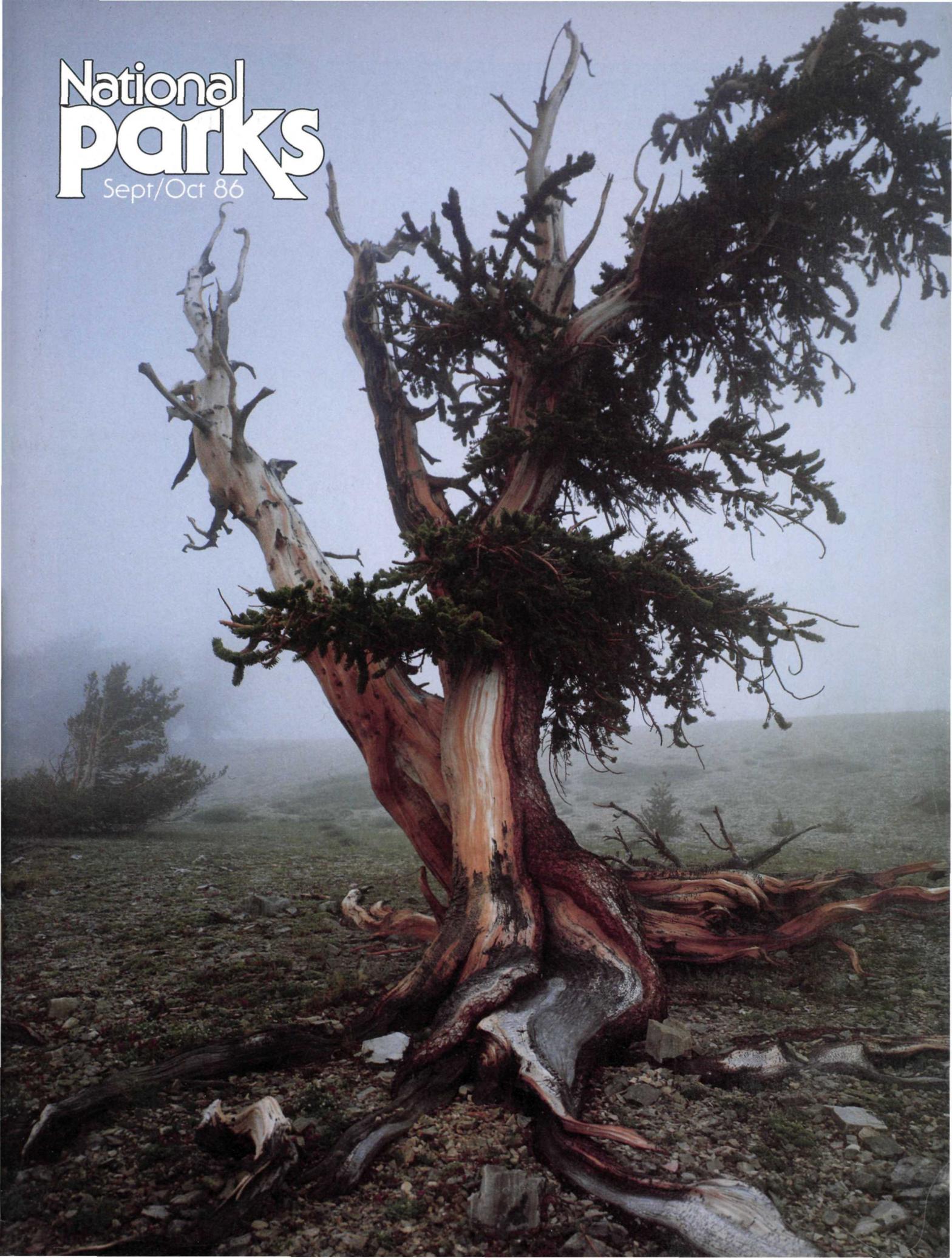


National parks

Sept/Oct 86



AMERICA DESERVES CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER, & A CLEAN CLEANSER.



Photo: Pesin

Trust Bon Ami[®] to do your cleaning. The 96-year-old cleanser with the chick on the can.

WHAT'S IN IT?

1. Feldspar & Calcite. These natural ingredients polish away stubborn soil & stains.
2. Biodegradable Detergent. Cuts grease fast.
3. Oxygen Bleach. Attacks tough stains.
4. Sodium Carbonate. Conditions your water.

WHAT'S NOT IN IT?

No noxious gases to pollute the indoor air you breathe. No chlorine. No phosphorus. No irritating fragrance. No harsh silicas to harm the things you love.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?

It means Bon Ami[®] cleans clean. Doesn't scratch the way rough silica cleansers like Ajax[®] and Comet[®] do.

It doesn't pollute. It's the

cleanser recommended by such famous names as Corning[®], Corelle[®], Pyrex[®], West Bend[®], Farberware[®], Tappan[®], Rival[®] and many others.

Bon Ami takes care of the things you care about. Your stainless steel appliances. Your cookware. Your sinks. Your tubs. Your tile. Your environment.

Yes, your environment.

We believe that America deserves a clean cleanser. On

that, we shall never compromise. Even though we're still a small company competing with giants.

We need your support.

Even your moral support. If you're with us, write to Gordon T. Beaham III, president, Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Company, 1025 West 8th St., Kansas City, MO 64101.

