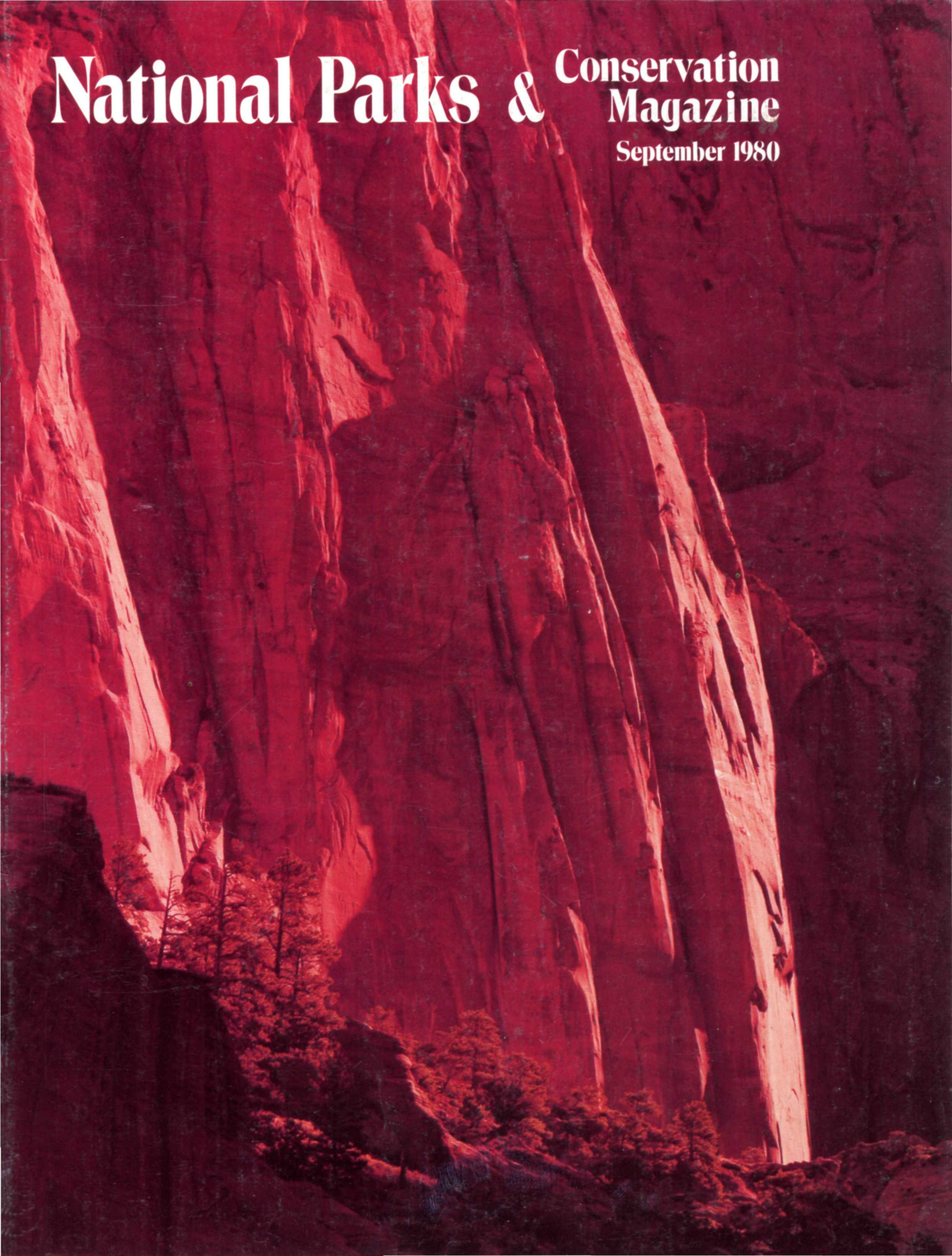


National Parks & Conservation Magazine

September 1980



Assets vs liabilities

THIS IS A TIME of great change both for society and for NPCA. It is a time of concern about limited resources for our society and for our parklands. There are some who call out for using the parks and forests and refuges for energy exploration, for mining, for more cattle grazing, for timbering. These same demands have been heard in the past, only the voices have changed.

To be able to continue to answer these demands for exploitation, NPCA must be strong. But, like many nonprofit conservation organizations, NPCA is having to fight its own battle of severely limited resources.

Let's inventory NPCA's assets and liabilities. We are committed to protecting and improving the nation's parklands. Our board has guided us through some difficult times of change—a fine board, resolute in serving our purpose with vigor and creativity. Our staff, though small, is strong, dedicated, and respected. Our staff members serve as the chair of the American Heritage Alliance and of the conservationist groups on parkland appropriations and urban parks, just to name a few of our leadership roles.

Another asset is our magazine, constantly improving to inform our members and others of the condition of our nation's parks and open spaces. It is the only monthly magazine of a national conservation organization, and more than 5,000 libraries pay to subscribe to it.

Those are our assets. Our liability is that we have not had time to plan to respond to the changes in our society. We have used our income to aggressively carry out our day-to-day objectives. Now we are faced with an anticipated \$250,000 deficit this calendar year.

To overcome this liability, the board has launched a campaign that

began with calling for new leadership. The board has created a Development Committee to find new sources of income to finance our programs. We are also carefully evaluating our membership to assure that we are serving your interests as well as the public committed to the perpetuation of the finest National Park System in the world. We have boosted our membership by 1,000 just in the months of June and July. At the same time, we have cut \$100,000 out of our budget.

What is important in this campaign to eliminate our financial liability is that we are not reducing our commitment to a strong parks program including work with the Congress and with the federal agencies.

We also have concluded that we must not depend solely on our members for support, even though this support is essential to our progress. Therefore, we are reducing the number of appeals for contributions that you have received in the past.

NPCA is strong and still progressing. I know you will find that we have been strengthened by this evaluation of our financial status and with the campaign to address our problems.

Now we must all continue our personal commitment and activity to strengthen our nation's parks program through our own endeavors and through our organization, the National Parks & Conservation Association.

Please let me know what more you think we can do and what you are doing. Sixty years of service is a great legacy that we can be justly proud of, especially when it is dedicated to sixty more.

—Paul C. Pritchard
Executive Director

WE ARE PLEASED to introduce to this page this month NPCA's new Executive Director, Paul Pritchard. Paul has entered into his new role with contagious vigor, enthusiasm, and creativity—inspiring the NPCA staff to even greater accomplishments.

Last month we told you that the "state of the parks" is not good, and we described some of the many threats to their well-being. This month Joe Priest, summer intern with NPCA, describes even more examples of threats—problems caused by landowners *within* national park boundaries. Take heart, however, for bighorn sheep are returning to their native haunts, and parks still provide myriad opportunities to "get away from it all."

We thank all who have taken the time to send in our monthly "Feedback" questionnaires. By letting us know about your interests and needs, your responses will help us serve you better in the future.

Incidentally, many members have suggested that the questionnaire be printed separately and inserted in the magazine, because they don't like to cut up their magazines. We *want* to do that, but we are trying to save money by printing the questionnaire right in the magazine. One suggestion: Perhaps you could Xerox the questionnaire and send that in.

Finally, we are delighted to be able to tell all of you who have wished for more color in the magazine that you will have it—at least for a while—thanks to a generous gift from NPCA trustee Mrs. W. L. Lyons Brown. So far, Mrs. Brown's gift has made possible the beautiful color cover of Cape Hatteras on our July issue, the color maps in the August issue, and the stunning cover and inside color in this issue. We are sure our members join us in our gratitude to Mrs. Brown.—EHC



National Parks & Conservation Magazine

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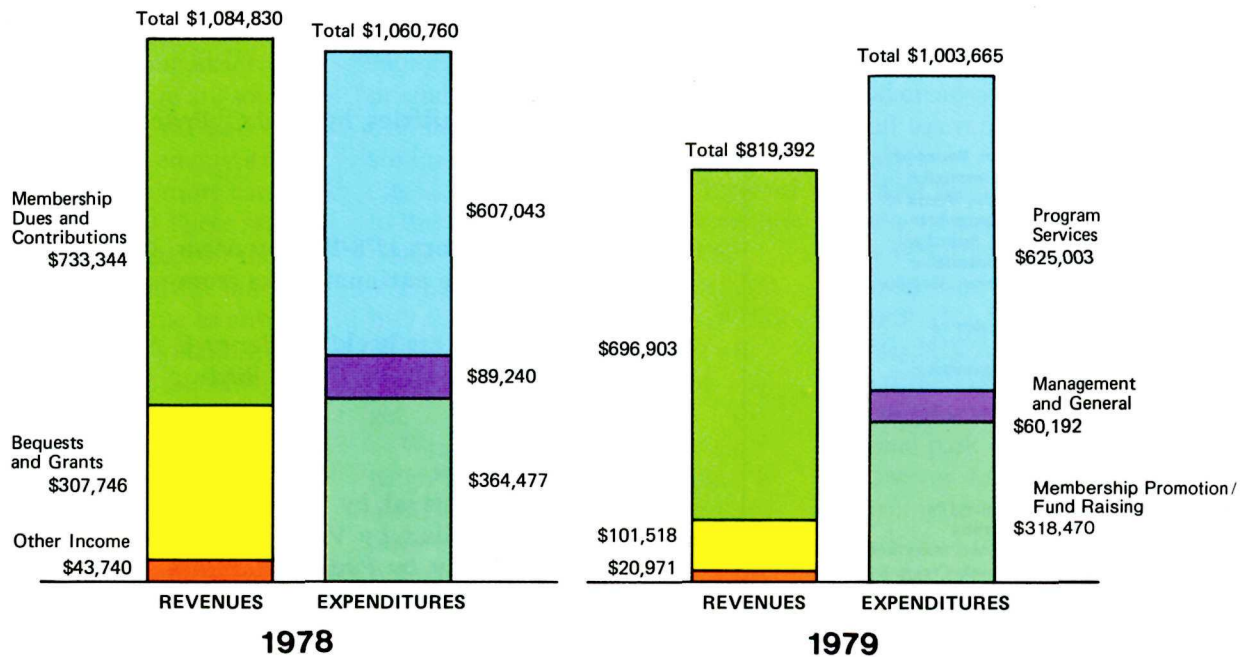
COVERS Sandstone chiaroscuro at Zion, by David Muench
Incandescent in the sunlight, the rich earth tones of this canyon wall at Zion National Park, Utah, seem to glow with a fire from within. Rocky ledges like these are home once again to bighorn sheep, recently restored to Zion and other parks. (See page 12.)

National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service—is an independent, private, nonprofit, public service organization, educational and scientific in character. Its responsibilities relate primarily to protecting, promoting, and enlarging the National Park System, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the National Park Service while functioning as a constructive critic. In addition, the Association engages in other conservation and preservation programs concerning natural and historic resources. Life memberships are \$750. Annual membership dues, which include a \$7 subscription to *National Parks & Conservation Magazine*, are \$150 Sustaining, \$75 Supporting, \$30 Contributing, \$22 Cooperating, and \$15 Associate. Student memberships are \$10. Single copies are \$2. Contributions and bequests are needed to carry on our work. Dues in excess of \$7 and contributions are deductible from federal taxable income, and gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address, and postmaster notices or undeliverable copies to National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send the address label from your latest issue along with new address. Advertising rates are available on request from headquarters. *National Parks & Conservation Magazine* is published monthly. Contributed manuscripts and photographs are welcome. They should be addressed to the Editor at Association headquarters and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. No responsibility can be assumed for unsolicited material. Articles are published for educational purposes and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Association. Title registered U.S. Patent Office, Copyright © 1980 by National Parks & Conservation Association. Printed in the United States. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at other offices.

