationally significant.

The Historic American Building Survey celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year, and NPCA was proud to support the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 173 commemorating HABS's five successful decades.

NPCA and the NPS began a drive to raise \$300,000 to preserve three Civil War flags at Fort Sumter National Monument. The money would be used to conserve the historic flags and to develop a climate-controlled display area.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Council established by NPCA consists of private individuals representing the twenty-seven parks in the region, and council action this year has helped to bring attention to threatened cultural resources around the region.

Urban Parks and Recreation

Early in 1983, NPCA and two other conservation organizations formed a coalition designed to help save the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, which provides matching grants to rehabilitate local recreation facilities in the neediest areas. The program had received no funding in the two previous fiscal years and its very existence was in danger. The result of the coalition's effort was that Congress appropriated \$46.7 million for the program.

Units of the National Park System near major metropolitan areas fared better in 1983 than in the previous two years. Congress increased the amount of funding available for land acquisition for several of these urban park areas, and no new proposals surfaced to deauthorize or

reduce the size of any of the urban parks in the system.

Congress began considering the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), which NPCA supports. Patterned after a 1960s commission, which helped to establish the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the new commission would examine the changing patterns of outdoor recreation and make recommendations for the coming years.

Grassroots Activities

Under the umbrella of NPCA's National Park Action Project (NPAP), citizen activists fought dam proposals at park areas in the West, pressed for stronger protection for the battlefield earthworks at Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia, and testified at oversight field hearings on flood damage at Grand Canyon. Last year more than twenty grassroots representatives attended a special NPAP workshop in Washington, D.C., to discuss ways to ensure permanent protection for all lands within park boundaries.

With the help of the National Speleological Society, each park unit with significant cave features was also included in the NPAP network. NPAP representatives watchdog nearly one-half of the 334 units of the National Park System.

Members of our Contact program, which now numbers 3,990, sent numerous letters to their senators opposing the Alaska sport-hunting bill. Contacts in New York helped convince the NPS to review off-road vehicle use at Fire Island National Seashore.

NPCA's Associated Organizations continued to aggressively support the national parks. The Voyageurs National Park Association announced its intention to sue the Department of Interior to halt wildlife trapping in habitat critical to the endangered grey wolf at Voyageurs.

In Texas, the Big Thicket Conservation Association requested the NPS to take a comprehensive look at the cumulative effects of oil and gas development in the Big Thicket. Also, NPCA provides each Garden Club of America chapter with information about park issues that need the immediate attention of club members.

Budget and Land Acquisition

For the third straight year (1981-83), the Administration requested *no* funds for new land acquisition in the National Park System. Only \$40 million was requested and that was to be used as old land acquisition cases were decided by the courts.

Once again, Congress came to the rescue and provided \$92 million for land acquisition. Congress also provided ad-

ditional funds for land acquisition by other federal agencies and for matching grants to the states to plan, acquire, and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The more important issue in 1983 was the Administration's continued refusal to spend funds in a timely fashion for land acquisition once Congress had appropriated those funds. NPCA was the initial witness in the first of four oversight hearings held in 1983 by Congressman John Seiberling to determine why the Administration was not allowing the NPS to spend the available funds. It was not until late summer—near the end of the fiscal year—that spending levels began to increase. Even so, only 60 percent of the available funds were spent by the end of the fiscal year on September 30.

With a few exceptions, the NPS continues to do fairly well in terms of operations and construction budgets.

National Park Trust

Last year saw the establishment of the NPCA National Park Trust program, which is designed to aid NPS land acquisition efforts. With formation of the National Park Trust, NPCA now has the ability to acquire and preserve critical land when the NPS is unable or unauthorized to do so.

The Trust's first effort led to the purchase of a five-acre parcel in the Gates of the Arctic National Park, Alaska. The parcel will be donated to the NPS as a sign of our cooperative spirit.

The Trust also has endeavored to use other land acquisition techniques. Recent Trust efforts have led to legislation to acquire land at the New River Gorge National River in exchange for unneeded government property in another location.

This year will see the beginning of a conservation easement program involving a major wild and scenic river. The Trust also has been working on permanent protections for portions of the tallgrass prairie in Kansas and Oklahoma that have been recommended in the past for national park status.

Carrying Capacity

NPCA and a University of Maryland team of scientists continued to develop a carrying capacity/visitor impact program applicable to the national parks. Three major tasks were accomplished in 1983.

First, project members prepared an analysis of more than 2,000 studies on recreational carrying capacity. Second, they conducted field evaluations of current NPS planning and management practices for visitor use in three parks. Finally, NPCA made presentations at a number of conferences in 1983 to encourage professional interest in this continuing project.

Field Activities: Rocky Mountains

A major focus in Utah continues to be the battle against the proposed nuclear waste dump, which would be sited on the border of Canyonlands National Park. During the past year, NPCA testified at Department of Energy field hearings and before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and congressional committees in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the nuclear dump threat, NPCA organized the Don't Waste Utah Campaign to coordinate projects and disseminate information.

As energy development companies tried to hasten tar sands leasing, our field office organized a press briefing and tour of the Tar Sands Triangle, which includes areas of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. NPCA also worked to change a proposal to obtain 5,000 acres of Glen Canyon for a tourist and agricultural center. Advocacy for an *appropriate* tourism plan also recommended against paving the Burr Trail through Capitol Reef National Park.

At Grand Teton National Park, the Bureau of Reclamation and the NPS continued the debate over whether to reconstruct Jackson Lake Dam or build an entirely new dam in the park. Although the agencies now lean toward strengthening the existing dam, NPCA pressed for the inclusion of less environmentally destructive alternatives.

Field Activities: Southwest/California

The Southwest/California office of NPCA was busy with numerous issues in 1983. One of our key concerns was initiating a series of negotiations among mining and grazing interests and federal agencies, which led to introduction of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Bill. The bill, which would protect 394,000 acres along the Arizona-Utah border, has encountered no opposition in congressional hearings.

NPCA also urged that coal interests exchange out lands within Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico, plus those coal-interest lands within Bisti, De-na-zin, and Ah-shi-sle-pah proposed wilderness areas. In addition, we suggested the wilderness areas for a possible "fossil badlands national monument."

At Wheeler Peak, Nevada, environmentalists, ranchers, NPS and Forest Service staff, and congressional aides met to consider alternative protections for the area. NPCA, which organized the meeting, suggested a Bristlecone Pines National Monument to protect some of the best groves of the world's oldest living things.

Other action included urging acquisition of unprotected acreage at Channel

Islands National Park; proposing the addition of adjacent BLM wilderness units to Pinnacles National Monument; and expressing opposition to the Forest Service's proposed timber sale on land adjacent to Redwood National Park.

Public Education

A major thrust of NPCA's public education program continues to be through the pages of *National Parks*. In 1983, the magazine informed members, the media, and policymakers about park issues like the denigration of Mono Lake, the status of endangered species, new strides in park cultural preservation, threats to parks in Third World countries, Watt's controversial coal leasing program, and the national wild and scenic rivers system.

The magazine also featured debate and timely analysis of legislative issues such as the Clean Air Act and the Alaska hunting bill. Several articles were entered into the *Congressional Record* and many others were useful in informing policymakers about current national park issues.

Other NPCA projects of an educational nature include an educational members trip on the New River in West Virginia; distribution of the Garden Club of America/NPCA slide show to more than sixty school and civic groups; arranging for radio, TV, and print media coverage of park issues; sponsoring an international park leaders' conference in Germany; disseminating more than 1,000 free educational reprints on various subjects; organizing a Conservation Art Show; and producing a new book on greenline parks.

The Association launched, with generous private support, the first Stephen T. Mather Award, to honor public servants at the federal, state, or local level who made an outstanding contribution to the stewardship of our natural and archeological resources.

This award, along with NPCA's Freeman Tilden interpreter award and our Conservationist of the Year award, continues NPCA's mission to promote high standards and public recognition in the parks movement.

During 1983, the Association began work on its 1984 exhibit for the Louisiana World Exposition and a new park threats slide show.

Four special mailings were sent to all members and contributors during 1983 to inform them of special threats to the National Park System, especially the Alaska hunting bill.

In addition, thanks to the continuing cooperation of the Garden Club of America, NPCA President Paul Pritchard authored a teacher's guide to the National Park System that will be used in schools throughout the country.



T. Destry Jarvis

NPCA inspects Cape Krusenstern in Alaska, a proposed port for shipment of ore mined nearby.



Marjorie Corbett

Dr. Alan Craig of Ireland and NPCA's Maura Hennessey check a park milestone at NPCA's international conference in Germany. Below, Destry Jarvis inspects water problems in Everglades.



Susan Hanson

Coming of Age: The Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is Interior's premier "multiple-use agency," a phrase that always reminds me of an octopus. In truth, BLM monitors such a range of activities on the land-use spectrum—ranging from timbering, grazing, mining, and motorcycle-riding to car camping, wilderness hiking, and scientific study—that BLM officials sometimes act as though they are oversupplied with arms. During my days at the Interior Department, when I was suffering from a late-afternoon headache over some park or wildlife controversy, I often found some relief in reflecting, "It could be harder. I could be in charge of the BLM."

From the tangle of its many roles emerges one basic question: What is the BLM's future as a conservation agency? No one who is familiar with such superb places as Aravaipa Canyon in Arizona and the Kelso Dunes in California can doubt that the BLM manages lands of national park caliber. The question is whether the BLM is the agency that can best care for areas like these in perpetuity. Before answering—in the affirmative—I want to sketch the agency's changing relationship to the parks movement.

Institutions, like people, go through stages of life. The National Park Service (NPS), for example, can be compared to one of those precocious youngsters who matures early, but not at the expense of fulfilling his promise as an adult. The BLM, a younger agency, has been slower to develop. Consider the fact that the park service came into being in 1916 possessed of an organic act—an agency's basic legal mandate and authority—whereas the BLM had to wait nearly thirty years after its 1947

inception to obtain such a clear statement of legal authority. Until 1976, the BLM could not live up to its potential, if only because its potential had not been defined.

When President Truman signed an executive order stitching the BLM together out of the Grazing Service and the General Land Office, the notion that the public lands existed to be disposed of was still alive and well. From the homesteading era onward, the federal government had, for the most part, viewed the public domain as a vast, arid nuisance. The new agency may have been willing, but was not legally equipped, to manage effectively the enormous acreage under its jurisdiction.

One result of the BLM's impotence was that its holdings became fair game for bureaucratic raids. The park service, for one, acquired a large percentage of its western lands by simply removing parcels from BLM's holdings in the public domain. I don't mean to imply that there was anything dishonorable about this technique. Congress sanctioned it, and its use led to the establishment, virtually free-of-charge, of some magnificent national parks—Canyonlands, for example. I'm only saying that the practice didn't do the BLM any good as an agency.