Bon Ami[®]
"HASN'T SCRATCHED YET"[™]

Commentary

- 4 **Commitment Begins at Home**, by Paul C. Pritchard

Features

10 **Moldering Ruins**

In some cases, the best course for historic buildings is to let time and nature have their way,
by Hugh C. Miller

12 **Access for Disabled Opens Parks to All**

The National Park Service responds to the needs of those in wheelchairs and others with physical limitations

14 **Living Fossils of Devils Hole**

Pupfish once flourished in primeval seas. Now these relicts from the Pleistocene survive in the desert,
by Deirdre McNulty

18 **Sage & Solitude: The Great Basin**

Once again, Congress considers a new national park in Nevada's South Snake Range; and this time it looks like a go,
by Michele Strutin

26 **Ghost Stories**

A lonely sentry stands eternal guard duty. A phantom cook rattles her pots and pans. The Park Service says it's not true. We say, "Happy Halloween,"
by James Carman

Departments

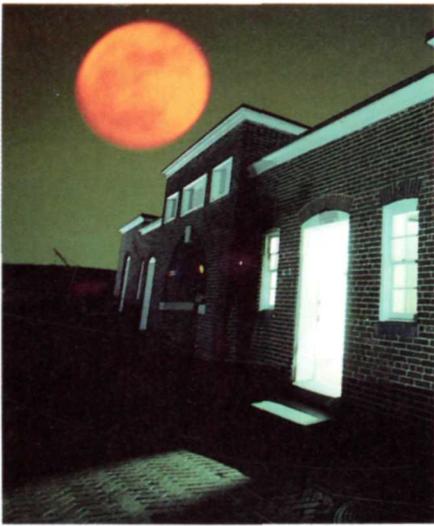
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 The Latest Word | 34 Members Corner |
| 8 Feedback | 37 NPCA Report |
| 32 Images | 46 Park Portfolio |

Cover: Bristlecone pine, by David Muench

All but a few limbs of truly ancient bristlecones die off, allowing these thousand-year-old trees to survive in rocky soil.

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

Life memberships are \$1,000. Annual memberships: \$250 Guarantor, \$100 Supporter, \$50 Defender, \$30 Contributor, \$22 Active and Library, and \$15 Student and Retired. Of membership dues, \$7 covers a one-year subscription to *National Parks*. Dues and donations are deductible from federal taxable incomes; gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, contributions, and correspondence to address below. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send the address label from your latest issue along with new address. POSTMASTER: Send address changes and circulation inquiries to: **National Parks, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 / (202) 265-2717**



Michael Wilson

Ghost Stories, page 26

Editor's Note: Monuments, recreation areas, seashores—the 337 units of the National Park System have various designations. For many, however, the image of “America the Beautiful” is represented by the system’s 48 national parks: Yellowstone, Great Smokies, Yosemite, the lands of grand scale. When considering new areas, such as the Great Basin, designation as a “national park” carries weight. The worth of the area is the crucial factor; but, let’s be frank, the potential for tourism and political prestige are never far from the surface.

Happily, in the case of the South Snake Range, these considerations mesh with the need for conservation. Politicians, most Nevadans, and conservationists have the same goal—creation of the first national park since the Carter Administration. In working out the details, it behooves Congress to remember the larger goal and not lose the park in haggling over the fine print.

NATIONAL PARKS STAFF

Senior Editor: Michele Strutin
Associate Editor: Judith Freeman
Assistant Editor: Deirdre McNulty
News Editor: Sandy Kashdan

National Advertising Office (202) 265-2717
Jane Dees, NPCA Advertising Accounts Manager
1701 18th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009

National Parks is published bimonthly. Single copies are \$3. Contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor 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. Pat. and TM Office, © 1986 by National Parks and Conservation Association. Printed in the United States. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional offices.



TRUSTEES EMERITI

Horace M. Albright, *Studio City, California*
Mrs. W. L. Lyons Brown, *Harrods Creek, Ky.*
Richard H. Pough, *Pelham, New York*
Gilbert F. Stucker, *Mt. Vernon, New York*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*Stephen M. McPherson, *New York, New York*
Chair
*Gordon T. Beaham III, *Kansas City, Missouri*
Vice Chair
*Mary C. Carroll, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
Vice Chair
*A. James Matson, *St. Louis, Missouri*
Vice Chair
*Charles W. Sloan, *Vienna, Virginia*
Secretary
*Bernard R. Meyer, *Washington, D.C.*
Treasurer
Kathleen Abrams, *Miami, Florida*
James Biddle, *Cornwall Heights, Pennsylvania*
Michael F. Brewer, *Chevy Chase, Maryland*
Norman Cohen, *West Palm Beach, Florida*
Dorman L. Commons, *San Francisco, California*
Stuart G. Cross, *Oakland, California*
*Donald S. Downing, *Atlanta, Georgia*
Ann Elliman, *Greenwich, Connecticut*
Priscilla C. Grew, *San Francisco, California*
*Susan Hanson, *New Canaan, Connecticut*
Samuel P. Hays, *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*
William W. Holes, *St. Cloud, Minnesota*
John Kauffmann, *Mt. Desert, Maine*
Mrs. Fairfax Leary, Jr., *Villanova, Pennsylvania*
Orin Lehman, *Albany, New York*
Deborah MacKenzie, *Lake Forest, Illinois*
Terry McWilliams, *Anchorage, Alaska*
W Mitchell, *Denver, Colorado*
John B. Oakes, *New York, New York*
Jean Packard, *Fairfax, Virginia*
Harry Robert Page, *Arlington, Virginia*
*Mrs. E. Hood Phillips, *Washington, D.C.*
Pamela Sher, *Ross, California*
Charles D. Stough, *Lawrence, Kansas*
William B. Wiener, Jr., *Shreveport, Louisiana*
Robin Winks, *New Haven, Connecticut*
April L. Young, *Oakton, Virginia*

*Executive Committee

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Paul C. Pritchard, *President*
T. Destry Jarvis, *Vice President for Conservation Policy*
Karen Bates Kress, *Vice President for Operations*
Douglas M. Baker, *Controller*
William C. Lienesch, *Director of Federal Activities*
Laura Beaty, *Cultural Resources Coordinator*
Susan Buffone, *Park Threats Coordinator*
Charlene Gray-McClain, *Media Coordinator*
Linda Leslie, *Director of Development & Public Relations*
Laura Loomis, *Director of Grassroots and Outreach*
Robert Pierce, *Administrator, National Park Trust*
Terry L. Vines, *Director of Membership*
Steve Whitney, *Natural Resources Coordinator*
Russell D. Butcher, *Southwest & California Representative*
Jonathan Fairbanks, *Director of New York Parks and Conservation Association*
Terri Martin, *Rocky Mountain Regional Representative*
William Holman, *Alaska Regional Representative*
Special Counsel: Anthony Wayne Smith

Commentary

Commitment Begins at Home

The President's Commission on Americans Outdoors has found that there is a never-ending, ever-increasing number of visitors to the national parks. The reason is simple. The parks are some of the most renowned areas in the world. People come from far and wide to see them. We in the United States are lucky to have the parks to enjoy; but they are also ours to protect. Our congressional and Native American forefathers have told us that we must assure their preservation for future generations.