National Parks & Conservation Association

FINANCIAL REPORT

1978-1979



THESE ARE HARD TIMES for nonprofit organizations, and NPCA is no exception. Comparison of 1978 and 1979 financial information portrays vividly the impact of inflation and an unsettled economy on NPCA's financial resources.

The precipitate decrease in revenue for 1979 was led by the decline of Bequests and Grants from an unusually high year in 1978. Of more serious concern was the decline of \$36,000 in revenue from Membership Dues and Contributions. Largely because of the generous support of long-term members, the Contribution segment of this revenue increased by about \$20,000 to \$178,972. Conversely, the Membership Dues segment decreased by \$56,870 to \$517,931. Membership dues are the major base of NPCA's revenue, so this decline will seriously affect the Association's future. Other Income in 1978 included a one-time income of \$22,557, representing gain on sale of stocks.

Although NPCA was able to decrease expenditures in 1979 in the face of increasing costs, the decrease could not match the decline in revenue. The increase in Program Services in 1979 reflected our desire to maintain the high level and quality of these services. Although services increased from 57 percent to 62 percent of total expenditures, NPCA will be hard pressed to maintain this level in view of our current level of income.

The decrease in 1979 fund-raising expenditures from 1978 is the result of two factors. First, our contract with a membership services management firm was terminated early in 1979. Secondly, we mailed out fewer direct mail solicitations while we tested different approaches to attracting new members.

Organizations like NPCA customarily must spend a substantial portion of their fund-raising budget on mailings to prospective new members in order to replace members

who do not renew. Obviously, to maintain both the effectiveness of NPCA's programs and the Association's financial well-being, we must maintain a stable level of membership. The general trend toward higher mailing costs and reduced success of direct mail solicitation, however, indicates that an even greater portion of NPCA's income may have to be spent on attracting new members just to maintain this level. This vicious cycle must be broken.

Thus economic survival is a major challenge for NPCA in the coming decade.

Financial information has been audited by the firm of McGinley, Roche and Mallory. A copy of the complete 1979 financial statement can be obtained from the National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

—*Mearl Gallup, Assistant for Administration, NPCA*

parks calendar—september/october 1980

For more information on listed events, contact the individual parks or the Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240 (202-343-7394). Send info on upcoming events to "Parks Calendar," NPCA Editorial Department, 1701-18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, by mid-month the second month preceding event.

EASTERN STATES

Boston National Historical Park, Mass., Sep. 16, 10 am to 6 pm: Open House at the Paul Revere House to celebrate the 300th (at least) birthday of the house; refreshments and entertainment in the courtyard. Check the NPS visitor center, 15 State Street, for a daily listing of events.

C&O Canal National Historical Park, Potomac, Md., Wed.-Sun. until Sep. 7, Fri.-Sun., Sep. 12-Oct. 26: "Canal Clipper" barge trips; interpretive trips on the C&O Canal with Park Service personnel performing tasks typical of those done on the barges 100 years ago. Trips start at Great Falls—9:30 am for educational/civic groups; 11 am, 1:30 pm, and 3:30 pm for general public; and 7 pm charter trip by reservation. Senior citizens \$1.25, other adults \$2.50, children \$1.25. Night charter \$400. For further information and reservations, write C&O Canal NHP, 11710 MacArthur Blvd., Potomac, MD 20854, or call (301) 299-2026.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky., Oct. 4 and 5: Hensley Sorghum Stir-off; traditional sorghum stir-off will take place at Hensley Settlement within the park. Hensley is accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles or by an 8-mile round-trip hike.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, Pa., Oct. 4 and 5: Millbrook days; re-creation of past lifestyles including demonstrations of farm and domestic crafts such as natural dyeing, baking and cooking with wood stoves, beekeeping, quilting, log hewing, blacksmithing, pressing cider, and making apple butter.



WENDY HOLMES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7, 7 pm: Defenders' Day Celebration; 166th annual celebration of Battle of Baltimore; military pageant by U.S. Marines, mock bombardment of fort, and fireworks display.

Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa., until Sep. 15: 25th Anniversary Jubilee of Josiah Wedgwood; international exhibition of Wedgwood China sponsored by the Buten Museum of Wedgwood and held at the First Bank of the United States on Third Street between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind., Oct. 4: Fall Festival; traditional music, barn dancing, sorghum pressing, cider making, pumpkin carving, held at Chellberg Farm.

Kings Mountain National Military Park and Cowpens National Battlefield, S.C., Sep.

23-Oct. 7: Overmountain Victory Trail; 219-mile hike retracing the route taken by colonial "Overmountain Men" to the successful Battle of Kings Mountain against the British in 1780. Assembly point is Abingdon, Va., on Sep. 23, leaving Abingdon Sep. 24 am. The hike ends on Oct. 7 at 3 pm. Some hikers will wear authentic "mountain men" garb.

Natchez Trace Parkway, Tenn./Ala./Miss., until Oct. 26: Sorghum-making demonstrations, French Camp (milepost 180.7)—Sat., 9 am-5 pm, Sun, 1 pm-5 pm; Tupelo Visitor Center (milepost 266)—Fri., 8 am-4 pm; Sat., 9 am-5 pm; Sun., 1 pm-5 pm; Oct.

11-12: Meriwether Lewis Country Fair and Arts Festival (milepost 385.9)—annual crafts festival and fiddlers' contest.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., Sundays, Sep. 7-Sep. 28: Living history program: "Civil War Soldiers" go about their daily routine at Fort Harrison. Contact main visitor center at 3215 East Broad St., Richmond, for directions and information.

Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, N.Y., Sep. 7, 21: 18th Century Musical Programs, consisting of tunes that were current in the colonies at the time of the Burgoyne Campaign; verses are authentic statements of prevalent attitudes during the American Revolution, and many of them were sung by participants in the 1777 campaign that ended with Burgoyne's surrender. U.S. route 4 and N.Y. route 32; 12 miles east of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Turkey Run Park, McLean, Va., Sep. 11, 6 pm: "An Evening in 18th Century Rural Virginia" presents the cultural aspects of colonial life through music, dancing, and other leisure activities. An authentically costumed volunteer "18th century" chamber orchestra plays popular music of the era on reproduction instruments.

Virgin Island's National Park, St. Thomas, V.I., Tuesdays and Fridays 10 am-1:30 pm: Cultural demonstration relating to the subsistence lifestyle on St. John. Local residents portray lifestyles common early in the twentieth century such as weaving, charcoal making, gardening, and cookhouse operations. Wednesdays 1:30-4:30 pm: Demonstrations of native basket weaving at Hawksnest Bay.

CENTRAL STATES

Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., Oct. 19: Camp on the Pawnee Fork Establishment Day; military living history demonstrations, displays, and exhibits commemorating the 121st anniversary of establishment of Fort Larned as a military post.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo., daily until Sep. 6: "Women's World: A Patchwork of Time and Space"; an exhibition of 28 photographic images exploring many lifestyles, talents, and qualities of pioneer women on the frontier.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N.D., Year-round, 8 am to 4:30 pm: Individual and group tours of Hidatsa-Mandan villages. Stop at NPS offices about 3 mi. north of Stanton, N.D.

WESTERN STATES

Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., Sep. 20-28: Cabrillo Festival, with enthusiastic participation by Portuguese community.

Curecanti National Recreation Area, Gunnison, Colo., weekends of Sep. 6-7, 13-14, and 20-21: Round-trip boat tours of Morrow Point Lake. Park ranger narrates trip. Starting point is the Pine Creek boat dock. Reservations up to 3 days in advance. Standby seating on first-come, first-served basis. For reservations and further information, stop at Elk Creek Visitor Center or call (303) 641-0403.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11-12, noon-5 pm: Western Regional Folk Festival; folk music from many lands performed in concerts and workshops in an outdoor country setting; Fort Barry park in the Marin Headlands. Free. Call (415) 556-0560. Oct. 12-19, 25-26, noon-9 pm: New Earth Expo; entertainment and exhibits of alternate environmental products. Building "A," Fort Mason. Admission free. Call (415) 441-5706.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, Oct. 26-31, Symposium on estimating populations of terrestrial birds to be held at Asilomar, near Monterey, California. Field trips to explore habitats and methods of censusing.

Redwood National Park, Calif., until Sep. 28: Daily shuttle bus tours to within 1½ miles of world's tallest trees. Ranger/interpreter accompanies bus; another ranger gives tours of the grove and streamside. Wear good walking shoes, bring a picnic, allow 3-4 hours. Purchase tickets at information station in Orick: Adults \$1, senior citizens 50¢, children 25¢.

Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska, Oct. 18: "Alaska Day" ceremony commemorating purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States in 1867.

Zion National Park, Utah, Sep. 5 and 6: Folk-life Festival with demonstrations of pioneer food preparation, crafts, story telling, quilting, and other aspects of pioneer life. Until Nov. 15: Interpretive programs including hikes, guided walks, and seminars offered daily.



by Joe Priest

**Americans need to know that
many private landowners are . . .**

attacking the national parks from within

PICTURE IT! As your eyes scan the rugged, unspoiled wilderness of Cranberry Bay, Minnesota, you suddenly gape at the hideous object protruding from the landscape. Upon closer examination you discern a large red-bearded statue of a gun-toting voyageur. This 25-foot 2,300-pound eyesore, located on Little Cranberry Island in Voyageurs National Park, belongs to Vic Davis, a Ft. Francis, Ontario, resident who is protesting the land acquisition policies of the National Park Service (NPS).

Davis purchased the \$150,000 four-acre island in January 1980 for the express purpose of confounding the National Park Service's land acquisition program. NPS is purchasing land to protect the beauty of Voyageurs National Park, which was authorized in 1971. Not only has Davis erected this fiberglass statue, aptly named Big Vic, but, in order to create a further nuisance, he is offering "partnership" in the middle portion of the island. Buyers receive one square foot for \$19.95. Approximately 2,000 tiny parcels have been sold so far, and Davis is confident the statue will spur more sales. Furthermore, he plans to install barbecue stands and picnic tables to further defy the Park Service policy that restricts development on private land within parks. These activities aggravate the Park Service's

existing problems of preservation and protection of this area.

Vic Davis' escapade is just one of many cases each year of development within park boundaries. Although Big Vic is unique and noteworthy for its deliberate outrageousness, it is by no means the severest test of the National Park Service's protective duties. Many Park System areas must contend daily with residential and commercial development, mining, and timber harvesting within their boundaries.

AS NPCA REVEALED in the article, "Will the Parks Ever be Finished?" (NPCA magazine, June 1980) it is a common misconception that once a National Park System unit has been established, all lands within its boundaries are fully protected from development. Actually the Park Service controls development only on lands that it owns; initially in the newer parks it often owns less than a quarter of the total park area.

Most sales of land to the Park Service are by negotiated purchase. However, the Park Service can use eminent domain powers in one of two ways. The option chosen depends upon likelihood of threat. The first possibility—used for a nonemergency situation—is the Complaint in Condemnation. This

involves courtroom litigation whereby a judge decides upon NPS's acquisition authority and just reimbursement to the landowner. This process usually takes years to complete and is thus costly in terms of both time and money for all parties involved.

The second option, a Declaration of Taking (DT), is a much faster approach used by federal agencies to settle land disputes. In contrast to some other federal agencies, however, the Park Service rarely uses this tool—only in an emergency such as when an area within a park boundary is being threatened by imminent development or irreparable damage or to clear certain defective titles. Moreover, in the case of emergencies, before it can use a DT for any property, the Park Service has to have the approval of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and, in some cases, the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee in both House and Senate.

Under the DT procedure, landowners can contest the government's acquisition of land, although this very rarely occurs. They can also withdraw funds equal to approximately 90 percent of the appraised value while waiting for final action by the courts.