It was difficult for the BLM to fight such actions because it had no solid authority to protect its holdings. Those holdings often *were* better off protected in the National Park System. Even the BLM's well-meaning programs to protect some of its gems—and give the lie to the assumption that BLM lands are lands that nobody else wants—rested on the shaky foundations of internal rule-making. The stunning Grand Gulch Primitive Area, for instance, could have been disestablished by the stroke of a BLM director's pen. No wonder the BLM was hard-pressed to keep its lands from being used for trade-bait.

Nonetheless, BLM's protective programs demonstrated that the agency at least had the will to assiduously fulfill its new mandate to preserve those of its resources that have high wilderness and wildlife values. I think of the administrative establishment of the Birds of Prey National Wildlife Area in Idaho, a pet project of Interior Secretary Rogers Morton. I think of the acts of Congress that established the extensive and hauntingly beautiful California Desert Conservation Area, where Kelso Dunes are now protected, and the King Range National Conservation Area, where a pristine mountain range stands flush against a wild seacoast.

During my days at Interior, when I was suffering over some park controversy, I found relief in reflecting, "I could be in charge of the BLM."

These and other conservation-oriented efforts all came to fruition in 1976, when Congress, by an overwhelming bipartisan vote, finally endowed the BLM with organic authority by passing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). That act not only provided the agency with the basic authority necessary to protect areas where exploitative activities are inappropriate; it also admitted the agency to the conservation big leagues by giving it a wilderness program. As the nation celebrated its bicentennial, the BLM was poised to come of age.

Once the BLM had a conservation mandate, the agency set out to realize its potential. Under Frank Gregg, its first director to be confirmed by Congress, the agency completed the California Desert Plan, initiated wilderness studies and recommendations, and set in motion a comprehensive program of intelligent land-use planning. With new esprit and new capabilities, the BLM's future had never looked brighter.

You know what happened next. Administrations changed. The Interior Department fell into the hands of a zealot utterly out of touch with mainstream America. Overnight, the recognition that BLM lands had an integrity of their own was lost, and multiple use gave way to multiple exploitation. There was no reasonableness to the approach, no balance. Control of the public domain was to pass to the private sector as rapidly as possible, and the BLM was to revert to the old days when it was dominated by big grazers and mining companies.

But Secretaries of the Interior come and go, and this one went in

disgrace. My fervent hope is that he was an aberration. In his own quiet, gentlemanly way, his successor, Secretary William P. Clark, shows signs of considering his predecessor that way.

Had Mr. Watt stayed on, the Bureau of Land Management would surely have been the biggest institutional loser. We would have seen a new rash of raids on BLM lands—urged by conservationists, approved

*I'm convinced the BLM
should keep control of its
most scenic and ecologically
valuable lands*

by Congress, born of fear and frustration over the exploitation-at-all-costs policies foisted on us by special interest groups.

I believe that the BLM has been spared this regression. I certainly hope so. It may sound odd for someone with deep ties to the National Park Service to say so, but I'm convinced that the BLM should keep control of its most scenic and ecologically valuable lands. This position has two strong arguments in its favor.

First, the BLM is likely to manage all of its holdings more wisely if preserving the best of them is one of its primary duties. By taking the best lands away from the agency, we

would be undermining its conservation mission and encouraging it to treat the remainder as an exploiters' paradise. Second, the principles of ecosystem management indicate that wherever possible *one* agency should govern large, related tracts with a unified approach.

The National Park Service itself is often bedeviled by an inability to control land uses adjacent to park boundaries, as in the cases of the Everglades, Yellowstone, and Canyonlands, where agencies that control neighboring lands have promoted policies inconsistent with the preservation of ecosystems as a whole. We would be foolish to compound the problem by fragmenting the public domain any further—unless we have a very good reason to do so.

I hope that Secretary Clark will not give us such a reason. The BLM is staffed by a new generation of able, professional managers who are as committed to environmental protection as the best of them. The talent is there, and so are the legal tools. All we need now is political wisdom, and the Bureau of Land Management will come of age at last.

Nathaniel P. Reed was Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks during the Nixon and Ford administrations. Since then, he has served on the boards of a number of conservation groups, including the Natural Resources Defense Council, the National Audubon Society, and the Nature Conservancy. He has also been active in efforts to preserve Everglades National Park and was a member of Americans for Alaska during the Carter administration. He currently lives in Hobe Sound, Florida.

GUARDIANS OF THE INNER CANYONS

Sentinels and gargoyles of stone watch over Utah's least-known reefs and gulches—lands that the BLM protects, by Joseph Bauman

If the San Rafael Reef, Henry Mountains, Book Cliffs, and a dozen other fabulous natural regions were in any state but Utah, they would be national parks. Indeed, they would be crown jewels of the National Park System.

Unfortunately for these places, Utah already has five national parks, two national recreation areas, a national historic site, and six national monuments—more than two million acres altogether. Except for the U.S. Forest Service's Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, all are administered by the National Park Service (NPS).

This amount of acreage might not prevent the creation of a new national park in some other state. But many rural Utahns see the federal government as a Big Brother eager to "lock up" land and thwart development.

In a region loaded with spectacular vistas, they would rather have new jobs opportunities than preserve one more wild area. And the conservative, hard-working people of southern Utah carry heavy clout with the state's congressional delegation.

Any move to carve out another national park here would face great odds. Don Gillespie, the NPS Utah director, says, "Even just the suggestion that some of the existing parks be expanded usually draws a lot of political criticism."

Still, protection for some of these

areas may be provided by federal agencies other than the NPS. A bill to protect some of the Forest Service land as wilderness is working its way through Congress, though the bill has serious flaws and omissions.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has made wilderness recommendations, but these are not yet finalized. The BLM's preliminary recommendations are generally good, but whether they will be enacted depends on what kind of support Americans show for protecting these remote and beautiful areas.

A few of the BLM's wild desert areas in Utah are of national park quality.

San Rafael Reef

A lovely but abused area, the San Rafael Swell is the remnant of a huge geologic upthrust. The dome's top eventually wore away into badlands, mesas, and canyons. Vertical rock edges did not erode as quickly, leaving a "reef" or sandstone rim that arches through most of Emery County. The reef is fifty-five miles long and generally less than five miles wide. Although high in the south, in the north it settles out into hills and ridges.

Interstate 70 was blasted across the reef at Spotted Wolf Canyon. Three miles north, the San Rafael

River meanders through an area called the Black Box.

The reef is cut by a couple of dozen canyons, whose steep, convoluted walls rise hundreds of feet. These mostly untouched canyons are home to antelope, foxes, coyotes, squirrels, chipmunks, skinks like small alligators, mice, kangaroo rats, quail, hawks, bobcats, and a few bighorn sheep. Visible are fading purple pictographs 1,000 years old.

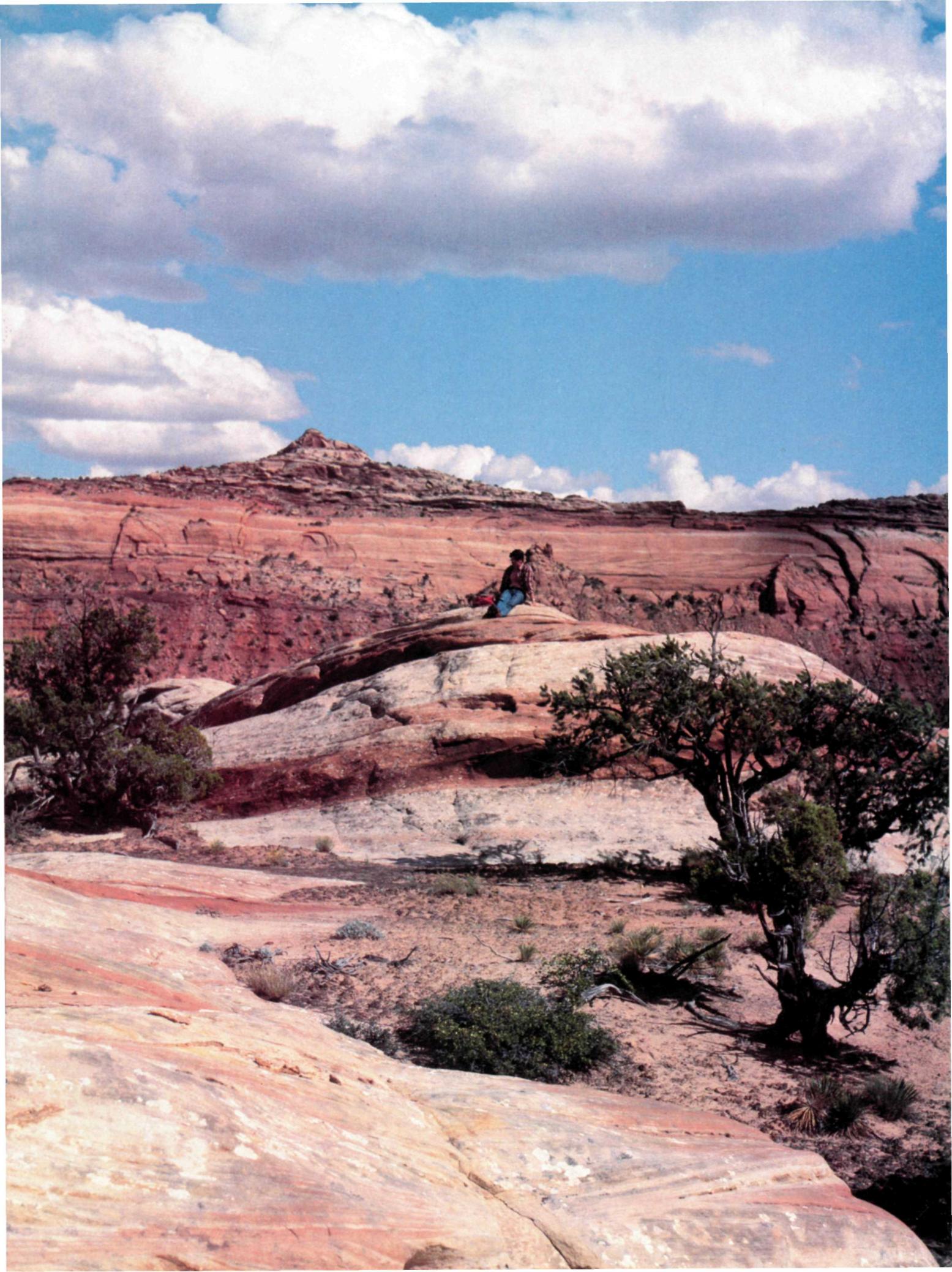
You can hike along the sloping reef itself in places, trotting across smooth sandstone, climbing to big rock knobs that stick up from ridges like flying saucers. Then gaze across deep valleys at Temple Mountain, rearing its ragged top through storm clouds. A closer look reveals a bushlike plant covered with minute white and purple blossoms, some aster that scrabbles out a living from a pothole of soil high on the reef.

The numerous canyons and gullies drop away sharply, however, so reef hikes must be short.