We will continue to see increasing visitation to the parks, and we should plan for the future now. The parks are remnants of terrain that is vanishing from our nation. We are losing wild land, farmlands, and even city parks and other green urban areas that were reference points when we were growing up. Now, each shopping mall looks like another; a neighborhood in one town is a mirror image of one in another town.

Historically, we, as an association, have tried to solve the problem of green space by increasing the number of park units—such as our efforts for the Tallgrass Prairie and the Great Basin—and by proposing that Congress create new types of areas, such as national lakeshores, national recreation areas, national rivers, and national trails. But these too are getting more and more use. And, more and more, that use is concentrated near where we live.

Every person has a limited amount of discretionary time to visit the parks. It is like a budget: although we might like to spend a lifetime in a favorite park, we spend most of our time at our daily work and with routine family matters. What people need are more of the park resources they crave in parks that are closer to home and work. Although "urban parks" such as Gateway, Golden Gate, and Cuyahoga are well loved and well used, the National Park Service cannot provide all of our urban park needs and desires. The community must.

We need community "reference points": playgrounds and parks, pools and fountains, even tree-lined boulevards that make driving to work so pleasant. We need great community parks like those created for our enjoyment by Olmsted and his generation. I grew up in Kansas City, a community that provided green oases. Someone with foresight made sure these reference points existed in my neighborhood.

For two weeks each summer, my family vacationed at lakes or visited the national parks and national forests. We loved these special places. But we were there for only a two-week vacation. We spent the other 50 weeks living in a community that, fortunately, had enough green reference points.

Twenty years from now, 80 percent of the American people will live in urban areas. If we don't protect the greenways, tot lots, playgrounds, trails, and other landscapes in and around our growing metropolitan areas, we will have lost an important opportunity. Stephen Mather, the father of the National Park System, said you cannot separate national parks from the need for strong state and local park systems. We need local parks as much as we need our great natural parks. They are inextricably linked.

The Metropolitan Guild For Collectible Art



Issues An
Original Masterwork

The GOLDEN EAGLE

- Strict Limited Edition
- OVER 1,000 FEATHERS
each layered in
PURE 24K GOLD
- Collectors Item

OFFICIAL
ISSUE
PRICE

\$ 19⁹⁵



Made Entirely in U.S.A.

WING SPAN OVER 6"

The Metropolitan Guild for Collectible Art has commissioned nationally renowned sculptor **Carver Tripp** to create a sculpture that captures the raw power and winged majesty of the American Eagle... "Our country's symbol of freedom!" The artist has meticulously carved **over 1000 feathers** onto the body of "The Golden Eagle". The wings open gracefully to a span of 6 inches and each feather is layered in pure 24K Gold. This is the fine detailing you would expect from the **Metropolitan Guild for Collectible Art**.

"The Golden Eagle" is engraved with the **artist's authentic signature** and each piece is **individually numbered** making it a **true limited edition*** collectors item. Each statue is accompanied by an **official certificate of registration**.

STRICT LIMITED EDITION*

On **JULY 4, 1987**, the original Tripp molds will be destroyed and no more sculptures will be created. Collectors Note: the lower serial numbers will ship first; therefore it is important to reserve your statue now. **Each statue comes with an unconditional money back guarantee.**



CARVER EDWARD TRIPP

Carver Tripp developed a love of art early in life. He nurtured this special talent by studying with some of the world's finest teachers. He has created many beautiful pieces, but even he admits the **Golden Eagle** "...has its own magic!"



Individual serial number and authentic signature.

THE METROPOLITAN GUILD

The Metropolitan Guild for Collectible Art now offers you a unique opportunity to own limited edition works of art. We have commissioned renowned artists from around the world to create these one of a kind masterpieces. Our works of art are individually numbered, engraved with the artist's signature and produced in strictly limited editions; thereby ensuring their continued value.

CALL 24 HOURS A DAY - 7 DAYS A WEEK

CREDIT CARD ORDERS

CALL TOLL FREE

1 800-551-6300

Golden Eagle Offer Ext. 330



THE METROPOLITAN GUILD DEPT. GF152
175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

Please send me _____ "GOLDEN EAGLE"(S)

Each only \$19.95 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling
N.Y. Resident Add Sales Tax

Enclose Check Money Order

Please Charge my: Mastercard Visa Am Ex
_____ Exp. Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

NPCA Surveys Park Scientists To Assess Programs and Needs

The Science in the National Parks Conference, held by the National Park Service and the George Wright Society July 13-18, drew 265 participants to Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

Scientists discussed subjects ranging from elk reintroduction at Theodore Roosevelt to erosion control at Redwood to historic landscape management at San Juan Island.

NPCA took the opportunity to conduct a survey assessing the NPS science program. NPCA's Science Needs Assessment (SNA), is a component of NPCA's comprehensive National Park System Plan, explains Steven Whitney, NPCA natural resources coordinator and the SNA project director. Among other things, the SNA will evaluate the adequacy of the NPS research program and present recommendations.

The survey, a part of the SNA project, is intended to "generate ideas and test some preliminary observations." Responses will assist NPCA in identifying topics in need of further study.

Scientists who missed the conference may still obtain the questionnaire, which is kept confidential. Says Whitney, "We're particularly interested in the relationship of sci-

ence to resource management in the NPS, and in gaining insight into issues relating to systemwide programs, such as air and water quality."