A case illustrating development pressures and subsequent Park Service action occurred at the Indiana

Dunes National Lakeshore in March 1978. The incident, sand-mining on private property within park jurisdiction, was first observed by a local citizen. Sand is one of the most important resources in this area and deserves priority protection, so all due haste was required in response. As the park superintendent said, removing sand from the Indiana Dunes is like cutting down the giant redwoods of California. He immediately contacted an attorney to confirm the owner's legal right to sand-mine. Upon confirmation, and within one hour of the reported incident, the Declaration of Taking procedure had begun. Although all park officials involved agreed that the action might be too little and too late, they urgently continued to pursue the DT with an eye toward public perception and possible impact on other sand-miners. Within five days of the reported incident, the Declaration of Taking had been approved by the required congressional committees, the papers had been filed in the appropriate court, and the land was placed in federal ownership. Any further attempt at sand removal on that site could have been prosecuted by the Park Service through the federal courts.

Although many kinds of development occur within park boundaries, the two most common are residential and commercial.

In 1978, over the protest of developers, Congress passed and President Carter signed a law creating the 150,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. From the outset it has been besieged with problems overwhelming the park's administrators. Because it is neatly nestled into one of the most populous areas in America, north of Los Angeles, the tug-of-war over land among the park administration, developers, conservationists, and a multitude of other interests is intertwined and complex. But one aspect lies at the heart of this problem, and for that matter most other NPS problems—finance.

At first one might think the \$155 million authorized for land acquisition is generous. Think again! This area has some of the most sought-after real estate in the world. Developable land is up to \$40,000 an acre. Contrast that with the meager \$20.8 million actually appropriated for land acquisition in 1979 and 1980. As one California real estate broker taunted, "Have a lot of fun, fellas. One hundred million dollars isn't even going to cover the costs of condemnation lawsuits."

Raising havoc with efforts to protect these mountains from development is the fact that thousands of people want to build or buy in the area, and the LA County Board of Supervisors has been generous in granting development approvals. Since the national recreation area was established in 1978, considerable residential development has occurred in spite of the disastrous effect of the recession on the housing industry.

The mountain landscape is breathtaking, its flora is richly and colorfully diverse, its wildlife population is remarkable for the heart of a major metropolitan area—but it is still treacherous, with periodic mudslides and brush fires. Yet, even

after decades of warning and yearly disasters, people continue to build in this precarious region. To preserve the sensitive mountain beauty and ecosystem, a quick infusion of land-buying dollars is needed for the Park Service to even have a chance in this race against time.

TRAVELING 2,500 miles eastward, we come to an old area with new problems for the NPS—the Appalachian Trail (AT). This 2,100-mile footpath, winding through the Appalachian Mountains from Springer Mountain, Georgia, to Katahdin Mountain, Maine, has to a large extent been in the hands of private landowners since its inception in 1921. As such, it has experienced the trials and tribulations of private development. In an attempt to alleviate these difficulties, the President signed into law in March 1978 a bill directing the National Park Service to buy up approximately 440 miles of the approximately 800 miles of corridor along the trail remaining outside public jurisdiction. The mileage not purchased by NPS was to be acquired either by the states or the U.S. Forest Service.

The purpose of the Appalachian Trail is to provide hikers of all ages and abilities with a natural experience. Preserving the natural values creates the greatest challenge for NPS and local trail organizations. Increasingly, residential and commercial development has pressed the original intent of the trail to the limit. In routing the trail, the trail organizers have attempted to leave as little contact as possible with development. In some instances they have moved the AT location in order to appease private landowners and the trail users. But in many areas there are few, if any, relocation opportunities. For example, on one of the only remaining major

summits along the trail in Vermont not already developed for skiing, the Park Service has been negotiating for a year to buy part of the land included in a proposed ski development.

There are many other problems similar to this—second-home development, clearcutting of timber, road construction, and spreading suburban sprawl—placing in jeopardy many areas within the fourteen states traversed by the trail.

The 1978 Appalachian Trail bill authorized \$90 million—\$30 million for each of three years—to buy land and substantially widen the present average corridor width of 200 feet. At present, appropriations are running less than one-half of the original authorization per year. Approximately 20 percent of the 440 miles has been purchased thus far, with a target of 50 percent to 60 percent acquisition by the end of 1981.

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area has also been beset by a great deal of residential development pressure. There have been several cases of subdivision construction within park boundaries since the area was established in 1974. In some cases, the subdivisions were never constructed. In a classic case, a leading park opponent bought a house and approximately 70 acres within the recreation area in 1975. By passing the land among different companies, the map of the land was altered, effectively subdividing the land into twelve parcels, one of which included the house. The Park Service stopped any construction on the remaining eleven parcels in 1978. However, it had to pay nearly \$100,000 more than the owner had paid for the entire property, including the house and six acres that the owner retains.

The Cuyahoga Valley has been pressured by other threats as well.



Despite efforts to curtail real estate development within the Santa Monica National Recreation Area, residential development is proceeding there with alarming speed and disastrous consequences for the environment.

One township within the area's boundaries voted to rezone nearly 8,000 acres as "business/recreational." Fortunately, the citizens had better sense than the township trustees and voted in a referendum to retain the original zoning.

RESOURCE EXTRACTION is another major problem. Timber cutting, unfortunately, is too common an occurrence within Park System units around the country. Specific examples are seen in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area and in Olympic National Park. The adverse effects of logging in these areas go well beyond the removal of trees. They include road construction, which disturbs habitat and increases soil degradation, soil erosion, and disruption of habitat and esthetic quality.

Soil erosion is probably the least understood but potentially greatest destructive force caused by logging. It results from removal of vegetation and compaction of soil during timber cutting. These factors then greatly increase surface runoff and

reduce ground water recharge. This runoff carries with it valuable nutrients and soil particles, which then end up as stream siltation, wreaking havoc on water biota. These soils are the lifeblood of the forests; they take decades or even centuries to form properly. Even replanting after poor timbering practices can fail if those valuable few inches of soil have been washed away.

It is no wonder, then, that the Park Service must stringently deny timber cutting within Park System areas. Generally, the NPS must resort to acquisition of private timberlands. The appraised value always includes the value of the land and the current market value of timber. Unhappily, however, despite efforts to control logging in the park, private landowners continue to despoil Olympic National Park by cutting timber there.

In the 125,000-acre Big South Fork area the logging situation creates a different problem. In March 1974, an act of Congress established the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Within the designated gorge area there was to be

no extraction of minerals, oil, gas, or timber. Property owners, of course, were free to continue their activities until their land was purchased. Many of the property owners—including some in the most scenic part of the gorge—proceeded with logging and mining before the Corps of Engineers, which was designated to acquire land and then turn it over to NPS, discovered the activities. Nevertheless, timbering and mineral extraction have continued for lack of sufficient acquisition funds. Right now, the Corps only means of ending the devastation of this beautiful natural area is to purchase the timber rights.

A final example of resource extraction involves geothermal exploration in Lassen Volcanic National Park. (See "Boiling point at Lassen," NPCA magazine, October 1979.) The area of concern was a 566-acre privately owned tract leased to Phillips Petroleum Company. Phillips was determined to continue exploration for geothermal energy despite the location within park boundaries. Originally, an exploratory well had been drilled in 1962, but



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO: DICK FREAK

Shortly after Death Valley became a national monument in 1933, Congress—with visions of the old prospector, his pick, and his mule—opened the monument to prospecting and mining. By 1971 strip mining for borates and talc began on a large scale. Until recently as many as six surface mines were operating within the monument, although at present, only the Panamint open pit talc mine of Cyprus Industrial

Minerals Company (above) is active there. But if Congress does not act by September 28, 1980, the expiration date will pass on a three-year moratorium on further surface disturbances by mineral extraction in Death Valley. Then this scene could become commonplace. Congress has delayed action on the recommendation by the Department of the Interior to extend the moratorium indefinitely.

no viable geothermal production potential was discovered. The well was capped and left for possible re-entry at a later time. Geothermal power projects generally involve the drilling of wells in underground rock strata to tap steam and hot water deposits. The steam or hot water is then used to drive turbines in electric power plants.

As the energy situation became more acute, Phillips decided to reopen the well and increase the diameter and depth. This tract of land not only has virgin forest, wildlife habitat, and esthetic qualities viewed and enjoyed on-site as well as part of the general area, but also contains Terminal Geyser, the only true geyser within the Lassen Volcanic National Park.

The effects of geothermal drilling on local geyser systems have been well documented. In Sicily and New Zealand such drilling resulted in the drying up of geysers. In other parts of California where geothermal development was permitted, results showed a massive deterioration of air quality from the steam emitted, destruction of local geysers by depletion of water pressure, and pollution of streams by thermal and chemical outflows.

The reopened Phillips site was only 100 feet from Terminal Geyser. Besides the drilling rig, Phillips bulldozed an area the size of a football field, created a 40-foot fill near the geyser, and stabilized a road leading to the site. Previous to this action, the NPS had tried to negotiate the purchase of the land, but the owner had been unwilling to sell. Because at the time no action inconsistent with park policies had occurred, the Park Service did not force a sale. Then in the summer of 1978, when Phillips reopened the drilling site and constructed the drilling pad and rig, NPS contemplated a DT. But because of interde-

partmental delays a DT was not filed before the drilling operation was complete. Subsequently, Phillips refused to release any information on the possible energy use of this well. It was not until Phillips returned to stabilize the pad that public interest was renewed and a Declaration of Taking was finally filed. At present the DT has been approved and the land is under NPS jurisdiction. Litigation is underway to determine the settlement price.

ALTHOUGH the present system of acquiring lands through DTs provides a means for protection of unique and sensitive areas, some special problems arise that can mire the process in controversy. One such problem is the requirement that DTs cannot commence until detrimental actions by private landowners have been undertaken. Thus, many times significant impacts on important park resources have occurred before a Declaration of Taking has been used. Furthermore, detection and subsequent prompt action are major obstacles NPS faces in dealing with development. Two examples will serve to illustrate these points.

In the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway area an owner began grading and removing trees for a ski development. When negotiations reached an impasse, the owner resumed development. Once a Declaration of Taking was finally considered, the park manager decided that the damage had already been done; therefore, the DT request was withdrawn and instead a Complaint in Condemnation was issued.

In Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore timber cutting on park property was discovered. The owner had not informed park officials of his intent to log. By the time the Park Service had detected this action, administrators determined that

irreparable damage was too far along for a DT to be effective.