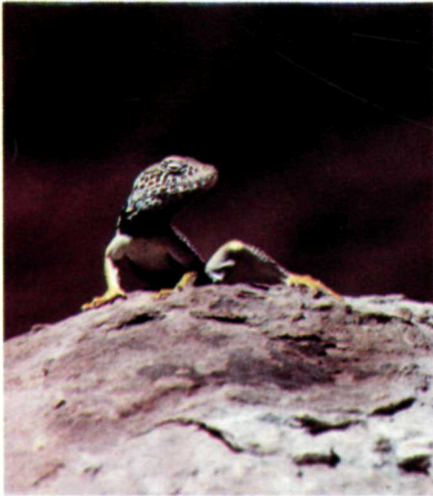
Canyons winding through the reef fifteen miles north of Hanksville are another story. Little Wild Horse Canyon, Bell Canyon, Chute Canyon, Crack Canyon, South Temple Wash, North Temple Wash, Iron Wash, Straight Canyon—you can hike through these places for days and be constantly surprised.

Sometimes you discover natural

A lone visitor surveys a remote ridgetop in San Juan County, Utah, a BLM area rife with ancient ruins. Photo by Joseph Bauman.



Collared lizards (below) and colorful skinks move like quicksilver over the smooth slickrock in Utah's backcountry. Opposite: The seemingly barren San Rafael Desert reveals inner canyons to the explorer—oases for antelope, foxes, coyotes, and bobcats. Photos by Tom Till (p. 22) and Bruce Hucko (p. 23).



swimming pools in the desert, fed by streams that trickle over the slickrock and form small waterfalls. Above, grass clumps sprout from the muscular arm of a rock wall.

On a canyon floor you jam yourself through rock chutes, walk half a mile between slick brown walls that rise to meet the sky, until the canyon suddenly opens into a bowl of cottonwood trees, bushes, fallen logs, boulders. And the canyon continues—a narrow crack on the other side of this green pocket.

A cliff face near the wide entrance of Crack Canyon starts with turrets and knobs on the ridge, hundreds of feet up against the pounding blue sky. Below the ridge lies a zone of slabs and bulges in the tawny Navajo sandstone; then fifty feet of vertical rock—smooth and curving, sometimes flat and granular.

The variegated textures continue with a thirty-foot pockmarked band of yellowish-red, a Swiss cheese rock face with holes, slopes, pockets, caves, and stalagmites. Dark desert

varnish streaks the flat areas. The zone beneath is rough and ridged, edging—finally—into the smooth-sloped base, worn down by centuries of flash floods.

Like a light-colored wood, this strata has been cut and polished to show off the grain. Sand patterns mark the latest flood.

Farther into the canyon, the honeycombed walls arch inward, parallel shelves that come so close at one place they form a tunnel, and within this tunnel lies an enormous boulder. Beyond, a big cottonwood tree crouches with its trunk bowed toward the floods that blast through from the Swell every spring and fall. You pick your way across a canyon bottom of boulders, trees, sand, rock ledges, brown pools, bushes, and stretches of mud.

As you walk, the walls close in again, opposing sides waltzing in and out, sunlight white and dazzling to one side, then shadows, then the rock blazes again.

Wild Horse Canyon is easy hiking. Three miles long, its buff walls rise 400 feet, pitted with holes, stained with varnish. Storm waters pour down from an overhanging cliff into a shaded area, creating a little park of pinyon pines, high grass, and junipers.

Perch on that big flat-topped toadstool rock—at the side of the wash—and watch the rugged walls gather shadows, and the glow of rock spotlighted by the setting sun.

The Henry Mountains

A cluster of five desert peaks, the Henry Mountains stretch from fifteen miles south of Hanksville to about thirty miles farther south and east. They tower high over southeastern Utah, dominating much of the region, sprawling, rugged blue peaks. The snowy tops hang tantalizingly in the sky while you hike through the scorching deserts of Canyonlands National Park.

The Henries are, from north to southeast, Mount Ellen (11,485 feet), Mount Pennell (11,320), Mount Hillers (10,650), Mount Holmes (7,930), and Mount Ellsworth (8,150). Mount Hillers was named for the great pho-

tographer J. K. Hillers, who accompanied John Wesley Powell in exploring the nearby Colorado River.

Vegetation ranges from desert cactus and sagebrush at the bases of the mountains, to juniper-pinyon, ponderosa pine and scrub, then—last—Douglas fir and aspen toward the peaks.

Along the way up are spectacular naked Pinto Shale ridges, gullies, blue hills, and meadows. Some of the most colorful petrified wood is found in the Henries—and the BLM allows collectors to keep a limited amount. The Henries are also home to one of the last two free-roaming buffalo herds in the country.

As late as 1956, *Deseret News* correspondent Reed Madsen wrote that some of the springs in the Henries were so remote that numbers of arrowheads could be discovered around them.

Dean Petaja, president of the Utah Wilderness Association, points out that the Henries were the last-discovered mountain range in the lower forty-eight states. The topographic relief, from the nearby canyon country to the peaks, is equal to that of the Grand Canyon.

What is so special about this range? For one thing, says Petaja, "the spectacular views of all of southern Utah, northern Arizona, and western Colorado from the top of the peaks. But, mostly," he says, "I like how desolate it is, how removed from the southern Utah landscape it is. [The Henries] are different from any earthscape you've ever experienced."

I've found the Henries to be wild, rugged—and mostly unvisited.

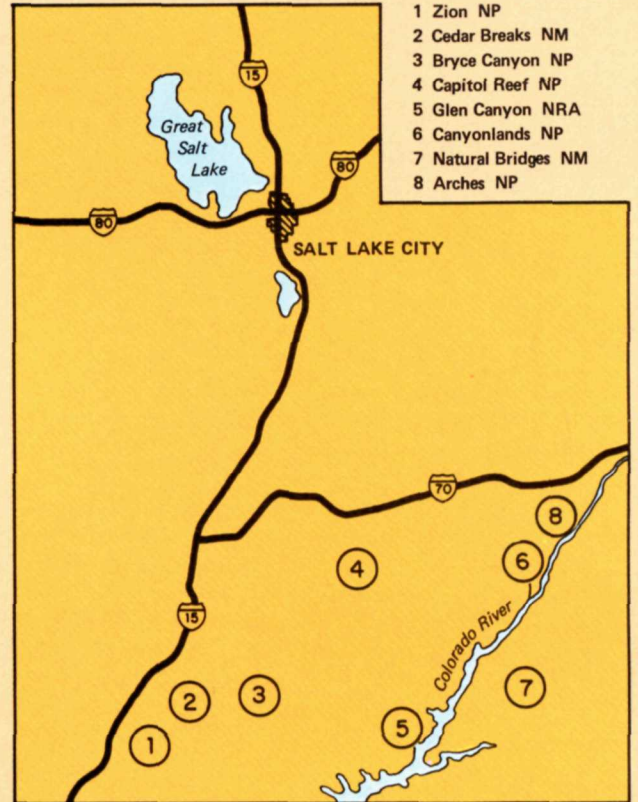
July: Approaching Starr Springs Campground forty miles west of Hanksville, the setting sun turned my bug-stained windshield into a blinding, golden smear. Starr Springs is a lovely oasis of trees and streams. But my brother-in-law Tony Wilcox and I found so many vans and campers there that we decided to look for another spot.

We were grateful to camp at dusk on a breezy, rocky hill on a flank of Mount Hillers. Tiny dots of light

Continued on page 27



UTAH DISCOVERY



- 1 Zion NP
- 2 Cedar Breaks NM
- 3 Bryce Canyon NP
- 4 Capitol Reef NP
- 5 Glen Canyon NRA
- 6 Canyonlands NP
- 7 Natural Bridges NM
- 8 Arches NP



Zion National Park, by Ralph Hopkins

ZION

The Virgin River meanders through Zion National Park, one of the nation's oldest parks. The lush greenery along the river's banks contrasts with the canyon's soaring slickrock walls. **Contact:** Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah 84767; (801) 772-3256.



Cedar Breaks National Monument, by Harold Bingham

CEDAR BREAKS

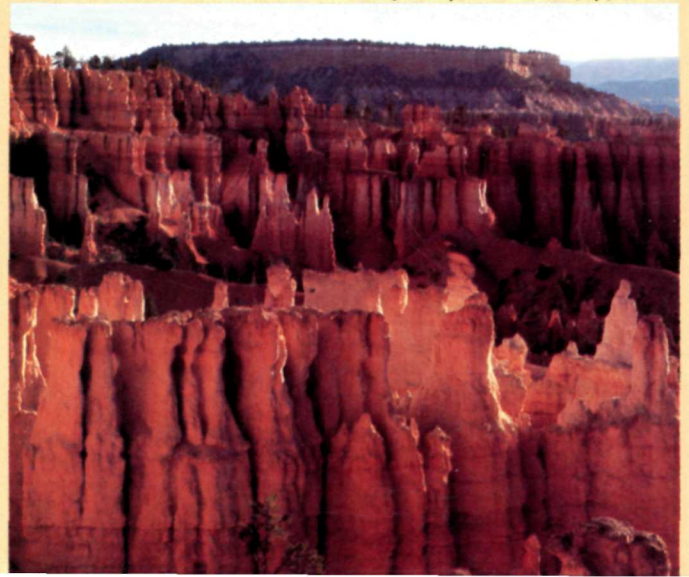
Limestone cliffs, alpine meadows filled with wildflowers, and a huge natural amphitheater of multicolored stone are the centerpieces of Cedar Breaks National Monument. **Contact:** Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Box 749, Cedar City, Utah 84720; (801) 586-9451.

BRYCE

Bryce Canyon National Park is famous for its rosy-hued "breaks," which stand hundreds of feet tall; perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world. **Contact:** Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717; (801) 834-5322.

Many of the national parks in Utah are conveniently strung along the Colorado River basin, with relatively easy access from the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Glen Canyon, a popular recreation area, completes this cluster, but many more spectacular parks, scenic landscapes, and reserves await discovery in Utah. Write: Utah Travel Council, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

Bryce Canyon National Park, by Jeff Gnass





Capitol Reef National Park, by Harry Jarvis

CAPITOL REEF

The dome of the capitol gives its name to the white, shining cap of sandstone at Capitol Reef National Park. This rock dome is part of the sinuous Waterpocket Fold, which forms the backbone of the long, narrow park. **Contact:** Superintendent, Capitol Reef National Park, Torrey, Utah 84775; (801) 425-3871.