Scientists interested in obtaining a questionnaire should write NPCA/SNA, 1701 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Interior Honors Danson, Hart For Conservation

As part of its Incentive Awards Program, this September the Department of the Interior will present awards for Conservation Service to two prominent conservationists, Edward Danson and Colonel Herbert Hart.

Edward Danson, an anthropologist and retired director of the Museum of Arizona, was cited for his conservation and archeological work on the Colorado Plateau. He alerted the Park Service to a need for preserving the NPS's vast museum collections and cultural resources.

Danson, as a member of the NPS Advisory Board and Advisory Council, was instrumental in gaining National Historic Site status for Hubbell Trading Post in Arizona. "Without his influence," says Laura Beaty, NPCA cultural

resources coordinator, "the NPS curatorial program would not be as far along as it is today."

Colonel Herbert Hart, now retired from the U.S. Marine Corps, was the Corps' first historic preservation officer. He continues to be a "close ally" of NPCA's cultural resource efforts, says Beaty.

In 1966, Hart founded the Council on America's Military Past (CAMP), a volunteer group devoted to preserving historic forts, battlefields, and related sites. As CAMP's national secretary, he has spearheaded efforts to protect a host of NPS sites.

NPCA Testifies On Great Basin Before Senate

"Now is the time to establish a park, after more than 60 years of debating the [Great Basin National Park] question," said Russ Butcher, NPCA's Southwest/California representative, to senators at a July 18 hearing on the Senate version of the Great Basin National Park bill.

S. 2506, sponsored by Nevada senators Paul Laxalt (R) and Chic Hecht (R), would transfer 44,000 acres of Nevada's Humboldt National Forest to the National Park Service. The House approved a park area of 129,000 acres with an adjacent

national preserve of 45,000 acres.

Butcher's argument for the national park—which would be the first in Nevada—was grounded in his own admiration of the region. The park would encompass the South Snake Range, "crowned with magnificent, 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak . . . which rises boldly, like a great island in time from the surrounding valleys of the Great Basin."

His arguments were also economic. He cited the beneficial effects of the boost in tourism on nearby communities, which are suffering from the slowdown in mining.

Butcher addressed two aspects of S. 2506:

- To better protect the ecosystem of the proposed Great Basin National Park from grazing, he called for a provision that would permit the NPS to explore land exchanges.

Exchange lands from U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management acreage could be offered to the ranchers who now have permits to graze their livestock on the slopes of the South Snake Range.

- Butcher suggested the addition of significant lands to the Senate bill. These include two major groves of bristlecone pines; important caves in Granite Basin; and the road leading to Lexington Arch.

If not acquired, part

of the Lexington Arch road would remain as an inholding, which could interfere with visitor access. He also said NPCA supports the addition of all Humboldt National Forest lands downslope of the proposed eastern boundary.

Kennecott Mine Now a Landmark With NPCA's Help

In the early part of the century, the Kennecott mine was a magnet, drawing pioneers to one the remotest parts of Alaskan territory. Kennecott became one of the country's most successful copper mining operations. Last year, NPCA nominated this complex for National Historic Landmark status; and, in June, Kennecott was granted that status.

Kennecott is nestled in the great mountain ranges of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, some 250 air miles from Anchorage. From 1907 to 1938, Kennecott was Alaska's most ambitious mining operation, attracting some 500 workers and their families to the wilderness.

Landmark designation will protect the entire complex from any federal development and will increase the site's status as a landmark worthy of private protection efforts. The mining structures in-

clude bunkhouses, the world's first leaching plant, and Kennecott's dominant building—the architecturally dramatic concentration mill.

Robert Pierce, administrator of NPCA's National Park Trust, which initiated landmark consideration, notes that without such recognition the decaying structures almost surely would be lost.

Airport Plans Threaten Serenity Of Glen Canyon

A new airport proposed for Halls Crossing in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is more than a triple threat, warned Terri Martin, NPCA Rocky Mountain regional representative.

The airport not only threatens the tranquility of the national recreation area on Lake Powell, but also would disrupt the serenity of nearby Rainbow Bridge National Monument and surrounding Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands, such as Dark Canyon, the Escalante canyons, the San Juan River, and other unspoiled stretches of southern Utah.

The proposed airport primarily would serve as access to water recreation on Lake Powell—part of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area—and could encourage related

development in the Halls Crossing-Bullfrog Marina areas.

Martin said that pressure must be brought to bear on the National Park Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, and Sitemex, the consulting firm preparing the environmental assessment, to bar flights over sensitive areas, and consider alternate airport sites. Blanding, Bluff, and Mexican Hat are some possibilities, in combination with ground transportation.

Army Ordered To Stop Building In Golden Gate

The Army has lost the battle of the Presidio in Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). On July 16, a federal judge ruled that the Army will have to destroy its half-completed post office in the Presidio, its scenic military base in GGNRA. The Army was also told to shelve plans for other new buildings.

The decision was in response to a lawsuit filed last January on behalf of San Francisco's People for a GGNRA. "The post office and other buildings proposed would have spoiled a portion of the park's shore" and conflicted with the park's enabling legislation, said Amy Meyer, cochair of the citizens' group.

The buildings were also in violation of strict limits on construction at GGNRA, which were authored by the late Representative Phillip Burton (D-Calif.). Because the Army's plans were in excess of these limits, Representative Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), chairman of the House National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, held oversight hearings on the situation.

Falcons Spared From Poison At Dinosaur

The endangered peregrine falcons at Dinosaur National Monument are now safe from at least one enemy—poisons that are sprayed to combat Mormon cricket infestations.

The spraying is part of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's war against crickets and grasshoppers. In 1985 NPCA and the Sierra Club filed suit to stop the spraying near peregrine habitat.

This June, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service ordered a halt to spraying along a 10-mile zone in the national monument, which stretches across the Utah-Colorado border.

Sevin-4 oil, the main weapon in the insect war, is also deadly to migratory birds and to songbirds, on which the falcons feed.

Feedback

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

Congratulations, Mike Frome

We were thrilled to hear that Mike Frome was the recipient of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award. We are honored that Mike chose Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning as one of ten groups among whom to distribute the gift he received.