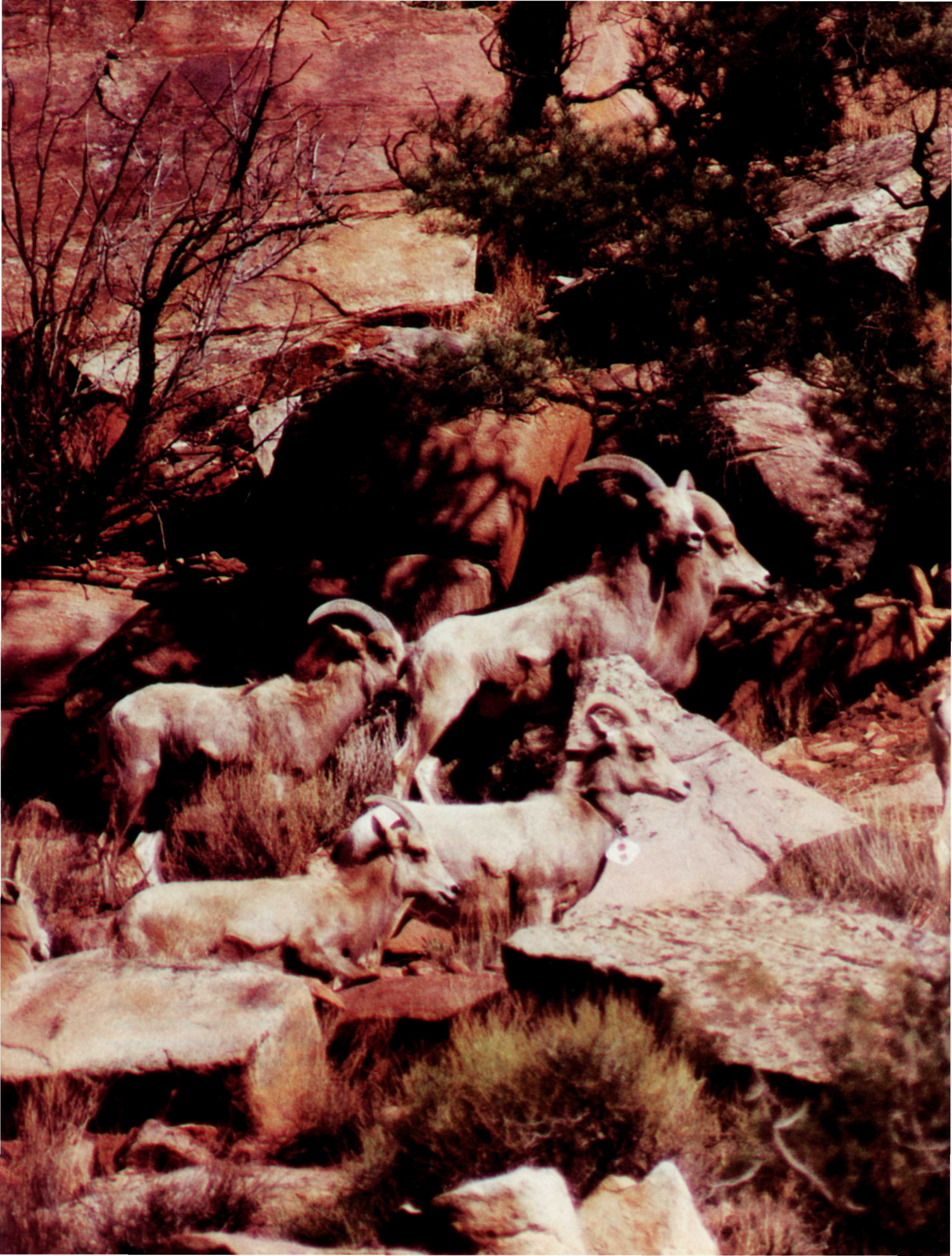
In these and other cases, the Park Service was unable to protect the resources that Congress had set aside for public use and enjoyment—not for private gain.

THESE EXAMPLES barely introduce the problems faced by the National Park Service within park boundaries. Many other cases are just as severe as, if not worse than, those documented here. And we have not even mentioned the massive threats to the national parks by development pressures *outside* park boundaries. (See "No park is an island," NPCA magazine, March and April 1979.)

The Park Service can expect *more* pressures for development within park boundaries unless adequate acquisition funds and tools are made available. Therefore, interested citizens as well as the National Park Service must impress upon Congress the need for appropriations to acquire parkland for public use.

As we enter into a new era of increasing scarcity of energy and undeveloped land, we must remain determined in our struggle to preserve our national environment. Pressures for development will undoubtedly intensify. But we must stand firm in our commitment to preserve the wild and beautiful places that remain to us, for once developed, they are ruined forever and we have lost an irreplaceable natural resource. ■

Joe Priest was an intern with NPCA from June to September of 1980. He takes a special interest in preservation of wilderness and endangered species. Presently, Joe is finishing his senior year at Northwestern University, where he is pursuing a double-major in Environmental Studies and Economics.



by henry e. mccutchen

long missing from much of their native west, bighorn sheep are being reintroduced at zion and other national parks

the bighorns are back!

FROM MY hiding place I could tell that the bighorns were nervous. The leading ewe walked cautiously through the opening in the fence and then—as if unshackled after years of confinement—trotted rapidly away. The rest of the small band followed her. Several of them paused for a second to look back at the only home they had ever known, but in a few minutes they were all out of sight. The enclosure in Zion National Park, where these bighorn sheep had been born and raised for the past five years was empty, but it had served its purpose well. All of the animals it had confined were free at last.

This was an exciting moment for me. As the Park Service coordinating biologist for the federal-state bighorn sheep reintroduction project, I had enjoyed the privilege of being shepherd to these interesting creatures for four years. I had experienced delight with each new birth and agony with each illness and death among the small group of bighorns I had come to know so well.

After the last animal disappeared over the ridge, I returned to park headquarters to let Superintendent Bob Heyder know that the release had been a success. Bob had taken a personal interest in the bighorns; he had maintained the funding, man-

power, and equipment essential for such a long-term project. Together we began to phone all the others who had helped us, to tell them about the release.

WHEN ZION National Park was established in Utah in the early 1900s, bighorn sheep already had been almost extirpated in many areas of the West. In Utah only a few small relict herds remained. One of them, a herd of about twenty-five animals, was known to exist in the rugged canyons of southeastern Zion. Unfortunately, this herd, too, was on its way to extinction—no animals were observed after the early 1950s.

A variety of causes—all associated with European settlement of the West—led to the decline of the bighorn herds. Among them were excessive hunting, competition with domestic livestock, destruction of habitat by overgrazing and agriculture, and diseases and parasites transmitted by domestic animals.

We don't know how many bighorns occurred historically in the Zion area, but the archeological evidence suggests that the species had been around a long time. Numerous petroglyphs of bighorns carved by Indian artists more than a thousand years ago can be found on

cliffs in secluded canyons throughout the park.

Predominantly grass-eating herbivores adapted to open, steep, rocky terrain, bighorns are considered an important part of Zion's ecosystem. When confirmation came that Zion's last remaining bighorn herd was no more, therefore, the Park Service gave high priority to the restoration of the species in the park.

In 1968 the late Jake Metherell of the Park Service launched the effort to reintroduce bighorns at Zion. Many agencies worked with the Park Service to develop and implement the restoration plan, including the Utah State Division of Wildlife Resources, the Nevada State Department of Fish and Game, Utah State University, the federal Bureau of Land Management, and the Zion Natural History Association. Many experts, both private and public, contributed their knowledge as well. Their first tasks were to decide what subspecies of bighorn sheep would be best suited to Zion and which method of reintroduction should be employed.

BIGHORN SHEEP occupy a wide geographic and climatic range—there are nine subspecies of bighorns in North America, each adapted to a particular geographic

area. Thus it is important for the sake of genetic continuity as well as for the success of the restoration that the correct subspecies be selected for reintroduction to a given area.

Two methods have been effectively used in reintroducing bighorns. If large numbers of a subspecies are available, the cheapest, most successful method is to release them directly into the wild in the new area. But if only a few sheep are available, or if the new habitat differs considerably from the donor site, the animals are given time to acclimate themselves to their new environment within a large protective enclosure. Small

numbers of bighorns released directly to the wild may not have the reproductive capacity to overcome losses. A period of enclosure allows the population to increase, and the animals to adapt gradually to the new climate, terrain, and vegetation.

Because populations of the desert bighorn (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)—the subspecies original to Zion—were extremely low, the enclosure method was selected for the park's bighorn restoration project.

First, 80 acres of suitable habitat in Zion Canyon were enclosed with a temporary bighorn- and predator-proof fence. Then, by good fortune, sheep for the transplant were located in the vicinity of Lake Mead

National Recreation Area, Nevada. In 1973 twelve desert bighorn sheep—three rams, seven ewes, two ewe lambs—captured there were released into the Zion enclosure.

THE DESERT bighorn sheep inhabits open mountain slopes and arid canyons in desert areas of Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, and Texas. Cream to grey in color, with a white rump patch, an adult desert bighorn ram stands about three feet high at the shoulder and weighs about 170 pounds—the smallest of the North American bighorns. Although both sexes are horned, it is the huge, heavy, outward-curling horns of the male that are the species' distinguishing feature; the horns of the female are short, slender, and only slightly curved.

Bighorn sheep are a social species—in the enclosure, activity centered around the females and their offspring. At Zion's latitude, the peak of the breeding season occurred in October. First the largest ram established his dominance in a series of dramatic duels with the other mature rams. In each encounter, the contenders reared up and rushed together head-on, their horns meeting with a resounding crash that echoed throughout the canyon. The victorious ram won breeding rights to the females and often forced the other rams away from the herd. As each ewe came into estrus the dominant ram established a close social bond with her for several days. Once bred, she was abandoned for other breeding females. When the mating season ended, a mixed group of rams, ewes, and lambs formed that lasted throughout the winter.

The gestation period for bighorns is about six months, so the peak of lambing occurred in April at Zion, each ewe bearing a single lamb. Several days before lambing the ewe left the herd to seek a secluded spot safe from potential predation and disturbance. A few days after lamb-

The author feeds a bighorn lamb left helpless by its mother's death. Grown well and strong, the orphan was accepted by the bighorn herd in the enclosure, despite nearly ten months of close contact with humans.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY DONNA SAKAMOTO

ing, she returned with her lamb to join the nursery band of ewes and lambs. For several months the band remained on steep slopes close to cliffs which offered quick access to escape terrain important for lamb survival.

The nursery band stayed together until the lambs were weaned in late summer or early fall—just before the peak of the next breeding season.

ZION'S BIGHORN herd numbered twenty-two by 1976—enough for some of them to be transplanted to the wild. Thirteen of the herd were selected for this first release in January 1977 to a remote canyon a few miles southeast of the main enclosure. For the occasion, Floyd Coles, the bighorn project coordinator with the Utah State Division of Wildlife Resources, and other members of the division shared their bighorn trapping skills with the park staff. A great deal of manpower was required because, once trapped, each animal must be secured quickly to prevent it from injuring itself in the netting.

A large overhead drop net was installed in the enclosure, baited with hay, and dropped when the bighorns were under it. Animals selected for release were then blindfolded, secured with rope, placed in canvas bags, and transported to the release site by helicopter. Because of Zion's rugged terrain, some of the sheep were fitted with radio collars so the herd could be more easily monitored and to facilitate research on habitat use and home range development.

In the months following their release, the bighorns expanded their home ranges and explored their new habitat. That spring most of the released ewes were observed with lambs, which gave us more confidence in the ability of pen-reared bighorns to survive in the wild.

Zion, like most of southwestern Utah, has a small population of mountain lions. By midsummer of 1977 two of the bighorns fitted with radios had been killed by the lions and several other members of the herd had disappeared. Although it was difficult to accept the losses, we recognized that mountain lions are also important components of the park's ecosystem. Later field observations indicated that the bighorns were gradually adjusting to the predation both by exhibiting increased alertness and by utilizing more open habitats offering less vulnerability to lion attack.

In the summer of 1978 the rest of the bighorns in the enclosure were released. A field survey the following year showed that Zion's newly restored bighorn population numbered at least twenty.

BIGHORNS have been successfully reintroduced in or near a number of other park system units in addition to Zion, including Colorado and Dinosaur national monuments and Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain national parks, Colorado; Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah; Badlands National Park, South Dakota, and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota; Big Bend National Park, Texas; and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, California. A restoration project is now under way at Lava Beds National Monument, California, as well.