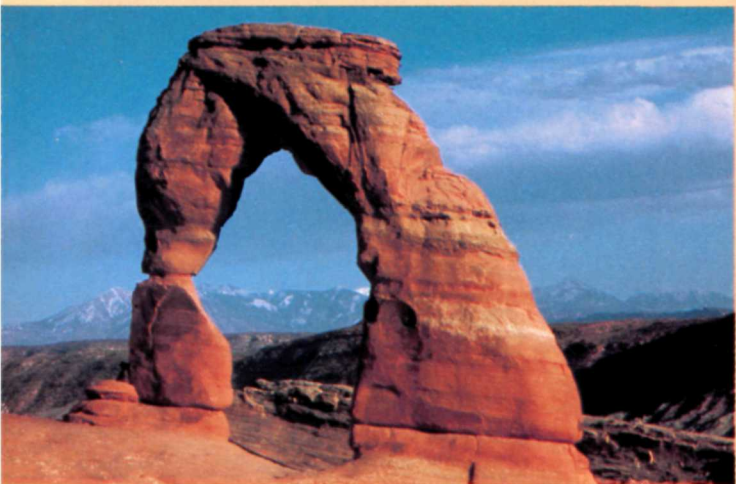
CANYONLANDS

A seemingly endless maze of serpentine canyons and rock forms, Canyonlands National Park cradles the confluence of the Colorado and Green rivers at the heart of the Colorado Plateau.

Contact: Superintendent, Canyonlands National Park, 446 South Main, Moab, Utah 84532; (801) 259-7164.



Canyonlands National Park, by Tom Till



Natural Bridges National Monument, by F. A. Barnes

NATURAL BRIDGES

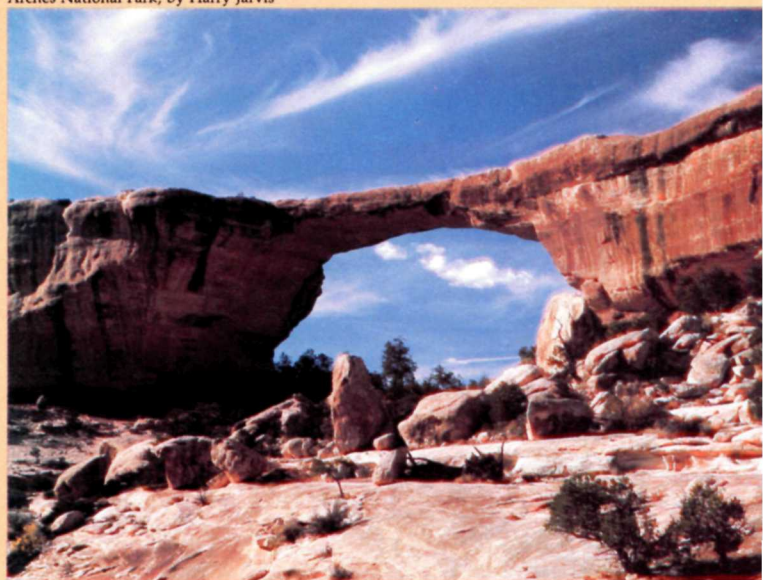
Riding high in the sky on the top of Cedar Mesa, Natural Bridges National Monument was named for its three rock bridges. The largest in the world, these sandstone landmarks were carved over the millenia by wind and water. **Contact:** Superintendent, Canyonlands National Park, 446 South Main, Moab, Utah 84532; (801) 259-7164.

Arches National Park, by Harry Jarvis

ARCHES

Delicate Arch, with the snowy La Sal Mountains framed within its arms, presents the classic image of Arches National Park. The sun picks out these dramatic windows of stone, which form the largest concentration of natural arches in the world.

Contact: Superintendent, Arches National Park c/o Canyonlands National Park, 446 South Main, Moab, Utah 84532; (801) 259-8161.





Continued from page 22

twinkled miles away, but we could see no other sign of civilization. The mountain rose above us, less imposing from this close.

In the distance, we could see that the other domes of the Henries were finally bare of snow. Vast grassy meadows surrounded the crest where I pitched the tent. The gullies around us were surprisingly green for midsummer.

Next morning, we scrambled into a steep ravine and immediately discovered shell imprints in the shale, along with calcite crystals. Tony found a fossil fern tree at least four feet long. Sharp ridges stuck out where sections of the fossilized plant had broken off. The rest was covered with round, fernlike clumps.

We hiked into a gulch that was covered with white dust. It looked like solid ground, but we stepped into quickmud and, momentarily, the mud sucked at our boots.

Challenged by this strange and silent landscape, we walked through miles of hot, gusty air, over immense rills, along sweltering ravines, between tall, blank-faced cliffs of dirt.

We scabbled down an outcropping of the Morrison Formation, clumps of hard soil filled our boots as we slid down the crumbly salmon and green-white bands. Called Pinto Shale because it is so colorful, this formation is the dinosaur-bone stratum.

Eventually, we arrived at an immense natural bowl. Pieces of petrified wood were scattered everywhere: chunks of blue wood, marbled with gray spots; big fragments of white pieces; sections with bark and minute cells miraculously remembered for all these millions of years.

Two great stumps stuck upright from the ground, the earth around them littered with broken pieces. Tony discovered a bit of wind-polished black wood that was marked with fine white grains and rings. On a barren hillside we saw a petrified log of black wood.

Back in Hanksville we talked with an old rockhound who stayed in his easy chair and did not rise to greet us in his dark shop. We mentioned

the black log. Black wood's the most valuable, he said, worth a dollar a pound in Salt Lake, the kind they use for bookends and paperweights.

Back to the Henries we went, along a road billowing with dust. We found the log and I chipped off a piece with my rock hammer. Under the dark surface we found only worthless, white petrified wood. Tricked by the stain of desert varnish and the shimmering midsummer heat.

Book Cliffs

A gigantic geologic feature, the Books were named because their strata are displayed like the pages of a book. Ten miles wide in spots, they stretch for more than 100 miles in two sensuous curves, starting near the town of Price and reaching into Colorado.

"Outside of the High Uintas, I think they are the most important wildlife habitat in the state of Utah," says Gary Macfarlane, natural resource specialist for the Utah Wilderness Association.

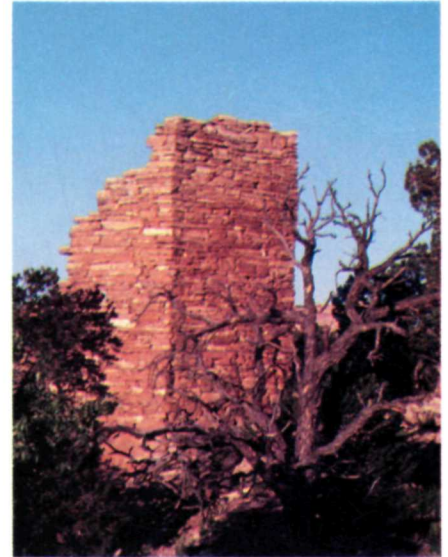
From Utah 28 and Interstate 70, which follow the line of cliffs, the Books are an endless expanse of blank mesa-front. But beyond the front, their ridges tower 9,000 feet above sea level. Rivers, streams, and canyons work their way down through the cliffs.

The spruce, fir, aspen, and grassy meadows of the higher reaches shelter black bears, cougars, elk, and bighorn sheep. The canyons reach through successions of scrub oak and sage, to pinyon-juniper below.

Part of Desolation Canyon cuts through the Book Cliffs. This canyon, cleaved by the roaring Green River, is one of the country's highest-quality whitewater river areas.

The Books tower about 1,000 feet above the river in the southern and western portions of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area. From the vantage point of the river, rafters watch the red and buff ridges rise almost a mile to wooded slopes. Even the BLM, not often noted for eloquence, pointed out in its preliminary wilderness recommendation that early morning and evening

Below: Hundreds of Anasazi ruins, such as this one in Ruin Park, await discovery in Utah's BLM wilderness. Opposite: Gunnison Butte is one of many distinctive formations found in the geologic pages of the Book Cliffs. These stark, golden breaks belie the lush habitat along the Green River. Photos by Tom Till (p. 26) and Diana Webb (p. 27).



hours are the best times to see the subtle color changes on the cliffs.

Many other remarkable natural areas in Utah come under the BLM's jurisdiction.

Among the best are the following, all of which have received substantial preliminary wilderness recommendations from the BLM. The next step in the process toward protection depends on Congress.

The Grand Gulch Complex. This meandering, 53-mile canyon in southeast Utah is the main stem of a 150-mile-long complex with dozens of side canyons. Where Bullet Canyon meets Grand Gulch, both are nearly 600 feet deep and half a mile wide.

The canyons shelter hundreds of Anasazi cliff dwellings and pictographs among sheer red rock cliffs, overhangs, arches, knobs, alcoves.

Grand Gulch was designated a primitive area in 1970, so it faces no threat of development. Its popularity



may be too great for its own good, however, given the amount of looting that has taken place throughout southeastern Utah in the last decade. And so many people hike into the Gulch each year that the experience is diluted at times.

John P. Russo, researching for the Utah Wilderness Association, estimated that in 1980 Grand Gulch had 15,000 visitor-use days.

Butler Wash. A triangular region roughly twelve by four miles, Butler Wash lies south of and adjacent to the Needles section of Canyonlands National Park.

The BLM describes this area as "a mosaic of pinyon- and juniper-covered mesas and slopes, sagebrush parks and buff-colored sandstone, and buttes, knobs and pinnacles." It encompasses much of Beef Basin, which has a few excellent 1,000-year-old Anasazi Indian ruins, a number of interesting cliffs, and wild meadows.

"The canyons are relatively shallow with meandering sand and gravel wash bottoms," according to the BLM. "The upper ends of Salt Creek show the deepest cutting, with abrupt 600-foot canyons. Colorful red sandstone alternates with bands of white."

When we visited Beef Basin, we found several Indian ruins. We were the only people for dozens of miles. After climbing to the tops of cliffs, we could see patterns of ancient farm plots below, where the native grass was greener.

Although the area is filled with prehistoric sites—some say it contains more sites than any area of similar size in the United States—the BLM's wilderness analysis says no significant archeological work has been conducted here.

The Escalante Basin. A vast area adjacent to and southwest of Capitol Reef National Park, the Escalante Basin extends into Glen Canyon National Recreational Area.

The basin includes one Forest Service and five BLM wilderness study

areas, amounting to 250,000 acres. (Part of the Escalante area administered by the Forest Service was left out of the Forest Service wilderness bill that Congress is now considering.)

Robert Weed, who lives at the confluence of the Escalante River and Calf Creek and is a member of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, describes this fantastic hiking area as "spectacular red rock canyons, with water spilling over the slickrock."

Wolverine, Horse, and North Escalante canyons—in the eastern portion of the basin—contain about twenty-six miles of streams. The North Escalante was described as having outstanding vegetation against cliff backdrops in its upper flood plain.

The area's lower narrows have decorated high cliffs, deep pools, and caves. Broad sand dunes and cliffs are notable features near the Escalante's confluence with Horse Canyon. And Wolverine Canyon has huge logs of petrified wood.