*Liane Russell, president
TCWP
Oak Ridge, Tennessee*

The National Parks and Conservation Association deserves congratulations for recognizing Mike Frome and his outstanding efforts on behalf of the wild places and rich resources of America.

The Montana Wilderness Association has received NPCA's kind letter and most welcome check.

*Elaine Snyder, president
Montana Wilderness Association
Helena, Montana*

Railway Recovery

Before the opportunity slips by, I think the U.S. and Canadian park services should seriously consider maintaining the White Pass and Yukon Railroad as an integral part of the historical Chilboot Trail.

The White Pass is one of the most scenically spectacular rail lines in the world, and its construction certainly rates as an engineering wonder. It is also a legacy of the great Klondike Gold Rush, one of the most sociologically fascinating episodes in North American history.

Let's put some pressure on to keep this historical and scenic monument.

*Dennis Hogan
Buda, Texas*

It is worth noting that many of the railroad rights-of-way mentioned in

National Parks ["NPCA Report," July/August] have been sprayed repeatedly with herbicides and soil sterilants—including "2,4-D." Since these chemicals often persist for a long time in the environment, their presence should be considered when abandoned railroads are evaluated as potential trails.

*Aryt Alasti
Cambridge, Massachusetts*

Canyon Crash

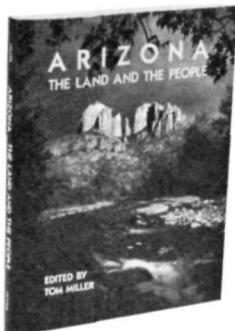
The collision of aircraft over the Grand Canyon was inevitable.

Hiking the canyon is both exhilarating and frustrating. Seeing the colors change, hearing the rush of the river, and listening to the call of the canyon wren was exhilarating. However, the quiet was shattered by aircraft noise. We counted 15 aircraft in one hour.

It is sad that those who died in the recent crash were foreign visitors lured into this "unique" way of seeing the canyon.

*David Miller
Fort Bliss, Texas*

We bring you the Southwest—



Arizona: The Land and the People

edited by Tom Miller

A team of the Southwest's finest writers and photographers have captured all of Arizona's natural and social history in a book that's as informative as it is beautiful. Discover the state behind the picture postcards in this handsome volume. 300 pp. (8½ x 11), 150 color & 40 b/w ill. \$35 (\$29.95 through 12/86).



Four Corners Country

by Dick Arentz with Ian Thompson

Large-format photographs reflect the desolate beauty of—and human encroachments into—one of America's most remote and rugged regions, with supporting text on its geography and history. 110 pp., 55 plates. \$27.50.

Navajo Trader

by Gladwell Richardson

One of the last of the original traders recalls his forty years managing numerous posts on the Navajo Reservation. 210 pp. \$19.95.

Blue Desert

by Charles Bowden

A shocking view of the Sunbelt beset by overdevelopment and exploitation, "both lively and elegiac, somber and entertaining" (Edward Abbey). 181 pp. \$16.95.



Massacre on the Gila

by Clifton B. Kroeber & Bernard L. Fontana

The last known battle between North American Indians sheds light on the nature of war itself. 210 pp. \$26.50.



The University of Arizona Press

1615 E. Speedway, Tucson, AZ 85719

Enjoy America's Park Areas With



The Story Behind the Scenery

Lavish full color books in the large 9x12" format, feature America's greatest scenic photographers and finest interpretive text.

SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON	ZION	GRAND CANYON
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	ACADIA	DEATH VALLEY
HAWAII VOLCANOES	YOSEMITE	YELLOWSTONE
MOUNT RAINIER	EVERGLADES	GRAND TETON
BRYCE CANYON	GETTYSBURG	CRATER LAKE

Order From: KC Publications
P.O. Box 14883N, Las Vegas, Nevada 89114
Brochure Mailed With Order

\$4.50
ONLY EACH
Plus \$1.00 Postage
per order

Explore THE WORLD WITH Questers

Travel with a purpose. Search out plants and animals, birds and flowers. Investigate art and antiquities. Study rain forests, mountains and tundra, seashores, lakes and swamps. With Questers you have time to photograph, absorb, reflect. Your guide is a naturalist, tour parties are small, accommodations first-class.

Our current Directory of Worldwide Nature Tours describes 32 tours to the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Australasia. Among them are Alaska, Galapagos, Patagonia, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, Japan, Bhutan, China, Madagascar, Tanzania, Botswana, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii. Learn about them all.

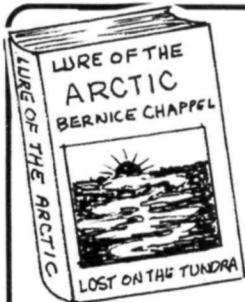
Send for
Questers World



name _____
address _____
city _____ state _____ zip _____

Dept. NPC
257 Park Ave. South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 673-3120

QUESTERS
Worldwide Nature Tours



TWO GREAT NEW BOOKS PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER

Both in Glossy Softcover

\$10.95

269 PAGES
37 ILLUSTRATIONS
1 MAP

\$12.95

334 PAGES
40 PHOTOS
7 MAPS

Edited by
Clayton Klein



By Bernice M. Chappel
Paul Douglas spends a summer in the Mackenzie River Delta living with Eskimos. A story of hardship, adventure and suspense following a plane crash on the tundra.

A collection of true-to-life short story adventures by five wilderness writers and four poets spanning the North American continent from Labrador to Colorado to Northwest Territories.