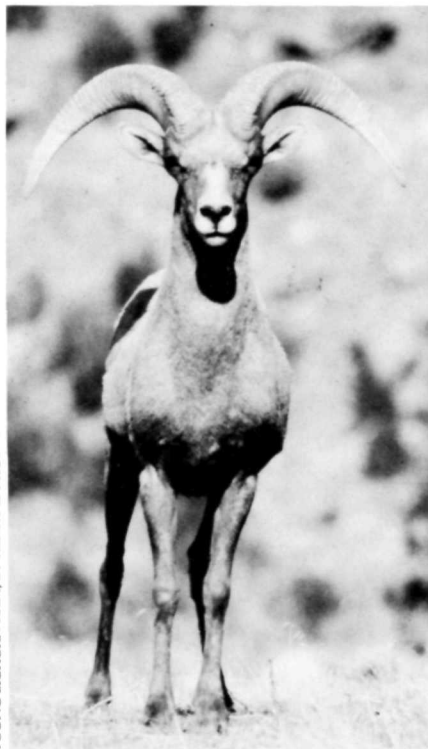
At Zion, the twelve original animals produced more than thirty individuals and taught us much about rearing bighorns in an enclosure. We learned, for example, that in such a high density situation bighorns are susceptible to parasites and disease. On the other hand, the pen-reared animals demonstrated that they could survive and reproduce in the wild despite predation by mountain lions.

We also discovered that bighorns

conditioned to humans since birth could tolerate fairly high levels of human activity yet still remain wild. Although a wild-trapped herd would probably move out if released in an area of high visitor use, the Zion herd is using Zion Canyon—the most frequented area of the park, with more than one-and-a-quarter million visits a year—as part of its home range.

Thus, by returning desert bighorns to the park, we have not only helped a declining species to recover and restored a missing portion of Zion's ecosystem, we have also given park visitors a chance to see and admire these magnificent animals once again in their native habitat. ■

A Park Service biologist at Zion National Park, Hank McCutchen is also associated with the Colorado State University-National Park Service Cooperative Parks Studies Unit. In the course of his career he has conducted research on elk, pronghorn antelope, and bears, in addition to the bighorn sheep he describes here.



YOUNG BIGHORN RAM, BY HENRY E. MCCUTCHEN

by david bird

a new adventure in camping across the san andreas fault,
where point reyes national seashore is inching north

beyond the fault

FOG SWIRLED below us, blocking out any view of the Pacific Ocean. We could hear the sound of the surf pounding invisibly on the rocks below. Where we stood, more than 1,000 feet above sea level, the air was clear and the lingering rays of the evening sun were burning gold on the side of Mount Wittenberg. We were setting up our tent at Point Reyes, 40 miles

north of San Francisco, amid a bewildering variety of scenery.

Point Reyes National Seashore occupies 65,000 acres of a peninsula on which the terrain can range, within a mile, from dense forests of Douglas fir and Bishop pine to broad open sandy beaches. Boiling surf crashes against the rocks at the tip of the peninsula, once one of the most notorious navigational hazards

on the Pacific coast—but not far from the point, and protected by it, are long unbroken beaches where the surf is calm enough to make swimming and wading easy.

Point Reyes, across the San Andreas fault from the rest of the United States, is geographically unique. It rises atop the eastern edge of the Pacific plate, one of the six great plates that form most of the earth's crust; the rest of the continent, except Alaska, is part of the slower moving American plate. At the edge of the point, these two great land masses grind together in a confrontation that is normally silent and peaceful but holds the potential for such disaster as the earthquake that leveled San Francisco in 1906. At that time the Point Reyes peninsula, which usually creeps northwest at the rate of three inches a year, was violently thrust more than 16 feet off its bearings. Under normal circumstances no movement is perceptible, but even so, I got the feeling that I was stepping aboard a slowly moving merry-go-round when we crossed onto the peninsula.

WHEN CONGRESS authorized the establishment of Point Reyes as a national seashore in 1962 the intent was to keep it as wild as possible. There are no overnight accommodations within the seashore boundaries except for four campgrounds, each with space for 12 tents. None of the campgrounds is on a road; campers must hike in—a trek that can be almost two miles or more than four miles, depending on the site selected. No more than one night can be spent at each, but hiking trails connect the campgrounds, so a convenient four-day visit can be put together.

My wife, Julie, and I had called

from San Francisco earlier in the day to inquire about reserving a site. It was a weekday and we were in luck—a few were available. We chose one at Sky Camp because it was the closest to a road—1.7 miles—and would mean the least amount of walking for our 5-year-old daughter, Kelly.

Because we had misjudged the time it would take to drive the twisting road north from San Francisco, we arrived after the park headquarters had closed. But the ranger had told me when I phoned that visitors were often delayed by the road or the scenery; after hours, the reservation slips could be found in a special box beside the bulletin board. Sure enough, when we drove in shortly after 5 pm there was our reservation.

I studied the map on the bulletin board to figure out how to get to the camp site. We drove off along Limantour Road, which winds through the mountains on the way to its end at Limantour Beach. After about three miles we came to a sign pointing to the campground.

THE SUNLIGHT was waning as we loaded up our packs and headed up the dirt road—park service vehicles are allowed past the roadhead to patrol the area and to bring in maintenance workers. Most of the road was uphill but it did not seem tiring. We set a rapid pace, since we did not want to have to set up camp on a strange site after dark. Kelly kept up surprisingly well, with no sign of end-of-the-day crankiness; perhaps it was the adventure that kept her going.

Terns swirled overhead, and as we rounded a curve we came on a doe and her fawn chewing the grass on a small plateau not more than 100 feet away. We stood still, but



DRAKES BEACH, POINT REYES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO

Kelly could barely contain her excitement. She had seen deer on earlier hikes in the woods but never this close. "Look, look!" she said. The doe raised her head and went back to her grazing. But then she raised her head again, as if struck by second thoughts, and loped off into the forest, her fawn close behind her.

It was not long before we saw two green-painted outhouses, the first indication that we had arrived at Sky Camp. We seemed to have the place to ourselves, but then we noticed another group of campers, 100 yards away in a mountainside clearing. The sites, each with a picnic table and a grill for a charcoal fire, were widely separated. We felt it would be improper to disturb the peaceful isolation of the setting by going over and saying hello to our fellow campers; they, in turn, made no move to come over to see us.

Others were more curious. We first noticed the small brown-furred gophers that began peering out of dozens of holes that dotted the mountainside, some just a few feet from our tent. They seemed to be a cautious lot—they never came more than halfway out of their burrows, and darted back quickly when we made a move.

There was a rustling in the bushes at the edge of the clearing and a large raccoon edged out, sniffing tentatively in our direction. Raccoons can be lovable, playful creatures but they are thieves. We had on previous trips, learned to hang anything edible from the limb of a tree, beyond the raccoons' reach. There were no trees right at this campsite, but the Park Service had installed an artificial raccoon-baffler. Next to the picnic table at each site, a steel pipe, about an inch in diameter, rose some 13 feet into the air; four hooks jutted from its top.

Suddenly, a family of three gray foxes appeared at the edge of the clearing. I whistled, as if calling a dog, and the smallest of the three

started edging tentatively toward us. It was cuffed back into line by one of the larger animals and the three continued on their journey back into the woods. Kelly was awed, as we all were; none of us had ever seen a fox outside a zoo.

WE SLEPT soundly in our sleeping bags. But I was a little disappointed when I awoke early the next morning to find that we were surrounded by heavy fog. Visibility was limited to 10 feet. I took heart from a line in a Park Service brochure: "Remember that weather varies not only from day to day but from hour to hour."

An hour later we were in bright sunshine. I climbed higher up Mount Wittenberg and, while I still could not see the Pacific, the weather looked clear right down to what appeared to be the ocean's edge.

Clambering down from my observation point I noticed the other campers were getting their gear together in readiness to move on. There were two other groups, it turned out, one of four women in their early 20s and another of a mother, father, and two sons. I stopped to chat briefly with them; they had all hiked in from another campsite.

After a cold breakfast of fruit, bread, and cheese—we were not able to brew coffee because a valve in our butane stove was clogged—we set off for the beach. We retraced the trail to our car and then descended the steep road several miles down to Limantour Beach, a broad windswept strand. The weather had changed again, the sun had disappeared and clouds scudded overhead. The water was too cold for swimming, so we walked for about a mile, picking up several perfectly formed and fragile sand dollars that we wrapped carefully to carry home. At the edge of the beach we found a tangle of bushes bearing a few ripe blackberries.

We could make out Drake's Beach across a narrow inlet. It was there, in the summer of 1579, that Sir Francis Drake was said to have beached his ship, the Golden Hinde. He named the land Nova Albion and claimed it for the British crown. Later explorers claimed the land for Spain; Don Sebastian Vizcaino came upon the peninsula while exploring the rugged coastline in 1603. He arrived there on January 6 and named it La Punta de los Reyes, the Point of the Kings, because it was Epiphany, the Feast of the Three Kings.

KELLY AND Julie were tired from our hike, so they stayed behind in the car while I set out on the self-guided tour that runs for seven-tenths of a mile along the San Andreas fault. I first passed a field in which cows were grazing peacefully; a nearby marker indicated where a less fortunate cow has been swallowed up when the earth suddenly parted during the 1906 tremor.

A bit farther on a wooden fence ended abruptly and continued some 16 feet northward; according to a sign, the fence had been unbroken until the land under it suddenly shifted. Toward the end of the Earthquake Trail, as it is called, another marker cautioned that the earth was still at an uneasy juncture here; another earthquake could happen at any time. A map on a post showed how Point Reyes, many, many years hence, would migrate up to where Alaska is now.

At the end of the trail I got in the car and we headed back for San Francisco. As we drove off the peninsula I checked the rear-view mirror. It was almost a reflex action—to see if Point Reyes might be moving away to the north. ■

David Bird is a reporter for *The New York Times*, in which this article first appeared. © 1980 by *The New York Times Company*. Reprinted by permission.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

children's festival

YOU CAN MAKE a wish, blow out a candle, and be transported to the tenth annual International Children's Festival, a performing arts extravaganza designed to entertain the child in all of us. The magical event will take place rain or shine on Labor Day weekend, August 30 and 31, and September 1, between 11 am and 5 pm daily at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts in Vienna, Virginia, just outside Washington, D.C.

On nine stages scattered throughout Wolf Trap's 117 acres of parkland, you and your children can sample an alphabetical array of entertainment presented by more than a thousand performers of all ages. The fantasy, frolic, and fun will include bagpipes, ballet, batons, big band, cloggers, clowns, cyclists, dance, dialogue, drama, magic, mime, music, pianists, pipers, puppeteers, and much, much more.

Sponsored by the Fairfax County Council of the Arts in cooperation with Wolf Trap and the National Park Service, the tenth anniversary program will feature among its highlights an African dance theatre, a story theatre from Canada, a music/dance ensemble from Venezuela, and a performance by the Ambassador of Luxembourg and his son, Yves.

Admission is \$3 per person at the gate. For information call (703) 941-6066.

To reach Wolf Trap from Washington or Maryland, take the Capital Beltway to Exit 11S, turn off on Route 123, then right on Route 7 to Towlston Road, left on Towlston Road to Wolf Trap. From Virginia, take Beltway Exit 10W to Route 7 to Towlston Road.

—J. Clair St. Jacques, Director, Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts



SOUTHERN PAIUTE MARY SNOW GRINDING SQUAWBUSH BERRIES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

folkways at zion

WART CHARMING? Water witching? Tea leaf reading? If you can't believe these pioneer customs are still alive and well, come see for yourself at the Southern Utah Folklife Festival to be held at Zion National Park on September 5 and 6, 1978. For two days the festival will celebrate a rich cultural heritage that reflects both the centuries-old traditions of the Southern Paiute Indians and the customs of the early Mormon settlers of this region.

Here you can sample molasses candy made from locally grown sugar cane; try prickly pear jelly and home-made butter and cheese; watch whittlers, tatters, and quilt makers display their crafts and members of the Southern Paiute tribe demonstrate basket weaving, beadwork, and buckskin tanning; learn how sandstone blocks are cut, how dyes are made from native plants, and what toys and games pioneer children enjoyed; listen as storytellers, musicians, and Paiute singers and dancers practice their timeless arts; stamp your feet at an old-time Saturday night jamboree in Springdale.