Dark Canyon. About 62,000 acres of land forty-five miles southwest of Moab and thirty miles west of Monticello, Dark Canyon was withdrawn from development and protected as a primitive area in 1970. Two years later, it was divided in two by the establishment of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

The southern section of Dark Canyon is an irregular, labyrinthine canyon complex about sixteen miles on both the east-west and north-south axes. The northern part of the Dark Canyon Primitive Area—2,000 acres—lies north of Imperial Valley and Beef Basin, and is contiguous with the Maze District of Canyonlands National Park.

Stretching from the edge of the Abajo Mountains to the Colorado River, Dark Canyon affords a wealth of varied scenery and is home to many species, including bighorn sheep, deer, bobcats, skunks, mountain lions, rabbits, porcupines, bats, and ringtail cats.

Utahns love their wild heritage. But far too many do not appreciate the fact that our natural lands face tremendous pressure from oil and gas companies, uranium mining and exploration, and off-road-vehicle abuse. Instead of fighting to preserve the land, thousands of southern Utahns are quick to welcome development.

This is the state where former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall was vilified by taunting Moab residents when he visited a couple of years ago. The reason? Stewart Udall was instrumental in establishing the nearby Canyonlands National Park in 1964.

Conservationists fought a pitched verbal battle with rural county commissioners, ranchers, and oilmen for the last few years, when the Forest Service wilderness bill was being thrashed out. Hundreds of thousands of prime wild acres were left out of the bill—land with little or no development potential—just to appease antiwilderness forces.

They want development, but development and wilderness can exist together in Utah—if care is taken to protect the wilderness.

Unfortunately, the Administration has proposed a 1985 budget for the BLM that would really tie the hands of resource managers. Programs to protect BLM's natural resources would lose \$12.4 million and 197 employees. If this budget goes through, the Bureau of Land Management areas of Utah would also lose.

Lush forests are easy to love. More experienced eyes are needed to appreciate our deserts.

What will happen to the BLM desert lands when Utah's congressional delegation gets around to deciding about wilderness for them is anybody's guess. But few who have hiked these rugged canyons and mesas would deny that they should be protected.

An avid hiker and photographer of the Utah desert, Joseph Bauman is an environmental reporter for the Deseret News in Salt Lake City. He is currently writing a book about the San Rafael Reef.

The colorfully layered canyons of the San Juan River south of Grand Gulch are increasingly popular with hikers. Photo by Tom Till.

Quiet Parks Revisited

by Michael Frome

Because I have made a career of visiting and writing about national parks, I'm often asked to name my favorites among them, or to identify lesser known, "off-beat" parks free of crowds and congestion.

The truth is they are *all* my favorites, and not only those that are national parks in name, but all the 330-plus areas that comprise the National Park System. From the least in size to the largest, there is something singular, worth saving, and worth praising about every one of them, whether called park, parkway, monument, seashore, recreation area, battlefield, or by whatever name.

By the same token, even the most popular of parks—such as the Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and Yosemite—have their quiet corners where anyone can absorb the sense and spirit of the place. It may take a little longer to reach those places, but national parks are the last stronghold of unhurried travel. In short, even more than where you go, it's the outlook that counts.

Having offered these words of general advice, let me follow now by citing five representative areas in different parts of the country. Remember, however, there are more than 300 others to choose from.

Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River, Drawer C, Narrowsburg, NY 12764. The seventy-five-mile stretch of the Upper Delaware River flows between the forested Catskill Mountains of New York and Poconos of Pennsylvania. The river is popular with canoeists and fishermen, who find a landscape little changed over the years. The river corridor is, in fact, one of the few places in eastern United States where you can see eagles, ospreys, herons, and vultures in their natural surroundings.

The area is rich in historic sites, including vestiges of Indian settlements and the Revolutionary War Minisink Battlefield; remains of the Delaware and Hudson Canal (the showpiece of which, the Roebling Aqueduct, was designed by John A. Roebling as a prelude to his engineering masterpiece, the Brooklyn Bridge); and the house, at Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, where Zane Grey wrote some of his first and finest adventure novels. National Park Service facilities are limited, though you will find information centers at key public access sites. Several private campgrounds and a

few resorts are located in the river valley, while accommodations in a wide variety are scattered throughout the Catskills and Poconos.

Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, SD 57747. In 1903, Wind Cave, on the southeastern flank of South Dakota's Black Hills, became the first cave park in the National Park System (long before either Carlsbad Caverns or Mammoth Cave). I like it best, however, as a prime example of the vanishing mixed-grass prairie.

Wildlife readily observed here are the remnants of millions that once covered grasslands of the mid-continent. The sleek pronghorn, alone or with a mate, roves across the hillsides. Small herds of huge, shaggy bison lumber slowly, following ancient pathways. Blacktailed prairie dogs burrow and build crater-shaped mounds that form their colonies, or "towns." September and October, after the tourist peak, are excellent months for wildlife watching, with elk and deer mating and pronghorns grouping together.

Tours of the cave, decorated with unusual crystal formations called "boxwork" and "frostwork," are conducted year-round. Elk Mountain Campground provides camping and trailer sites from mid-May through mid-September. Other campgrounds are located nearby in Black Hills National Forest and Custer State Park. The state park contains several overnight lodgings, including State Game Lodge, once the summer White House of Calvin Coolidge.

Big Thicket National Preserve, P.O. Box 7408, Beaumont, TX 77706. Less than one-tenth of the old primitive East Texas Big Thicket remains, yet it still displays an extraordinary variety of plants and animals in spongy swamps and uplands. These include 300 bird species, insect-eating plants, and 40 species of wild orchids.

The thirteen units of the Preserve are scattered as far as fifty miles apart, but a good starting point is the Big Thicket Museum, at Saratoga, operated by the nonprofit Big Thicket Association. Canoe explorations into the heart of the piney woods and bald cypress swamps are scheduled throughout the year. Big Thicket Day, the first Saturday every June, is a great festival of fun and learning. Accommodations in the area include state park campgrounds at Steinhagen,

Sam Rayburn, Livingston, and Toledo Bend reservoirs, and at the Alabama-Coushatta Indian reservation.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, 23018 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, CA 91364. Less than an hour from downtown Los Angeles, this great new park, for which key tracts are now being acquired, will protect forty-five miles of ocean shoreline along with steep cliffs and rolling hills above it. Some of California's best beaches offer fishing, diving, and surfing. Birders can observe many species, from hummingbirds to soaring hawks, possibly an occasional condor, as well as brown pelicans, great blue herons, and osprey along the coast.

Congressional legislation in 1978 provided for cooperation among local, state, and federal agencies to protect the area—including three state parks and nine state beaches. In addition, the National Park Service has purchased choice locations, including Paramount Ranch (yes, the movie set), which are being developed with hiking and riding trails, scenic overlooks, and visitor use facilities befitting a major urban national park.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503. Covering more than three million acres in the heart of the Chigmit Mountains, "the Alaskan Alps," this national park is unquestionably one of the jewels of our largest state. It embraces dazzling wilderness peaks, glacial valleys, sparkling lakes, waterfalls, and streams, plus towering, semiactive volcanoes that show how this portion of the earth is still in the process of formation.

Though roadless, the national park lies only 150 miles from Anchorage and is readily accessible by plane. Several small lodges on the shores of Lake Clark provide accommodations, guide service, and boat rentals. One of the best, Koksetna Camp, operated by Chuck and Sara Hornberger, features birdwatching by boat; you're likely to see eagles, falcons, owls, ducks, swans, and songbirds. Rafters and kayakers will find the Chilikadrotna River a challenging whitewater experience; the four-day float to the Mulchatna River provides plenty of opportunity for fishing and hiking.

Writer Michael Frome is an outspoken advocate of the National Parks System.

Passport to the Parks

There is so much to see and do while visiting the national parks that it is best to map out your trip before you leave home. To help you get the most out of your visit to a national park, we have compiled some helpful hints and information.

Park Fees

Entrance fees are charged at 60 of the 334 parks. For private vehicles the fees range from \$1.00 to \$3.00. If you are traveling by bicycle, the fee is only 50 cents.

Campsite fees are from \$4.00 to \$8.00 or from \$4.00 to \$10.00 if you require electrical hook-ups. Passes that can save you money are also available. They are:

Golden Eagle Passport. For the frequent visitor to national parks, this pass costs \$10.00 and enables the holder and traveling companions to gain free access to any park for one year.

Golden Age Passport. This pass, free to U.S. citizens at least 62 years old, gives lifetime free admission to parks and a 50 percent discount on camping and other fees. Proof of age is required.

Golden Access Passport. This pass is free to persons eligible for federal disability programs and entitles the holder to the same privileges as the Golden Age Passport.

All of these passes may be obtained at parks charging entrance fees; the Golden Eagle Pass can also be obtained from the National Park Service, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Room 1013, Washington, DC 20240.

Several of the most popular parks take reservations for campground space. Reservations can be made for Acadia; Yosemite; Sequoia/Kings Canyon; Grand Canyon; Shenandoah; Great Smoky Mountains; Rocky Mountains; and Cape Hatteras. Reservations can be made through Ticketron Reservations Office, Box 2715, San Francisco, California 94126. An additional one-time charge of \$3.00 will be added to the regular campsite fee, payable in advance.

Before planning a long visit to one park, check with the superintendent as a limit may be put on your length of stay during peak periods. Because the parks are favorite vacation spots, it is best to make reservations at least two months in advance. At campsites where no reservations are available, remember that space is allotted on a first-come, first-served basis.

If you are not a camper, there are lodge and cabin accommodations avail-

able at most parks. For more information check with individual parks or the concessioners' guidebook listed below. If you wish to travel to backcountry areas you must have a pass, available at park headquarters. Because backcountry areas are particularly sensitive, visitor numbers are restricted. Check with park headquarters for regulations, fire permits, and weather conditions.

Whichever park you choose to visit, you should check with park officials for weather information. Some of the northwestern parks have snow on the ground until late June, making some mountain roads impassable. Also, weather conditions can change quickly in mountainous zones, and often do, so be sure to take warm clothing and your rain gear. If you are traveling to some of the southern parks, be sure to check temperatures as it can be extremely hot during the summer months. You may want to take a hat to the southern parks and sunglasses wherever you go.

Guides and Maps

The Government Printing Office publishes numerous books on the National Park System. Several of the most helpful are listed here. The first step to planning a national park vacation is picking the area or areas you wish to visit. *National Parks of the United States* is a useful fold-out map that shows all of the units of the National Park System. The map has major highways marked and facility information is on the back.

*GPO- #024-005-00771-7 \$1.25

For more detailed information, check the *NPS Index of the National Park System and Related Areas*. The book gives state-by-state listings and brief information on historical and natural features of each park. It also includes statistics on the National Park System.

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

Camping in the National Park System is a listing of parks and individual campgrounds. It includes information on seasons, facilities available, and any limitations that may be set on your length of stay.

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

Lesser Known Areas of the National Park System is for the traveler who wishes to avoid the crowds. A listing of 160 of the lesser-known parks is given with information on each.

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

For the handicapped visitor, NPS publishes *Access National Parks, A Guide for*

Handicapped Visitors, giving helpful hints as well as general information on each park.