ORDER NOW - SAVE \$2.00 A COPY ON THIS PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER

Please send _____ copies, **LURE OF THE ARCTIC** at \$8.95 ea. copy
Please send _____ copies, **A PASSION FOR WILDERNESS** at \$10.95 each



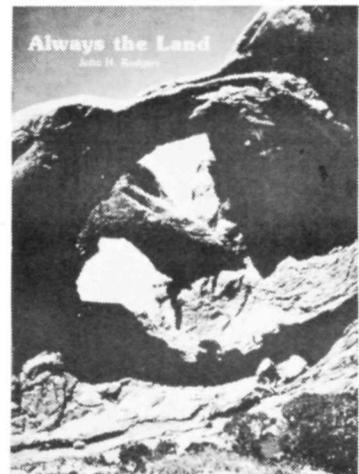
ORDER DIRECT

Wilderness Adventure Books
P.O. Box 968
Fowlerville, MI 48836

I understand you will pay postage and handling. And if, not satisfied, I may return book in 10 days for full refund.

To _____
Address _____
City _____
State or Province _____ Zip _____

ORDER NOW



• 36 Pages plus Photos

Conversations With The American Earth

\$3.50 POST PAID

PLEASE SEND: COUPON OR LETTER,
CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

TO: John H. Rodgers
2697 Oak Park Blvd.
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

Moldering Ruins

Sometimes, the best course for historic park buildings is to let time and nature have their way

by Hugh C. Miller

Everything decays—from the green spring garden that crumbles and turns brown in autumn to the wooden windowsill that, one morning, sprouts bright red mushroom caps. The process is a natural and predictable one.

Nevertheless, at one time or another, most of us experience the urge to preserve—to mend an old sweater so that it will last one more winter, to patch and paint a wooden boat until it looks like new. We take pride in the old stone house that has “been in the family for generations.”

The National Park Service, however, has responsibility for more than ten-thousand structures. As caretaker of an important part of this nation’s heritage, the NPS has hard choices to face.

Managing change is a basic responsibility for all cultural resource managers. In some cases, managers decide to turn back the clock at all costs to restore or reconstruct structures. In other cases, they wait years for money and staff in order to preserve structures that lack integrity due to their condition. Another choice would be the principle of allowing structures to molder.

Many remnants of America’s history now in the National Park System are abandoned and neglected. Sugar plantations in the Caribbean, trappers’ cabins in the Rocky Mountains, ranches in California, and forts on the prairies were once proposed for restoration or reconstruction in NPS general management plans.

Yet, as other priorities take over and as funding is deferred, these structures are deteriorating at an accelerating rate. They could be allowed to decline with dignity, however; and this, in the long run, seems the most sensitive and sympathetic way to manage some structures that are not of primary historical importance.

Lovers of antiquity selectively preserve remnants from the past based on their significance. There are old castles, stone walls, and ancient temples whose aesthetic and historic contributions dim beside the Coliseum and Westminster Abbey. For this reason, one can meander the Italian countryside and chance upon the remains of a Roman temple or perhaps a Corinthian column lying in the dust. Though still respected, these structures do not receive the loving care lavished on the temple to Jupiter.

One need only walk into a side canyon at Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico and come upon the ruins of a 12th-century Anasazi “apartment complex” to know how evocative weathered ruins can be. Restoring these ruins to their original condition would require too much conjecture and too much money. And it would diminish a visitor’s intimate involvement with the past.

Indeed, for all their beauty and their attention to detail, reconstructed sites and structures seem intuitively wrong. Walking

through the credibly restored houses of Williamsburg, something niggles at the back of our minds. Real people don’t live here, the homes are too well kept.

Ruins, on the other hand, acknowledge that real people have come and gone and left the faded outline of their footsteps. In fact, moldering structures, be they the remains of medieval abbeys or prehistoric pueblos, generally tell us as much about the state of the world they once occupied as a restored version would. Like a good book that allows readers to participate in its reality, a decaying structure also permits visitors the luxury of conjecture and imagination.

Traditionally, the goal for management of a NPS prehistoric site was to excavate it and to stabilize or reconstruct the structures found. Since 1974, most NPS archeologists subscribe to protecting the research potential with little or no intervention.

This concept has not been accepted for historic structures or their ruins. Of course, the NPS must preserve our heritage of fine historic homes and well-designed historic landscapes. But allowing some historic and prehistoric structures to decay, to molder, may be a significant management option for the NPS as well as a philosophic stance that merits consideration. If deterioration is controlled and visitor safety is considered, this approach allows for a structure’s natural but noble demise.



Jack E. Boucher/HABS

The Rose Barn at Gettysburg National Military Park is an evocative ruin rather than an expensive reconstruction.

Moldering structures can range from those that are fairly well preserved to others in various stages of disintegration. At one end of the scale might be a National Historic Landmark such as Drayton Hall, an 18th-century mansion where most of the architectural elements survive, including interior woodwork, walls, and paint. At the other end might be the collapsing walls of Rosewell, a colonial plantation house in Tidewater, Virginia, that was once a candidate for NPS reconstruction.

The idea is to protect the research potential and interpretive opportunity of moldering structures with a minimum of intervention. Considering the expense involved in wholesale restoration or repair, minimum intervention might be a more realistic management option today.

Many historic 18th- and early 19th-century houses, such as the Narbonne House at Salem Maritime National Historic Site or the Otto House at Antietam National Battlefield, have survived because they were well built and they maintained a capacity for shedding water. To manage these buildings as molder-

ing structures entails keeping weather out and providing enough minimum heat and ventilation to prevent condensation on interior surfaces.

Minimal housekeeping should include only the gentlest of vacuuming, dusting, and washing to clean dirt from original finishes on the walls, doors, floors, and other woodwork. Managers must check for weather-tightness, and control termites and other wood-boring insects. If interior finishes are a primary concern, even visitor use may be limited. With only minimal management, such buildings could be expected to survive for another 100 years or more.

Providing minimum stabilization and prohibiting visitor access is another possible management strategy for moldering structures. For example, viewing Montezuma's Castle from a distance may be a cost-effective alternative to structurally stabilizing the ruin enough to permit visitor access. By determining the acceptable rate of moldering, one can figure the extent of intervention needed to protect the structure's resource values.

Surveillance is the key. If a structure is monitored for decay, and the agents of deterioration—vines, trees, debris, and the like—are kept at a minimum, then the structure should age gracefully. But one cannot arbitrarily select structures to restore while ignoring the others.