To reach the park from the west, take I-15 and turn off on Utah Route 9 to the south entrance; from the east, U.S. 89 connects with Route 9 to the park. In summer, Color Country Tours, Inc. (P.O. Box 1032, Cedar City, Utah 84720), makes scheduled tours to the park. For additional information about the festival, write to Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah 84767, or call (801) 772-3256.—Victor L. Jackson, Chief Park Naturalist, Zion National Park



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

defenders' day

AMID BOMBS BURSTING in air, the Star-spangled Banner will wave again over Fort McHenry this fall, as Baltimoreans celebrate the successful defense of their city against the British attack of September 1814—an occasion that has been commemorated annually for 165 years. The 166th Annual Defenders' Day celebration will be held on Sunday, September 7, 1980, at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, beginning at 7 pm—and everyone is invited!

Sponsored jointly by the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, the City of Baltimore, and the National Park Service, this year's program will feature a stirring display of military pageantry by the U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, the Marine Corps Silent Drill Team, and the Marine Corps Color Guard; a reenactment of the British bombardment; and an aquatic spectacle put on by a Baltimore City fire boat.

As the climax of the evening, a replica of the battle flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-spangled Banner" will be illuminated as fireworks duplicate the "rockets' red glare" and "bombs bursting in air."

Why not join us at one of the nation's oldest and most colorful events? Fort McHenry is 3 miles from the center of Baltimore, readily accessible over East Fort Avenue, which intersects Maryland Route 2.—*Paul E. Plamann, Park Historian, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine*



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

cabrillo celebration

MORE THAN four centuries ago, on September 28, 1542, the first Europeans to visit the west coast of North America sailed into what is now San Diego Bay. They were Spaniards who had set out from Mexico to explore the unknown lands to the north, under the leadership of a Portuguese mariner named Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Eventually they were to follow the Pacific coast all the way to Oregon and to establish a Spanish dominion over California that would last three hundred years. The first step was taken on this September day when Cabrillo went ashore to claim the beautiful harbor he had discovered for the King of Spain.

California is now, of course, part of the United States, San Diego is one of our largest ports and naval stations, and the spot where Cabrillo planted the Spanish flag is now Cabrillo National Monument, where every year in September his landing is reenacted as part of a multinational Cabrillo Festival.

The celebration lasts for a week—from September 20 through 28—and draws upon our rich cultural heritage of customs, songs, dances, and foods from Portugal, Spain, and Mexico. On the last day of the festival, "Cabrillo," dressed in sixteenth century helmet and breastplate, accompanied by a priest holding the cross, goes ashore to claim this land for the Spanish crown, while sailors of the U.S. Navy stand at attention on the decks of vessels that tower above his tiny ship.

Those of you who would like to join the festival honoring Cabrillo can reach the monument by taking California Highway 209 to the end of Point Loma in San Diego. For more information, write to Cabrillo National Monument, P.O. Box 6175, San Diego, CA 92106, or call (714) 293-5450.—*Robert Valen, Acting Chief of Interpretation, Cabrillo National Monument*

New Biscayne park secures underwater wilderness in Florida

On June 28 the President signed Public Law 96-287, which greatly expanded Biscayne National Monument in Florida and redesignated it as a new national park.

Biscayne, a park composed of underwater wilderness and islands located about fifteen miles south of Miami, was enlarged from 104,000 acres to 175,000 acres. In its shallow waters, nourished by the sun and warm currents, beds of grasses harbor multitudes of fish. Farther out, the rich life of the coral reefs attracts snorkelers.

Additions to the northern part of the former monument include keys and

adjacent waters that are an extension of the semitropical marine and coastal ecosystems found within the monument as well as coral heads and shoals.

The latter area is a "safety valve" keeping the waters of Biscayne calm and providing rich nutrients for the marine life. Along the western boundary of the previous monument, the new park will protect coastal mangrove areas also of critical importance to marine life. The state of Florida is already prepared to transfer state-owned lands within the expansion to the National Park Service.

NPCA heartily supported the legisla-

tion to create a new Biscayne National Park, which had passed the House back in December 1979 and the Senate this spring.

The new law also helps protect another south Florida area, Fort Jefferson National Monument in the Dry Tortugas islands, by authorizing the Secretary of Interior to accept donations for the monument and slightly modifying the boundaries and establishing them by statute. Moreover, PL 96-287 adds 682 acres to Valley Forge National Historical Park in Pennsylvania to permit acquisition of scenic easements and preserve valuable historic properties. ■

NPS blasted for development plans on Superior shoreline

Throwing both public opinion and their own environmental and economic data out the window, National Park Service officials drafting a new management plan for Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan have decided to expose the most scenic and fragile areas in this NPS unit to intensive development. NPCA has blasted the agency planners for favoring a substantial increase in facilities and construction or paving of roads to every

key access point in the NPS area—notably a high-speed road along a portion of Lake Superior shoreline itself. Located in the north-central section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, this national lakeshore draws visitors interested in shoreline hikes, beachcombing, and backcountry camping. According to public comments received by the NPS planning team, most people want Pictured Rocks preserved as a natural environment suited for such primitive

outdoor recreation. As a preliminary step to preparing a draft management plan, the Park Service has published an assessment of alternatives that notes that "The slow pace, primitive nature of the area, lack of high speed roads and crowds . . . are the most frequent reasons given for visiting Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore."

The assessment examines five alternatives, of which alternative 2 would provide maximum protection of the resources of the lakeshore and a primitive experience for the visitor. "The purpose of creating a national park is to preserve the area, not to benefit the local economy," the assessment counsels. But in issuing a separate review document announcing its preferred alternative, NPS does a complete turnaround, recommending heavy development plans in direct contradiction to the findings of its assessment and justifying them on the basis that "a consensus has developed between the National Park Service and the public, as represented by the Alger County/Pictured Rocks Development Coordination Task force." That task force, in fact, is composed mostly of local chambers of commerce, governing bodies, and a road commission. Although most public participants opposed much of what the task force recommended, the Park Service accepted the bulk of this group's recommendations to slice the lakeshore up with roadways, excessive camp-

Attractions such as Grand Sable Dunes, rising 300 feet above Lake Superior, and these multicolored sandstone cliffs make Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan a place where people seek solitude and inspiration rather than the proposed development.



FREAK, NPS

Lifblood of the Everglades

NPCA has urged the state of Florida to acquire a large parcel of land on the northeast corner of Florida's Everglades National Park to save it from possible development endangering the fresh water supply that is "the lifblood" of the subtropical wilderness in the park.

Context Development Corporation has offered the 5,300-acre parcel, which is part of Taylor Slough, to the state. Miami's expanding suburbs are displacing the area's traditional agricultural lands, and farmers are moving west into the unprotected parcel. This movement threatens to transform it into a

Continued on page 30

grounds, parking lots, and housing—diminishing the wilderness potential of Beaver Basin, Chapel Basin, Grand Sable Dunes, and Twelvemile Beach.

NPCA charged that the Park Service thus "totally ignores its own mandates and the public voice. . . . The inevitable destruction of irreplaceable lakeshore resources . . . would be a disgrace to the National Park System." NPCA also has charged that the Park Service's own studies show that its preferred alternative (a combination of alternatives 3 and 4) would be at least twice as expensive and much less cost effective than alternative 2 and over the long-term actually would reduce the growth of the local economy by detracting from the resources that draw tourists. Moreover, many people in the region, notably the Friends of the Pictured Rocks, support protection of the area in a natural state.

NPCA has urged the Park Service to begin developing a management plan that will preserve the integrity of Pictured Rocks. A draft management plan will be issued, followed by a public comment period and hearings.

You can help: Write the National Park Service to urge them to live up to their mandate to protect Pictured Rocks by planning for alternative 2 and ask to be put on the mailing list for information on the draft management plan:

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862 ■

Feedback

National Parks & Conservation Magazine:
September 1980 issue

Reader Interest Survey

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

	Very Interesting	Somewhat Interesting	Not Interesting
COMMENTARY (inside front)	1	2	3
EDITOR'S NOTE (inside front)	1	2	3
FINANCIAL REPORT (p. 4)	1	2	3
ATTACKING NATIONAL PARKS (p. 6)	1	2	3
BIGHORNS (p. 12)	1	2	3
POINT REYES (p. 16)	1	2	3
PARKS CALENDAR (p. 5)	1	2	3
CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL (p. 20)	1	2	3
FOLKWAYS AT ZION (p. 20)	1	2	3
FORT McHENRY (p. 21)	1	2	3
CABRILLO (p. 21)	1	2	3
NPCA AT WORK (pp. 22-30)			
Biscayne	1	2	3
Pictured Rocks	1	2	3
Clean Air	1	2	3
Everglades	1	2	3
Mammoth Cave	1	2	3
Barrier islands	1	2	3
Chestnuts	1	2	3
BOOKSHELF (p. 27)	1	2	3
P.S. ON PARKS (p. 28)	1	2	3
READER COMMENT (p. 20)	1	2	3
THE LATEST WORD (inside back)	1	2	3

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Would you care to make any additional comments? _____

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NPCA at work

Barrier islands debate in Senate soon

As Congress continued during the summer to scrutinize proposed legislation to protect undeveloped barrier islands from New England to the Gulf Coast, real estate interests persisted in testifying against the legislation even while experts remained adamant in warning about the threat to human life and economic problems posed by past attempts at development.

Introduced by Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate parks subcommittee, S 2686 would provide protection for undeveloped barrier islands and spits and major undeveloped portions of islands by cutting off federal subsidies for developing these unstable, storm-prone areas. S 2686 differs from legislation previously introduced by House park subcommittee chairman Phillip Burton (HR 5981) in that it lacks a provision preferred by NPCA and other conservationists for acquiring such areas for inclusion in parks and other conservation units in a Barrier Island Protection System.

Testifying at Senate subcommittee hearings in June, Dr. Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center, stressed that development of barrier islands "is foolish and dangerous. We are not just talking about land and money. . . . Unless we do something very quickly to protect the human resource,

we may have a repeat of the Galveston-type disaster of 1900 when 6,000 people lost their lives." Yet rebuilding continues despite inadequate evacuation measures. Texas State Senator Schwartz related a remarkable story about a contractor who is building condominiums *in front of* the protective seawall surrounding Galveston.

In fact, the National Association of



Realtors noted that the federal government should purchase the barrier island areas in question because acquisition is the only way to guarantee protection of them. The realtors concluded by inadvertently supporting the position of conservationists when testifying that "for many property owners, the barrier island areas would never have been attractive acquisitions without the potential for federally assisted insurance and other related programs." That is precisely why conservationists want fed-

Mammoth Cave Up for World Heritage List

NPCA recently urged the U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, to support the nomination of the Mammoth Cave region in Kentucky to the World Heritage List. HCRS subsequently announced that Mammoth Cave National Park, Olympic National Park in Washington, and Wright Brothers National Memorial in North Carolina have been selected for possible nomination. NPCA supports bringing these nominations to the twenty-one-nation World Heritage Committee to promote their recognition as natural and cultural areas of international significance.

Based on this Association's deep involvement with Mammoth Cave issues for many years, NPCA particularly pointed out to HCRS the objective qualifications of that region. Recent discov-

eries have made the Flint Mammoth Cave System the largest known network of cave passages in the world. Second, the cave passages and surface topography provide an unparalleled record of the area's geology during the past 10 to 20 million years. Third, the karst features of the region are numerous and well defined. Fourth, the cave system has greater ecological diversity than any other cave system known—supporting more than 300 species of flora and fauna. Fifth, the Mammoth Cave region contains highly significant and unique archeological sites. Its cave system has a written history of exploration more than 200 years old.