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

National Parks Visitor Facilities and Services contains interesting information about in-park lodging, reservations, prices, and details about other concessions like river rafting and horseback riding. Send a check for \$3.00 plus \$1.05 for postage and handling (Kentucky residents add 5% tax) to Conference of National Park Concessioners, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259.

The Complete Guide to America's National Parks will give you ideas on what to do where, lodging information, prices, and even some road and weather information. Send a check for \$7.95 plus \$1.30 for postage and handling (DC residents add 5% tax) to National Park Foundation, Dept. PA, Box 57473, Washington, DC 20037.

Additional Reading

For the camper, *Harsh Weather Camping* by Sam Curtis is filled with invaluable information. The book covers equipment and clothing, foul-weather hazards, the best ways and times to travel, and how to build special shelters. Call 1-800-852-5000 or send a check for \$7.95 plus \$1.00 postage and handling (add applicable sales tax) to Arco Publishing, Inc., 215 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003.

The National Parks by Michael Frome, with photos by David Muench, will both inform and delight you. This beautiful book is updated annually and contains historical and statistical information along with color photographs of the parks. Send a check for \$9.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling to Rand McNally Map Store, 23 East Madison, Chicago, IL 60602.

Grand Circle Adventure is a must for anyone planning a trip to the Southwest. The guide covers the cluster of parks in the Four Corners region of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico and the surrounding areas of each of the many spectacular parks in that popular area. Send a check for \$3.75 plus postage to K.C. Publications, Inc., P. O. Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114.

*Pueblo Distribution Center
Pueblo, CO 81003.

GPO books available by writing Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

NPCA Report

Gutted Grazing Rules Spell Trouble for Parks

Range cattle amble slowly across the expanses of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Dinosaur National Monument, and other park areas. The image is romantic—cowboy country—but the image is also deceiving.

Without strict regulations governing grazing, ranchers may allow too many cattle in an area. Where overgrazing takes place, cattle will gobble the brush and ground cover down to stubble, leaving only eroded wastelands.

On February 21, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) published new regulations that put grazing management directly into the hands of the ranchers. These regulations forecast bad news for approximately twenty-five park units where grazing leases are still in effect.

The BLM manages grazing privileges on those parklands.

"What is the reason for this giveaway?" asked Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional representative. "This is just another example of the Administration bowing to the Sagebrush Rebellion—at the expense of the parks."

These regulations fit into the Administration's plans to decentralize—and privatize—public land administration as much as possible. Sources within the federal government also say that the unstated theory behind the regulations is that "the rancher knows best, but this would open the gates to grazing abuses."

Parklands are involved in this controversy because, in order to include certain western lands within the National Park System, the NPS had to continue grazing permits of a number of ranchers. At Capitol Reef, for example, the preexisting BLM permits were to continue for another ten years, and during that time grazing would have been phased out. (Congress, however, extended those grazing rights last year.)

Even though grazing occurs on parklands and can conflict with wildlife protection and visitor recreation, the BLM has turned down NPS requests for a substantial voice in deciding what ranchers should and should not be allowed to do on parklands.

According to the new regulations, the BLM can enter into cooperative management agreements with ranchers. With these cooperative management agreements, people with grazing permits could be allowed to do the following:

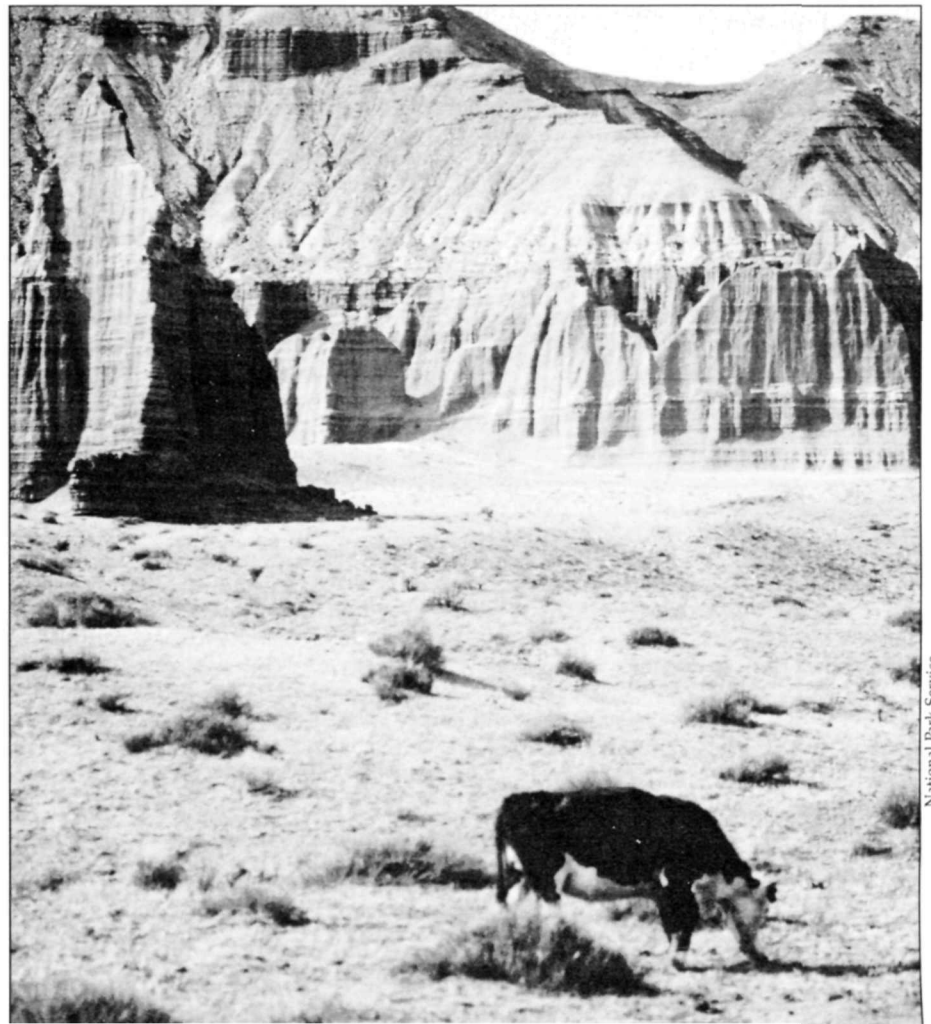
- violate environmental laws and regulations—not specific to their grazing operations—without losing their permits. Although violations, such as using herbicides and polluting water, could bring sanctions, permits would not be revoked as they were previously;
- take up to five years to decrease the number of cattle on an allotment if the BLM determines the range is being overgrazed. Previously, the reduction was immediate;
- put in improvements, such as water pipes and fences, without BLM or NPS approval. Ranchers would

also gain possessory interest in any improvements they make. Once improvements have been made, the ranchers would gain control of the water in their grazing areas. Wildlife could be denied water and be fenced out of their natural terrain. "In fact, on parklands with grazing, wildlife could be treated as second-class in their own territory," says Laura Loomis, NPCA wildlife program coordinator;

- bring in supplemental feed. Terri Martin says approving supplemental feeding would encourage overgrazing and "allow grazing allotments to be worked like feed lots." Cattle would have greater rights than wildlife to forage and water on those parklands where grazing is now permitted.

In addition, the NPS used to be able to solve management conflicts as soon as a solution could be found. Now, permittees have a two-year grace period before any conflict can be settled.

As one resource manager said of the new grazing regulations, "It's like a time bomb just waiting to go off."



National Park Service



National Park Service

Cattle graze at Capitol Reef National Park (opposite), and cowboys drive them over a nearby range (above); but new BLM rules may turn range into "feed lots."

Senate Panel Approves Acid Rain Controls

By a vote of fourteen to two, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee agreed to an amendment offered by senators George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) to begin an acid rain control program. The program is a marked improvement over previous efforts to come to terms with acid rain.

The amendment requires a ten-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions over a ten-year period. At the end of five years, polluters must either sign contracts for installing pollution control equipment or must already have achieved their emissions cleanup through the use of cleaner, low-sulfur coal. This move is an improvement over the Senate Committee's 1981 measure, which required an eight-million-ton reduction over twelve years.

In the House, representatives Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) and Gerry Sikorski (DFL-Minn.) have introduced their acid rain control program (H.R. 3400) with 123 cosponsors. This bill also requires a ten-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide over ten years. H.R. 3400 also establishes a trust fund to finance the capital costs of pollution cleanup equipment for the country's fifty dirtiest power plants, which account for two-thirds of the reduction required by this program.

In January 1984, Systems Application, Inc., completed a report for the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "Visibility and Other Air Quality Benefits of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Controls in the Eastern United States." The study calculates that the Waxman-Sikorski control program would—

- reduce concentrations of sulfur dioxide by 35 percent or more in many areas;
- reduce human exposure to airborne sulfates by 20 to 30 percent in the most heavily populated areas of the country;
- reduce sulfate-related visibility damage by 20 to 30 percent.

Scientific evidence endorsing the need for an acid rain control program grows daily. Separate reports published by the National Academy of Sciences in September 1981 and in June 1983 called for a program that would reduce sulfur emissions by 50 percent. In June 1983, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy called for "meaningful reductions in the emissions of sulfur compounds."

President Reagan opposes this acid rain control program. Instead, he wants to spend more money researching the problem, even though his own Office of Science and Technology report stated "... the accumulated deposition and damaged environment may reach the point of 'irreversibility.'"

Clark Adds Sweeney Ridge To Golden Gate NRA

In mid-February Interior Secretary William Clark added a valuable piece of property to a park area in California and ended a long-standing dam threat in the Southwest.

In 1982 Congress appropriated \$9.6 million to acquire Sweeney Ridge for Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Interior, however, had taken no positive action to purchase the property until this year. This 1,047-acre property overlooks the Pacific Ocean south of San Francisco.

On February 15, Secretary Clark announced the decision to purchase Sweeney Ridge from the West Aspen Company for \$8.5 million, a savings of approximately \$1 million from the appraised value. The move also helps confirm the Secretary's stated commitment to urban areas of the National Park System.

Clark also revoked Bureau of Reclamation interests in a decades-old proposal to build Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River within Grand Canyon National Park. The dam was first proposed in the 1940s and stirred new interest after last year's record runoff.

Clark put those ideas to rest by announcing, "The Interior Department strongly opposes any move toward a federal dam in the Grand Canyon region. . . . Full authority over the lands will be returned to the National Park Service and the Hualapai Indians."

Jarvis and Raible Promoted To NPCA Vice Presidents

During the March meeting of NPCA's executive board, President Paul Pritchard announced staff changes that will help build a stronger base for the organization. With the Board of Trustees' approval, T. Destry Jarvis, director of federal activities, and Karen M. Raible, director of development, were promoted to Vice President—Conservation Policy and Vice President—Operations, respectively. Their new duties include planning and administrating departmental activities.