There has to be some standard criteria for selection. In order to determine the best management approach, the cultural values—significance, integrity and research potential—must be balanced with the interpretive values and available staff and funds.

Buildings deserve to show their age. Even when past its prime, the quality of a structure can show through. John Ruskin advised fellow Englishmen to "take care of your monuments and you will not have to restore them."

Hugh C. Miller is the chief historical architect of the National Park Service. He has planned cultural preservation for other countries and has organized a computerized inventory of NPS structures. He has also coordinated the effort to accommodate the handicapped at historic sites.

Access for Disabled Opens Parks to All

The National Park Service responds to special needs



Ranger Cathy Ingram, an interpreter at the Old Stone House, lifts a hank of wool with one hand while holding the first finger of her other hand to her temple. Her audience watches intently; questions are asked and answered with deft hand motions. Cathy Ingram is deaf and just one of the disabled NPS employees who are making the parks accessible to disabled visitors. In 1968 the courts decided that national park facilities should be designed to accommodate the needs of the 42 percent of Americans who are disabled.

Since then, the NPS has found that "accessibility" has usually meant expanding existing facilities rather than creating alternatives. Sometimes making a facility accessible has taken very little—a written script as well as tape-recorded ones or films of areas inaccessible to wheelchairs; sometimes it has taken extensive research and redesign. The result, however, has been a park system that does a better job serving a wider range of people.

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE NHS
Post Office Box 218
Appomattox, Virginia 24522
(804) 352-8987

On April 9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant in this courthouse.

 Accessible parking, walkways, and entrance to the sales center and information desk on the first level of visitor center; photographic album of inaccessible exhibits; parlor where Grant signed the surrender papers accessible by a newly installed mechanical lifting device; living history programs outside Courthouse; accessible restrooms located behind Clover Hill Tavern.

 Informational brochures in audio, braille, and large print; large tactile relief map provided for visitor orientation.

 Captioned slide program.

Compiled by the NPS Special Programs and Populations Branch.

STATUE OF LIBERTY
Liberty Island
New York, New York 10004
(212) 363-3200

During her centennial restoration, the Statue of Liberty became a "model of accessibility." Handrails; elevator panels with raised lettering; large-type signs; and accessible telephones, water fountains, and restrooms have been added throughout. Look for brochures detailing features for disabled visitors at information desks and at main building on Ellis Island.

 Ticket windows and ramps redesigned to accommodate wheelchairs; elevator that stops at all levels of the pedestal.

 Brochures detailing accessibility features; tactile exhibits in museum; Large-type and enlarged signs throughout.

 All films will be captioned; sign language interpreters and Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) will soon be installed.

GOLDEN GATE NRA
Fort Mason
San Francisco, California 94123
(415) 556-2920

This urban recreation area, which wraps around San Francisco's northern and western edges, has accessible parking, restrooms, water fountains, and picnic areas. The park also provides group guides, sign language interpreters, and other special assistance. TDD # is (619) 556-2766.

Stinson Beach has accessible restrooms, showers, and hard-packed fire trails for wheelchair use. Alcatraz Island, Fort Point, and the historic ship at Hyde Street Pier have also been adapted to improve accessibility.

 Floating dock for improved access to tour boats; audio-visual programs of the inaccessible historic sites.

 Self-guided tour information in large print and cassette tape format.

 Written scripts of the audio-visual programs.





National Park Service

Yosemite Access Coordinator Dennis Almasy (right) spends time with a visitor at Mirror Lake.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
Mesa Verde National Park,
Colorado 81330
(303) 529-4465

Mesa Verde, famous for its pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and Native American artifacts, has drinking fountains, telephones, restrooms, and campsites that are modified for use by disabled visitors. The visitor centers provide accessible parking, restrooms, and wheelchairs for visitor use. Morefield Campground provides four accessible campsites, restrooms, and parking. A brochure on these features is available at visitor centers, contact stations, and the Office of Interpretation.

- ♿ Additional wheelchair and a portable ramp to view exhibits at Chapin Mesa Archeological Museum.
- ♿ Braille transcription of the park folder.
- ♿ Printed materials on the audio-visual slide program and evening audio presentations.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
Post Office Box 577
Yosemite, California
(209) 372-0200

Yosemite is one of the most accessible parks in the system. The *Yosemite Guide*, which provides information about facilities and programs for disabled visitors, is available at the entrance station and visitor center.

The visitor center is fully accessible as are most of the trails in the valley, including a two-mile paved path that connects all the park's major services and major attractions, as well as the park bus system. TDD # 372-4726.

- ♿ Mobility impaired persons may drive their vehicles in otherwise restricted areas of the park.
- ♿ Audio tapes for self-guided trails and large-print materials.
- ♿ Captioned orientation program available at visitor center, plus printed material and sign language interpretation.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE
Post Office Box 100
Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561
(904) 932-3502

Gulf Islands National Seashore stretches from West Ship Island in Mississippi to Santa Rosa Island in Florida.

- ♿ Mississippi end of park: accessible visitor center, snack shop, picnic area, photo album of the inaccessible areas of the historic forts, and floating dock to a tour boat for West Ship Island, which has many accessible facilities.
- ♿ In Florida: accessible beach, parking, picnic pavilion, restrooms, showers, and water fountains at Santa Rosa and at contact station and museum at Fort Barrancas.
- ♿ Audio tapes describing Fort Barrancas.
- ♿ Printed materials at the Santa Rosa exhibit room and the Fort Barrancas museum; scripts of the audio-visual program and a printed self-guiding folder of the fort.

Living Fossils of Devils Hole

Pupfish once flourished
in primeval seas. Now they
survive in the desert

by Deirdre McNulty

Everywhere you look Death Valley is brown, dry, and dusty. You can see for miles, yet there isn't much to see except wide-open spaces, chemical desert, and scrub. The air parches your skin and throat, and your eyes squint against the hot bright sun. It is in this arid environment, almost barren of vegetation, that the pupfish lives.