Perhaps most important, Mammoth Cave National Park provides the opportunity to educate and inspire thousands

eral assistance terminated. These subsidies, financed by the taxpayer, stimulate the purchase, the development, and even the redevelopment of these areas after storms. As pointed out by Barrier Island Coalition Chairman Laurance Rockefeller in our July magazine, federal subsidies for developing just half the remaining unprotected barrier island acreage would be about \$11.2 million—five times more than the cost of outright purchase of all of it.

Proponents of the bill at the hearings attacked the Interior Department's position of calling for deferral of action on the bill until after the department completes its environmental impact statement, which is not expected until the end of the year. After three years of study, NPCA and other members of the coalition believe that the facts about barrier islands are known and that further delay would only lead to loss of additional lives and continued waste of taxpayers' dollars.

At press time, Senate action on S 2686 was expected in mid-September.

You can help: NPCA members are urged to write their senators to ask their support for S 2686 and for acquisition of undeveloped barrier island areas. Letters in early September are crucial so please write right away! ■

of people about these features. Likewise, **Olympic National Park** contains the finest remaining example of the Pacific Northwest temperate coniferous rain forest and the **Wright Brothers National Memorial** is the famed site of man's first powered flight in 1903.

A federal interagency panel will meet in November to review the draft nominations. The Secretary of Interior will consider the results and transmit his formal nominations to the State Department for submission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) by January 1, 1981.

Nations nominating properties to the World Heritage List must ensure their protection. Fifty-three nations participate in this program. ■

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Chestnut campaign

This fall, as we have for the past four years, we are asking our members to send us any American chestnuts they find. The annual chestnut collection is an important part of a program NPCA has been conducting to restore the blight-stricken American chestnut, once the king of the eastern hardwood forests.

One hundred years ago, one-half to two-thirds of the trees found in a climax hardwood forest were the magnificent American chestnut. Noted for its creamy white blossoms and tall, straight trunks, the fast-growing American chestnut was not only beautiful, but extremely important as a source of lumber, tannin, and nuts.

The chestnut blight, believed to have been imported with some trees from China around 1895, quickly ended the American chestnut's dominance in the eastern forest. Scientists are developing several control measures with some degree of success; however,

Continued on page 30

JACK BRYAN

Jack H. Bryan, 78, former director of public relations for NPCA, died in his home in Brentwood, California, on May 26 after a heart attack. Bryan was an invaluable West Coast correspondent and advisor for NPCA up until the time of his death.

He had retired in 1969 as information director of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) after a thirty-year career as a government information expert. Before that time, he worked as a writer, editor, and critic for newspapers and other publications. After leaving the NPCA staff, Bryan had remained an active member who volunteered his professional help to the Association on numerous occasions and—equally important—his moral support. Jack Bryan is a friend who will be sorely missed and the entire staff of NPCA extends its sincere condolences to his family.

Clean air proposal riles energy interests

Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus has riled the energy industry by recommending that forty-four federal areas—mostly national monuments in the West—be upgraded to "Class I" air quality protective status.

The Class I designation would afford the forty-four areas the strictest protection available under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 as some of the nation's outstanding remaining sanctuaries of clean air. Although the law designated other areas (the larger national parks and wildernesses) as mandatory Class I areas, it left national monuments, preserves, and primitive areas in the less protective Class II category. It directed the Interior Department to study them to identify those that should be upgraded because "air quality related values" are important attributes of the areas. Such values include visibility, wildlife and plants, water quality, and cultural resources.

Based on a study of ninety-five Class II sites, Andrus recommended upgrading for thirty-three national monuments and one national preserve in the National Park System and for ten of the Bureau of Land Management's eleven primitive areas. Under the law, states and Indian governing bodies hold the authority to decide on the Secretary's recommendations.

Agricultural mining, oil leasing, manufacturing, and other interests—particularly the utility lobby—have expressed opposition to Class I redesignations, but the Interior Department notes that in many cases they have misinterpreted the consequences of such action because "Class I redesignation of an area does not freeze all developments in the surrounding region; it only affects those major new developments which adversely affect the area's air quality related values."

Andrus reportedly responded to heavy pressure from two states in recommending leaving two controversial areas in Class II category—Congaree National Monument in South Carolina and Chaco Canyon National Monument in New Mexico. Both are threatened by nearby developments.

The Interior Department announcement says that the list is based solely

on air protection criteria, noting that the states have been assigned consideration of economic and energy factors—some of which also concern Interior officials—and that the arena for these considerations would be state-run redesignation hearings.

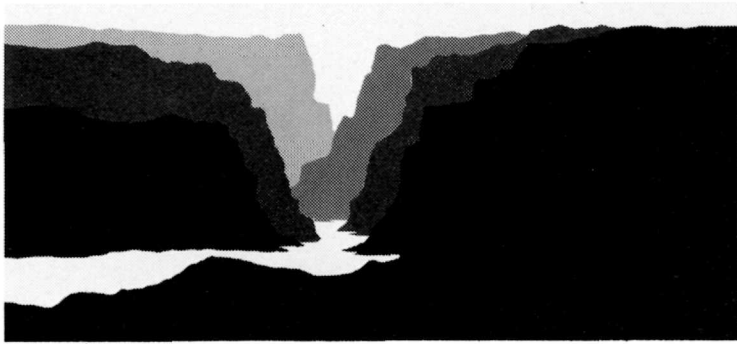
You can help: The list of areas that the Interior Department recommends for Class I redesignation follows. All other national monuments, national preserves, and primitive areas in federal jurisdiction as of August 7, 1977, were deemed unsuitable for upgrading. If you have information on any areas chosen or those not selected, or if you wish to become involved in redesignation proceedings in your state, write T. Destry Jarvis, Director of Federal Activities, NPCA, 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009. ■

Proposed Class I areas

Interior Department Recommendations for Redesignations of Class II areas, 1980

- ALASKA: Glacier Bay and Katmai national monuments
- ARIZONA: Canyon de Chelly, Chiricahua, Organ Pipe Cactus, Saguaro, Sunset Crater, and Wupatki national monuments and Paiute Primitive Area
- ARIZONA AND UTAH: Paria Canyon Primitive Area
- CALIFORNIA: Channel Islands (now a national park), Joshua Tree, Lava Beds, Muir Woods, and Pinnacles national monuments and Chemise Mountain Primitive Area
- CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA: Death Valley National Monument
- COLORADO: Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Colorado, and Great Sand Dunes national monuments and Powder Horn Primitive Area
- COLORADO AND UTAH: Dinosaur National Monument
- FLORIDA: Big Cypress National Preserve and Biscayne and Fort Jefferson national monuments
- IDAHO: Craters of the Moon National Monument
- MONTANA: Beartrap Canyon, Centennial, and Humbug Spires primitive areas
- NEW MEXICO: Bandelier, Capulin Mountain, El Morro, Gila Cliff Dwellings and White Sands national monuments
- OREGON: John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
- SOUTH DAKOTA: Badlands National Monument
- UTAH: Cedar Breaks and Natural Bridges national monuments and Dark Canyon and Grand Gulch primitive areas
- VIRGIN ISLANDS: Buck Island Reef National Monument
- WYOMING: Devil's Tower and Fossil Butte national monuments and Scab Creek Primitive Area

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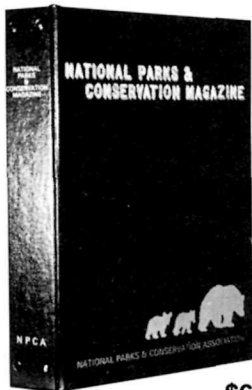
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***Man meets grizzly: Encounters in the wild from Lewis and Clark to modern times**, gathered by F. M. Young, edited by Coralie Beyers with an introduction by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1980. 298 pp., \$10.95 hardcover.) Unusual and vivid tales—some humorous, some gory—about encounters with grizzlies. Tales told by explorers, old-timers, hunters, and naturalists.

55 ways to the wilderness in southcentral Alaska, second edition, by Helen Nienhueser and Nancy Simmerman, The Mountaineers and Mountaineering Club of Alaska. (Canada: Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., 1978. 167 pp., illus., \$7.95, hardcover.) Detailed descriptions of various hiking, skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing, and kayaking trips in southcentral Alaska. Includes maps, preferred routes, scenic vistas, and wildlife.

***Wayside simples and grateful herbs**, by Vincent Abraitys, illustrated by Phoebe Gaughan. (Frenchtown, New Jersey: Columbia Publishing Company, Inc., 1980. 228 pp., \$8.95, paper.) The history and medicinal value of herbs with scientifically accurate drawings of each.

***Around Lake Michigan**, by Jean R. Komaiko, Beverly H. Barys, and Ruth S. Mackelmann. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1980. 448 pp., illus. \$7.95, paper.) A recreational guide to beaches, harbors, island communities, national parks, and historic sites. Travel information on Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, including Indiana Dunes and Sleeping Bear Dunes national lakeshores.

***A country-lover's guide to wildlife: Mammals, amphibians, and reptiles of the northeastern United States**, by Kenneth A. Chambers with illustrations by H. Wayne Trimm. (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979. 228 pp., color and B&W drawings, \$14.95.) Acquaints the reader with the individual characteristics of each animal. Describes feeding habits, ranges, life cycles, and social behaviors.

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P.S. on parks

The largest solar energy facility of its kind in the world was dedicated at Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah, with the inauguration of a 100-kilowatt photovoltaic energy system there this summer. Jointly sponsored by the National Park Service, the Department of Energy, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the new system includes collector panels arranged in twelve low rows offering 18,000 square feet of solar cells to the sun. Previously Natural Bridges had obtained its electrical energy from diesel generators that required the park to haul in an average of 1,500 gallons of fuel per month from points as distant as 130 miles away. Other NPS units also are considered attractive potential sites for these systems because of their remote locations.

New wilderness areas in Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, were declared in July, when Interior Secretary Andrus announced that 1,400 acres of potential wilderness there had been officially added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1979 Congress passed a law designating 1,800 acres of the seashore as wilderness and another 2,800 acres as potential wilderness, instructing the Secretary to

protect the latter as soon as all uses prohibited by the Wilderness Act had ceased. Eight tracts on Horn Island and a tract on Petit Boix Island are included.

Colorful special-edition park maps for vacationers are now available from the U.S. Geological Survey in addition to the standard USGS topographic maps. Besides portraying the lay of the land in highly scientific renditions, these special-edition maps also show campgrounds, campsites, trails, scenic viewpoints, parking lots, ranger stations, and other information. The USGS has produced about forty-five maps of the most popular U.S. parks, monuments, and seashores. Many of the maps are rendered in shaded relief, which gives a three-dimensional picture of the area, as if the viewer were looking down from an airplane.

Special-edition park maps (\$2.00 each per park) and standard topographic maps (\$1.25 each—several may be needed per park) are available at the parks or from the USGS Branch of Distribution. For areas west of the Mississippi, the address for the latter is Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225; east of the Mississippi, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. An index of available maps is free.

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Chestnuts—from page 26

they often involve painstaking inoculation or application of anti-blight preparations.

NPCA is working to restore the chestnut through a seedling distribution program. Each fall we ask members to send any chestnuts they find. These chestnuts are then planted by Leo Pahl, NPCA's nurseryman in charge of the program, at his farm. When the seedlings reach a certain size, they are available to members for a small postage fee.