C & O Canal Towpath Washed Out by Flooding

A raging Potomac River crested on February 15—its highest level since 1972—flooding hundreds of acres in Maryland and damaging homes. The heavy flooding caused the collapse of numerous sections of the towpath along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but spared several historic structures near the eastern end of C & O Canal National Historical Park.

National Park Service (NPS) officials said the Potomac crested nearly four feet above flood stage at Little Falls near the District of Columbia.

The flood, caused primarily by prolonged rain, was the worst since Hurricane Agnes blew through the Washington, D.C., area in June 1972. At Great Falls, rising flood waters threatened to damage the historic Great Falls Tavern. But a stop lock and a wall of sandbags erected by park rangers and volunteers from the U.S. Army saved the 150-year-old structure.

Long stretches of the canal towpath were heavily damaged; and ten miles of the towpath's topsoil sur-

face were lost. "Forty to forty-five miles of the park along the canal were covered with silt and logjams," says Chief Ranger Elaine D'Amico.

NPS maintenance people planned to have the debris cleaned up in a few weeks. C & O Canal Superintendent Dick Stanton says, "All the remaining damage will be repaired by June 1."

The total cost for cleanup and repairs is estimated at \$580,000. Stanton says adequate money exists in the budget to cover the cost: \$300,000 will come from the NPS Director's Emergency Fund and the rest will come from reassigning monies from other C & O programs.

Each year more than half-a-million visitors use the towpath in the Washington, D.C., area; and the narrow, 184-mile park has an annual visitation of more than six million. The C & O Canal, which totals 20,781 acres, requires continual maintenance by the National Park Service to provide a safe path for visitors. Luckily, this time, none of the locks, lock houses, aqueducts, or historic structures were damaged.

—Phillip Pelligra, NPCA intern

House Considers Funding, Contracting Plan for Parks

In late February, NPCA testified on the Fiscal Year 1985 NPS budget before the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

Although the \$841 million budget is adequate in several respects, NPCA noted certain important activities that require more funding. The most important of these is resources management, which was never adequately funded under former Interior Secretary James Watt.

More funds are needed to handle resource problems such as pollution and threats to wildlife. In addition, NPCA recommended that Congress budget more funds for visitor transportation systems and for rivers and trails programs. The Administration did propose an increase in land acquisition funds, but the increase is still about 50 percent short of what is required to acquire designated land in more than thirty park units.

In a related topic, the House subcommittee heard testimony on the A-76 program. This program may require the National Park Service (NPS) to contract out jobs that NPCA believes should remain the responsibility of the NPS.

In his testimony on the proposed budget, NPS Director Russell Dickenson admitted that he has questions about the A-76 program. NPCA has already urged Interior Secretary William Clark to drop the NPS from the program because park resources could be at risk from untrained, outside personnel.

Senator Garn Tries Again For Burr Trail Paving

Last September an attempt by Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah) to get planning funds for paving the Burr Trail in southern Utah was quashed. The Senate-House conference on Interior Appropriations turned down Garn's proposal, but no one expected that to be the last word on the matter.

Garn is back with his proposal, which includes paving 6.4 miles of dirt road in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and 9.6 miles in Capitol Reef National Park.

Flood waters swirl around Lockhouse Seven along the C & O Canal. The Potomac River crested February 15, creating the worst floods in more than a decade.



National Park Service

News Update

Jackson Lake Dam.

The U.S. Geological Survey has discovered two submerged but rooted trees in Jenny Lake at Grand Teton National Park. Carbon dating shows the large engelmann spruces (one is 70 feet tall) to be 600 years old; and USGS geologist Dr. David Love theorizes that the trees could have become submerged during a heavy earthquake. Such titanic activity puts the safety of Jackson Lake Dam in question and supports environmentalists' requests for more natural water levels in Jackson Lake.

A-76: Park Job Contracts. The plan to contract out National Park Service jobs has become a controversial issue in Congress. On March 19 more than fifteen representatives sent a letter protesting A-76 to Congressman Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. The representatives are concerned that wide-scale use of A-76 would hurt park cultural and natural resources. They have asked Yates to halt the program pending a thorough review.

Park Wildlife Protection. Senator John Chafee (R-R.I.) introduced legislation on March 20 to protect national park wildlife and their habitats. NPCA strongly supports

the Wildlife in the Parks Act, which would reduce federal funds to programs that degrade wildlife habitat—both within parks and on contiguous federal lands.

Women's Rights Park. McClintock House, a birthplace of the women's suffrage movement, is the focus of a House bill (H.R. 4596) introduced by Representative Frank Horton (R-N.Y.). NPCA testified in support of the bill, which allows the NPS to buy McClintock House for Women's Rights National Historical Park.

American Rivers Month. People will be celebrating this June with carnivals, historical reenactments, and activities on their favorite rivers. On Capitol Hill, senators and representatives are working toward passage of bills (S. 1756 and H.R. 5156) that would help focus river conservation at the state and local levels. These measures would give needed protections to the more than 55 rivers within the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Great Smokies Wilderness. NPCA sees a clear distinction between the two bills now before the Senate. The Association fully supports the Baker-Sasser bill (S. 1947), which designates 90 percent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park as wilderness. S. 2183, the Helms-East bill, cuts out the North Shore area from wilderness consideration and includes plans for a North Shore road. NPCA opposes this bill.

Estimates put the cost of paving the full length of the 66-mile road at \$20 million or more. Those sections that cut through parklands would cost approximately \$9 million.

Environmentalists believe that paving an already upgraded dirt road would have deleterious effects on park resources. For example, paving the road could require blasting in Capitol Reef to widen some of the switchbacks through Waterpocket Fold.

Garn's interest in paving the Burr Trail is to promote tourism—and, thus, a broader economic base—in southern Utah. NPCA believes the larger goal is valid.

"But," says Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional representative, "spending millions to pave one more road just doesn't make sense, especially when the last link of the 'Golden Circle' highway through Utah's parklands has just been completed."

What is needed, says Martin, "is a creative plan for regional tourism, not more asphalt through the back-country."

Arizona Strip Bill A Model for the Future

About one-and-a-half years ago the seeds for a dynamic coalition were planted. In 1982, NPCA's Southwest/California Representative Russell D. Butcher first met with top officials of Denver-based Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc., to discuss the controversial issue of uranium exploration versus wilderness on the Arizona Strip.

Meetings led to field trips with Energy Fuels Nuclear to tour the company's operations and some of the key Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness study areas. From this beginning, representatives of the major environmental groups and Energy Fuels Nuclear began negotiating sessions in Phoenix.

These negotiations then resulted in legislation (H.R. 3562 and S. 1611) being introduced in Congress last July, followed by House subcommittee hearings in September and Senate hearings in February. No opposition was voiced to the proposed addition of nine outstanding areas—a total of 394,000 acres of BLM and

Forest Service lands—to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In return, nearly 700,000 acres of less-desirable wilderness study areas would be for multiple uses.

The Arizona Strip, encompassing some six million acres along the Arizona-Utah border, is slightly larger than the state of New Jersey. Yet, a mere 3,000 people share the region with more than 30,000 head of cattle. Often called "the lonely land," it contains deep canyons, sheer escarpments, colorful rock formations, forested volcanic mountains, and vast stretches of high desert rangeland. The Strip provides a home for the white-tailed Kaibab squirrel, wild turkey, pronghorn antelope, and desert bighorn sheep.

Of the negotiations that resolved conflicts between mineral and wilderness interests, Butcher says, "Together we painstakingly weighed the pros and cons of each BLM and Forest Service area. Some of the units clearly deserved wilderness protection. Some were more questionable. A motivating element throughout this process was the feeling of mu-

tual trust. Each side was candid, cooperative, and even cordial."

Not all issues were easily resolved, however; and several times the consensus effort seemed on the edge of failure. But ultimately, the parties created paths around impasses. When agreement was reached, the group asked for suggestions from the BLM and Forest Service, livestock owners, other mining firms, and officials from northern Arizona and southern Utah.

Representatives and senators from both Arizona and Utah, plus representatives John Seiberling of Ohio and Don Young of Alaska, became cosponsors of the legislation.

As Congressman Bob Stump (D-Ariz.) said upon introducing the House bill, "It is a creative and positive approach to the wilderness question. Such joint efforts deserve our strong support."

The Arizona Strip bill has also caught widespread media attention. Both television and major news publications have covered the issue.

A July 1983 editorial in the *Arizona Republic* said, in part: "The Arizona Strip Wilderness bill now before Congress is a triumph of compromise over environmental conflict. It is a rare species on the legislative landscape . . . [and] could prove a model for future accords."

Rocky Mountain NP Seeks To Buy Out Bluebird Dam

The National Park Service (NPS) has reopened negotiations with the city of Longmont, Colorado, to purchase Bluebird Dam, located in the southeastern corner of Rocky Mountain National Park. The NPS would like to purchase the dam, remove it, and restore the area to its natural state. Thus, the area could be considered for wilderness designation. According to Rocky Mountain Superintendent Jim Thompson, the city and the NPS are negotiating a price.

The dam, a 57-foot-high structure of reinforced concrete, was built in the early 1900s in the Wild Basin drainage area of the park on the North Fork of the St. Vrain River. Bluebird Dam's purpose was to provide a winter water supply for Long-

mont; but the dam has not been used for the past ten years.

The NPS would like to remove Bluebird Dam, as well as two other city-owned dams located on inholdings within the park. (The other two—Pear and Sandbeach—are smaller, earthen dams.)

According to the park's master plan, "If the opportunity ever occurs, all man-made storage reservoirs within the park should be eliminated."

The NPS now has this opportunity. Following the disastrous collapse of Lawn Lake Dam within Rocky Mountain National Park in 1982, the three other dams in the park were examined. A report by the Bureau of Reclamation found that all three were unsafe and posed a threat to life and property downstream. The Colorado state engineer then issued an order to either repair

or tear down the dams, although action on Pear and Sandbeach has been postponed for a year.

The city, spurred by pressure from the state engineer, plans to begin repair work on Bluebird Dam as early as this summer if a purchase agreement cannot be reached. Should Longmont proceed with reconstruction of the aged facility, its value would increase, putting acquisition further out of reach of the NPS.

The city of Longmont would like to sell the dam and obtain storage rights outside the park, and the NPS is eager to buy the structure. The major obstacle to date has been the inability of the NPS and the city to come to an agreement on the value of the dam. But Superintendent Thompson is hopeful that an agreement can be reached by the end of the summer.

—Kathy Sferra

Climate of Fear Taints Upper Delaware

On the evening of February 17, vandals broke into the motor pool yard at Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River, which lies on the New York-Pennsylvania border. The vandals slashed the tires of National Park Service vans and cars, and spray-painted swastikas on all

five NPS vehicles. Damage was estimated at \$1,300.

The destruction occurred after a series of vituperative local meetings concerning the future of Upper Delaware and the NPS plan for the park area.