If you have some American chestnuts that you would like to contribute to our program, please send them to Leo Pahl, 8136 Ventnor Rd., Pasadena, MD 21122. Please enclose sample of leaves and burrs as well so that the species can be verified. To protect the chestnuts from dessication, we ask that you refrigerate them until they are mailed and wrap them in plastic. ■

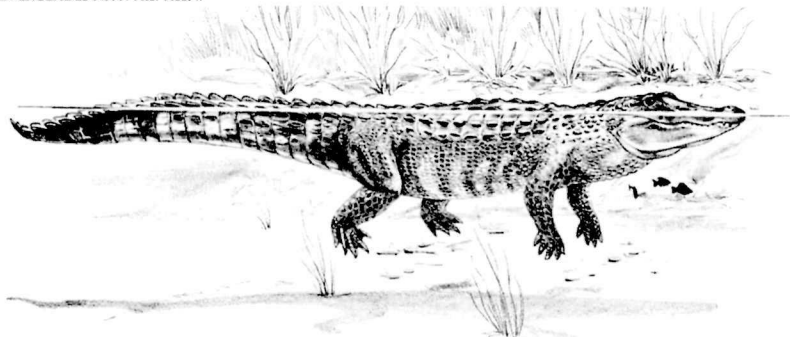
Everglades—from page 23

checkerboard of fields with altered drainage patterns and to subject it to regular applications of pesticides and fertilizers.

In information submitted to the Florida Department of Natural Resources, NPCA stressed that Taylor Slough is an absolutely critical part of the larger biological system of which the Everglades park is a component. "The survival of multiple species of rare and endangered wildlife and vegetation and the sole source of drinking water for southeast Florida are dependent on this resource," NPCA Director of Federal Activities T. Destry Jarvis warned the DNR Land Acquisition Committee.

NPCA advised the committee that state acquisition of the parcel would be the best way "to avoid the impending destruction of Everglades National Park." ■

FEASER, EVERGLADES NAT. HIS. ASSN.



Shocked at Vanderbilt

On June 8 I visited the Frederick Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park, New York. This house is maintained for public tours by the National Park Service, and the state of affairs which is tolerated there shocked me. Unattended children were running and jumping and pawing at the carved stonework. Even some adults were doing this, and several pieces of sculpture showed the wear from thousands of probing hands. Perhaps the worst example of abuse was the doorway in the Gold Room from which a large area of gold leaf was worn away and there were gouge marks in the wood. To top things off, an auto show was being held on the lawn that day, and I saw at least one man tear up the lawn.

This sort of behavior should not be tolerated at an establishment of such stature as the Vanderbilt mansion. This house was built to the finest standards attainable, and the fragility of its exactitude requires that it be treated gently. I would suggest that house tours should be guided and that the number of persons allowed inside the house at one time be limited. It would also be a good idea to require children to be accompanied by an adult.

By comparison, the State of New York does a much better job of maintaining houses for public view at Clermont and Olana. . . .

*Jeffrey English
Troy, New York*

Park superintendent Dixon Freeland assured us that NPS does urge cooperation from all ages of visitors and is concerned about wanton destruction and theft as well as misuse of park resources. "We urge close supervision of children but admittedly do not always succeed in this usually because of insufficient staffing. On the other hand, many young, local visitors enter the park

unattended and conduct themselves in a thoughtful manner."

Freeland explains that the worn gold leaf is an example of some visitors' tendency to "want to touch," and NPS is working on types of barriers or other devices to alleviate this problem while providing a good view and preserving the historic ambience. "Presently an historic preservation team is assigned to the park to complete ten to fifteen projects which all correct human and environmentally caused damage. Unfortunately, budget constraints will not permit us to accomplish all of the projects that should be done." The superintendent says the antique auto show is an activity that benefits the park and that the field used for it can tolerate occasional heavy use. At the FDR Home, which is also located at Hyde Park, NPS tries to limit the number of visitors to seventy-five at a time. If they followed practices employed elsewhere, "we would have to deny entry to several hundred tax-paying people per day. . . . We are, as always, faced here with the classic dilemma—to permit maximum visitor use and enjoyment while protecting the resource entrusted to us."

Barrier islands issue

Congratulations to you and the magazine staff for producing such an outstanding issue on barrier islands [July].

*Larry Rockefeller
Natural Resources Defense Council*

Benton MacKaye

The interesting Appalachian Trail article by Arlyn S. Powell, Jr., in your June issue called the late Benton MacKaye, who proposed the AT in 1921, a landscape architect. Actually MacKaye was a Harvard-educated forester who went to work for the Forest Service in 1905, the year of its establishment under Gifford Pinchot, and later turned to regional planning, conservation, and wilderness preservation, writing extensively on these subjects. With Aldo Leopold, Bob Marshall, Bob Yard [first NPCA executive secretary] and others, he helped establish The Wilderness Society in 1935. Lewis Mumford, a friend for many years, has called MacKaye one of our pioneering ecologists.

*James G. Deane
Editor, The Living Wilderness*

the latest word

CONSERVATION PRIORITIES UNRESOLVED AS CONGRESS NEARS OCT. 4 ADJOURNMENT With little more than a month of legislative days scheduled for the

rest of the 96th Congress, on August 18 the House and Senate headed back from the Democratic convention recess with many of the conservation priorities of the Congress unresolved--Alaska, Barrier Islands (see page 24), Heritage, Omnibus Parks, and Lake Tahoe among them (see July).

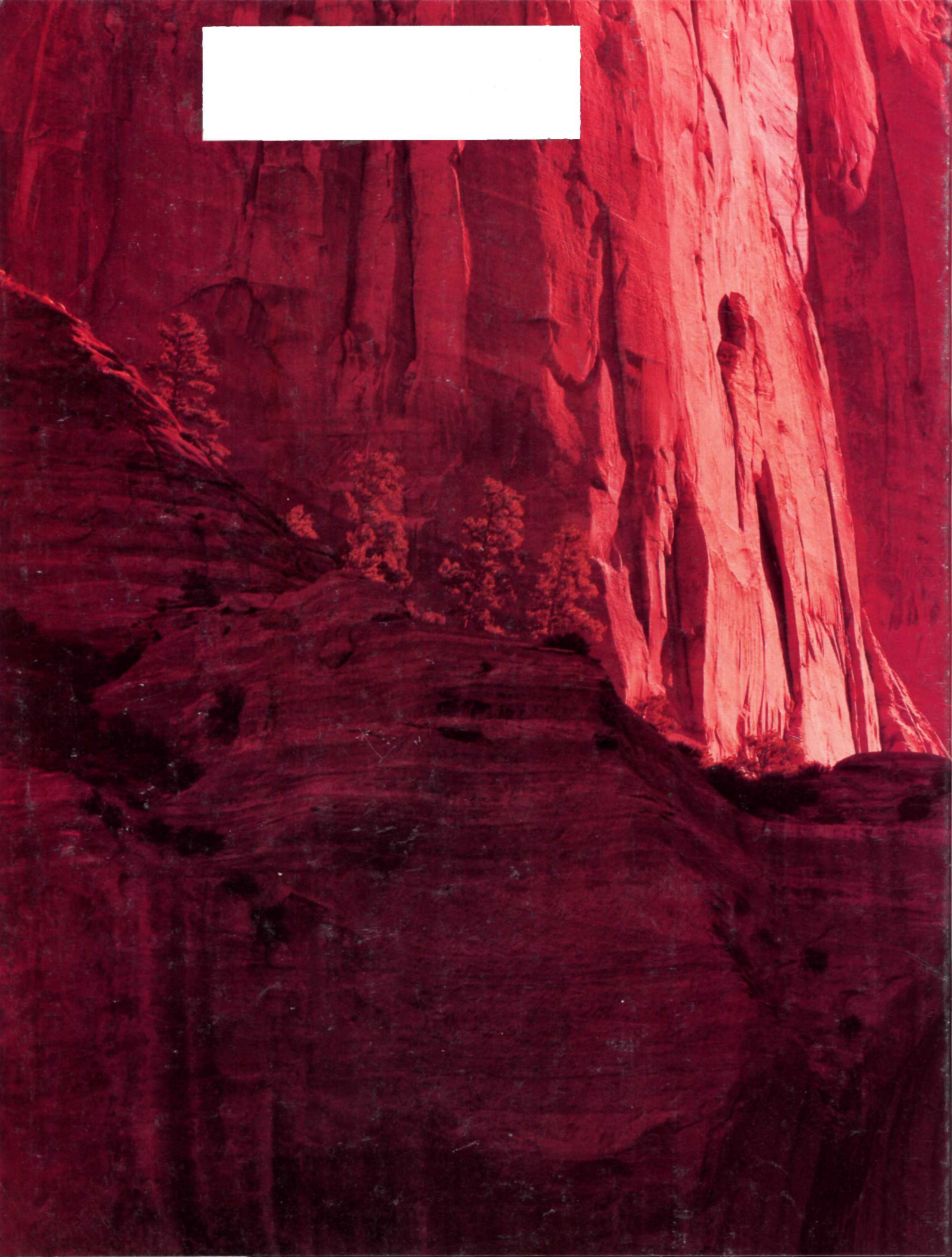
ALASKA: SENATE VICTORY BUT STILL A CLIFFHANGER The Alaska lands battle has switched back

and forth from a stunning show of strength for conservationists to a classic cliffhanger that might still be hung up by a new Gravel filibuster or stuck between House and Senate negotiations this month. Before the long-awaited Senate floor debate began on July 21, leading supporters of the legislation gathered at the White House. President Carter emphasized to the guests--including NPCA Executive Director Paul Pritchard, Trustee Mrs. W.L. Lyons Brown, and Director of Federal Activities T. Destry Jarvis--that protection of Alaska's parks and wildlands remains the highest environmental priority of his Administration. In fact, Interior Secretary Andrus has been extremely diligent in lobbying senators for a stronger bill. On July 22 Senate conservation champions, led by Senators Tsongas, Hart, and others, quickly showed that they had the strength to amend the badly weakened bill reported by the Senate energy committee to bring it more in line with the strong bill passed by the House in 1979. They won three important test votes by two-to-one margins. Sen. Stevens of Alaska, anxious to stave off any more embarrassment, immediately began to delay further votes. The legislation was pulled off the floor to allow key senators from both sides to negotiate a compromise. During more than a week of sessions to hammer out an agreement, Sen. Tsongas did an excellent job of negotiating with Senators Jackson, Hatfield, and Stevens to improve the bill. On August 18 the Senate accepted the Tsongas-Roth-Jackson-Hatfield Substitute to the energy committee bill by a resounding 72 to 16. As we went to press on August 19, the Senate had just formally passed it by an overwhelming margin. Although

the Alaska Coalition still has reservations about the bill because it does not provide the proper degree of protection for southeast Alaska wilderness and the Arctic caribou herd, we recognize its passage in the Senate as an important step toward enacting a bill this year. Next we are counting on the House to work with the Senate to produce the final bill. With slim chances for a House-Senate conference and filibuster threats, it was unclear whether a bill could be obtained this year. Members are urged to call the Alaska Hotline at 202-547-5550 for a recorded update on how to help.

HERITAGE HUNG UP The proposed National Heritage Act still had not been marked up in either the House or Senate at press time. The American Heritage Alliance, coordinated by NPCA, began to concentrate its efforts in the Senate on the historic preservation component of the bill because the 1966 Historic Preservation Act Fund is due to expire in 1981 unless reauthorized. In the House markup, however, the Alliance will also encourage adding a modest natural component to provide for a coordinated network of voluntary state natural heritage programs if the addition will not dim hopes of passing any bill this year. No provision has been made for strengthening the existing natural landmark program or providing a national register of natural areas. But adding the natural component would pave the way for further legislation in the next Congress.

RIVERS AND TRAILS ON TRACK? An omnibus wild and scenic rivers package may be on the House floor early this month. It includes the Stanislaus River proposal, which is expected to spark a controversy. The upper stretch of this wild river in California is threatened with inundation by a dam and the proposal to protect it (introduced as HR 4223) needs support. NPCA members are also asked to support amendments and additions to the National Trails System Act. Congress may consider a package including at least thirteen possible national scenic or historic trails. Watch for a special national trails issue of the magazine next month!





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