Conservationists have criticized the NPS for giving too much latitude to canoe outfitters at the expense of

Residents along the Upper Delaware River are angered that the NPS may usurp their livelihoods; the results are the swastikas and slashed tires below.



River Reporter, Narrowsburg, N.Y.

the Delaware River corridor's natural resources.

Property owners have come into conflict with the area's canoe outfitters. Residents complain that the outfitters' clients trespass on their property.

Local property owners also fear that the NPS will acquire their properties and businesses and "lock up" the land in the park system.

NPS advocates say this fear is unwarranted because the NPS plan protects landowner property rights and small businesses that lie within park boundaries. The NPS plans to acquire less than 300 acres of the river corridor's 69,000 acres.

Somewhere at the center of the Upper Delaware controversy are the canoe livery companies and Charles Cushman.

Charles Cushman, as executive director of the National Inholders Association (based in California), is one of the National Park Service's most outspoken critics. Ironically, former Secretary Watt appointed him to the National Park System Advisory Board.

Cushman was invited to speak in the Upper Delaware area after December and January meetings among local residents. At these meetings, property owners questioned park policy; and many residents spoke out against the canoe liveries.

The approximately twenty-five liveries on the Upper Delaware—whose customers come largely from the New York City area—can put as many as 4,000 canoes on the seventy-two miles of protected river.

"It's like Mardi Gras on this river every summer weekend," one area resident said.

The NPS, which has jurisdiction over river activities, is proposing licenses and safety standards for outfitters. Although some outfitters have high safety standards, the NPS checked for safety violations in 1983 and found that 16 percent of the violations related to life jackets. They found ripped jackets, defective jackets, and no jackets at all. Yet, the major canoe outfitters are fighting the licensing proposal and safety standards.

Continued on page 39

Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon, Casa Grande . . .



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Robert Harrison, Whetstone Photo

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NPCA Displays the Grandeur of the National Parks In Photographic Exhibit at Louisiana World Exposition

Dramatic vistas of rivers, of waterfalls and mountain streams, and peaks reflected in placid lakes will greet visitors to the NPCA—National Park Service exhibit at the Louisiana World Exposition. Rivers wild and grand whose names ring with majesty—Columbia, Colorado, Yellowstone, Hudson, Green, Snake—will be the centerpiece of the exhibit, which opens this May in New Orleans.

Through approximately 100 photographic images, NPCA and the National Park Service will display the breadth of this country's premier contribution to the concept of conservation: the National Park System. And woven through these images are the stories of people like John Wesley Powell, William O. Douglas, and the many others who fought to preserve these lands for future generations.

The exhibit will include images of today's park visitors and the park activities they pursue, as well as threats to the National Park System's future, such as construction, subdivision development, and air pollution.

Although the exhibit focuses primarily on the National Park System's share of the most untouched waters in this country, the exhibit also provides a glimpse of many other aspects of the parks: Shenandoah in the springtime; the crenellated cliffs of Devil's Tower; a volleyball game in the Grand Canyon; visitors at the Mesa Verde ruins; and soaring coastal redwoods.

The photo murals and light columns of large-format photographs will be complemented by a sound program. The voice-over messages at various stations around the exhibit will explain the mission of both NPCA and the National Park Service, and give background information on the entire park system.

Funding for the exhibit was provided by ARA Services as a contribution to the awareness of our national parks.



The rivers of the National Park System come in all sizes: from the wide waterways of Alaska to the countless streams of the East Coast. The scene above is Havasu Falls, just a short hike up a side canyon from the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park.

Ed Cooper

Continued from page 37

Fear at Upper Delaware

Enter Cushman. He found out about the controversy from the owner of Kittatinny Canoes and, during February, he held a series of meetings in the Upper Delaware area.

At these well-attended and heated meetings, Cushman impugned the character of a writer for the *River Reporter*, calling Ed Wesely "an apologist for the Park Service." The *River Reporter* has been critical of Cushman's tactics, which the paper believes are unnecessarily inflammatory.

At the February meetings, Cushman showed the controversial documentary, *For All People, For All Time*, which implies that the NPS improperly snatched property at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in Ohio.

Although nothing illegal occurred at Cuyahoga, the implications were not lost on the property owners and canoe liveries of the Upper Delaware.

A local business owner, who sells the *River Reporter*, told Editor Glenn Pontier of subsequent threats. "If I take these papers, they'll burn my store down."

Woody Schlegel, public information officer for the Conference of Upper Delaware Towns (COUP), was also threatened. COUP, which includes representatives from fifteen towns along the river corridor, is proposing compromise land and water guidelines to the National Park Service.

On March 20, an anonymous caller warned Schlegel, "Quit COUP or we're going to get you."

Cushman has publicly deplored these tactics. But the *Pike County Dispatch*, a local newspaper, states: "There was speculation that some of Cushman's fiery rhetoric may have inadvertently inspired the action against the Park Service vehicles and the [*River Reporter*]."

NPCA believes that such an emotional climate makes it impossible for the NPS and local citizens to work out a satisfactory park management plan.



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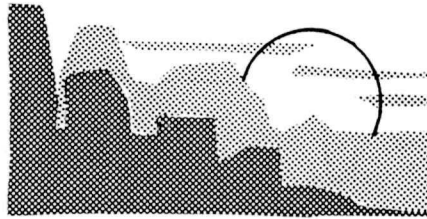


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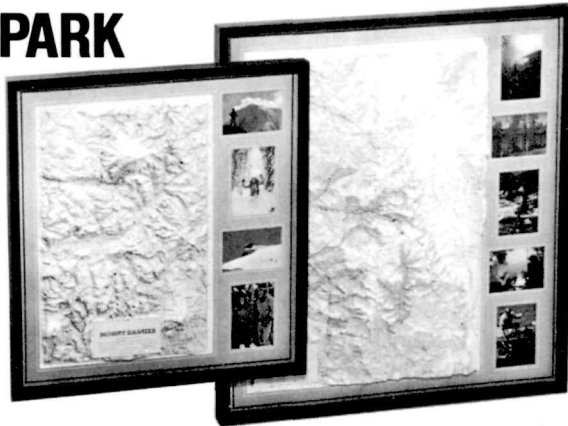
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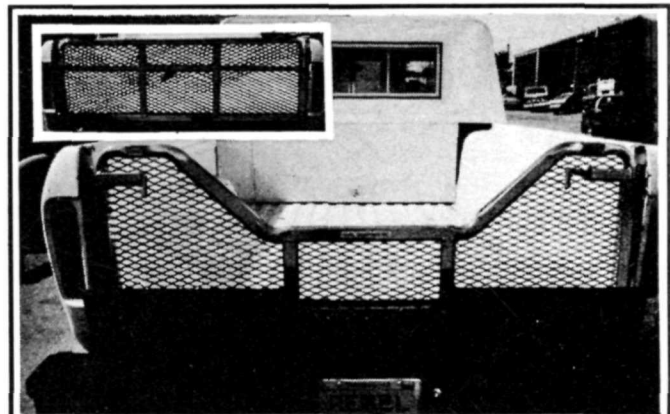


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The Latest Word

NPCA'S URBAN PARKS FORUM POINTS WAY TO THE FUTURE

NPCA sponsored its first National Urban

Parks Conference in San Francisco March 22-24. Representatives from business, government, and citizen groups met to discuss problems affecting urban units of the National Park System, and to explore strategies for developing a broad-based, grass-roots constituency to meet these problems.

The conference was also an occasion to honor the late Representative Phillip Burton. In the words of the award presented to his wife Sala, who was elected to the same congressional seat her husband held, Burton "dedicated his life to the preservation and enhancement of America's human, natural, and cultural environment."

One of the fruits of Burton's efforts, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, served as a model and a reference point for participants in the conference. Representatives discussed a wide range of topics: defining the role of businesses and nonprofit organizations, expanding community support, and developing media attention, among others.

--Kimber Craine, NPCA intern

DECISION ON HUNTING AT OLYMPIC OVERTURNED

Judge Walter McGovern, who ruled in January that

Native Americans could hunt elk in Olympic National Park, reversed that decision on April 9. The judge's ruling leaves the way open for the National Park Service to prosecute the two members of the Quinault tribe who killed three Roosevelt elk within the park.

In addition, Representative Allan Swift (D-Wash.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 4807) stating that Olympic became "claimed" by Congress when it established the park. According to the bill, the treaty allowing Native Americans to hunt on "unclaimed" lands does not apply at Olympic National Park.

NEW RIVER PARK TO GAIN IN PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE

On March 29, Representative Harley Stag-

gers (D-W.Va.) introduced a bill (H.R. 5303) to allow an exchange of lands among

the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service (NPS), and the Berwind Corporation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. If Congress approves the bill, the NPS would gain a large tract of land that lies within the New River Gorge National River in West Virginia.

According to the bill, Berwind will exchange its lands in the New River Gorge for lands adjacent to Fishtap Lake in Kentucky. The Kentucky acreage falls under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, but is designated as excess federal land.

NPCA supports H.R. 5303 because the bill will allow the NPS to acquire nearly 1,200 acres of land within the New River Gorge without using Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

--K.C.

NPCA OPPOSES ATTEMPT TO ALLOW PARK TRAPPING

Representative William Emerson (R-Mo.) is trying

to make trapping legal at eleven park units that have become the center of controversy. Last year, the National Park Service issued regulations making trapping legal only where Congress had specifically authorized the activity. Since then the regulations have been delayed because the Administration is facing pressure from trapping groups.

Emerson introduced his bill (H.R. 4962) with five cosponsors before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. In a letter to Representative Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman of the House Interior Committee, NPCA's T. Destry Jarvis said, "We strongly believe that trapping does not belong in these National Park System units, and hence oppose H.R. 4962. Unlike hunting...trapping is a commercial activity that seeks financial gain through the taking of our public resources."

SEIBERLING BILL ROUNDS OUT BOUNDARIES AT THIRTEEN PARKS

Congress is now considering

a bill that would create more ecologically sound boundaries at thirteen park areas. Representative John Seiberling (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, introduced this bill (H.R. 1214) on March 15.

H.R. 1214 would add thirty-one wilderness study areas, now administered by the



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The nonprofit Coordinating Committee for Ellis Island was created for this purpose in 1982. With the aid of the National Park Service and of the

National Parks and Conservation Association, it has been working toward the island's massive preservation effort. Working with the Committee, Victory Van Corporation conceived the idea of a 48-state tour of artworks depicting the immigrant experience. Victory enlisted Allied Van Lines, which will bring this mobile museum to hometowns across the country.

Make your gift today toward the restoration effort and toward the tour of this acclaimed exhibition. All donors giving more than \$5.00 will receive a copy of *Becoming Americans: Images of Ellis Island*. This booklet contains a history of Ellis Island, as well as pictures of artworks slated to go on the tour and then to be on permanent display at Ellis Island.

All gifts are tax-deductible.

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The Coordinating Committee for Ellis Island

% Mrs. Eleanor Sreb, Secretary/Treasurer
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