Fish in Death Valley? Yes, and they've been there a long time, long enough to provide scientists with a window to the Pleistocene Epoch and some insights into the development of certain human regulatory organs.

During the Pleistocene, which ended 10,000 to 20,000 years ago, what is now desert was covered by a lake, posthumously named Lake Manly. Approximately 175 miles long and 600 feet deep, Lake Manly covered virtually all of Death Valley; and fishes flourished. Over the centuries, the climate warmed, glaciers receded, and southeastern California became dry, causing the lake that once flooded Death Valley to evaporate.

Today the average annual rainfall in Death Valley is only 0.7 inches,

barely enough to keep a saltbush alive. Yet, underground aquifers sustain many seeps, springs, and shallows in this desiccated valley. These pools are home to several species of pupfish; and each habitat often has its own endemic species, some just a few hundred yards from each other.

Cyprinodon were originally discovered in 1898, but it was not until scientist Carl Hubbs began studying the fish in the 1930s that they got their common name. Their playful behavior reminded Hubbs of puppies, and thus the name.

The best-known species are the Devils Hole pupfish, the Salt Creek pupfish, and the Cottonball Marsh pupfish. All of them, and their habitats, are protected as part of Death Valley National Monument.

Of these species, the Devils Hole pupfish is the only endangered one, says Tom Baugh, fisheries biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are, however, other endangered species found outside the national monument.

Pupfish are small—they measure about one to two inches in length, and weigh only a few grams. They

feed on spirogyra, plectonema, and other algae found near the surface of the water.

Owls—barn owls, great horned owls, and others—provide a vital link in the pupfish food chain. Owls that nest on rocky outcroppings above Devils Hole drop castings into the water, which provide many nutrients that promote algal growth.

As with most vertebrates, male pupfish are far more colorful than the females. Coloring varies from species to species, but usually males are royal blue, becoming iridescent when excited, agitated, or breeding. Males also have dark striping and violet gill covers. Females are a dull yellow-brown with a silvery underside.

Devils Hole pupfish lack stripes and pelvic fins that the other species have. They are also unique in that their heads are large in proportion to their bodies. Scientists speculate

Pupfish, because of their ability to adapt to varying levels of salinity, are providing information that assists scientists with kidney research.



Right: A rocky shelf near the surface of Devils Hole creates a shallow pool where pupfish feed and spawn. Below the shelf are flooded caverns of unknown depths. The instrument at the right of the pool measures the amount of sunlight falling on the surface of the water.

Below: A penny puts the size of anesthetized Cottonball Marsh pupfish into perspective (top to bottom: immature pupfish, male, female).

Bottom: University of Nevada's Dr. James Deacon, "Dean of Pupfish," studies some Devils Hole pupfish that were transplanted to a refugium just south of Hoover Dam as a hedge against extinction.



E. Philip Pister

Thomas Baugh



Thomas Baugh

that, because of its smaller size and large head, the Devils Hole fish is a dwarf species.

Devils Hole is the strangest, but most well known of the pupfish habitats. On the surface, this pool of sweet water appears small—only seven by three meters—and is surrounded by rock. The fish feed and spawn on a rocky shelf that lies just inches below the surface of the water. But, below this shallow, rocky shelf, Devils Hole drops off sharply into underground catacombs.

At about 80 feet below the surface, under an outcropping called Anvil Rock, the main cavern opens into an immense chamber. Several arms branch off of the main chamber; and, in one, researchers are able to remove their SCUBA equipment and breath from an air pocket at the top of the submerged cave.

According to Baugh, who has conducted census counts in Devils Hole, the pupfish population fluctuates between 150 and 600 individuals. He says the fish have been found as far down as 80 feet, but they generally stay near the surface and the rocky shelf. A few also have been found in branches of the main chamber, but Baugh believes that the fish may have been blown into these areas by divers' air bubbles.

Typically, for a desert pool, Devils Hole is watered by underground aquifers. Rainwater falling on the surrounding areas percolates down through the ground until it is stopped by a solid rock base approximately 300 to 500 feet below the desert floor.

Water that has been collecting over millennia in these aquifers bubbles up through fractures or faults and forms pools. The "fossil" water in Devils Hole fell as rain on what is now the Nevada Test Site—a nuclear test site that forms a large chunk of southern Nevada—about 10,000 years ago. Trickling slowly through substrata, the water has taken that long to travel the approximately 50 miles between the Nevada Test Site and Devils Hole.

The Devils Hole pupfish, a sort of living fossil itself, has survived the centuries unmolested—until re-

As creatures of
another time, pupfish
have given scientists
insights to life
on Earth during
the Ice Age.

cently. Although Devils Hole was included as a noncontiguous unit of Death Valley National Monument in 1952, the fish's endangered status was made more precarious by proposed development in Ash Meadows, which surrounds that section of the park and has since been designated as a wildlife refuge.

"Ash Meadows' aquatic habitats have been drained, channeled, dammed, and, in some cases, pumped dry," stated Baugh.

At one point, the area was in danger of being turned into a city of vacation homes, jeopardizing 20 to 30 other species of endangered plants and animals. If development had been allowed in Ash Meadows, the groundwater that supplies Devils Hole would have been used up. In 1976, however, the Supreme Court ruled that the water in Devils Hole must be maintained at a certain level to allow the fish access to the rocky shelf where they feed.

Phil Pister, fishery biologist with the California Department of Fish and Game, points out, "The key to long-term preservation lies in habitat integrity."

After nearly losing prime pupfish habitat in Ash Meadows to developers, scientists realized it was imperative to scatter the pupfish population. They wanted to make sure that if the Devils Hole population was decimated, due to either natural or man-made disasters, the species would not become extinct.

With that in mind, fish were transplanted to two refugiums. This was done, according to Baugh, "so all our eggs aren't in one basket." These refugiums are large concrete tanks especially built for pupfish.

One of these tanks is located just below Hoover Dam, the other is less than a mile from Devils Hole.

There has also been considerable effort to culture the Devils Hole pupfish in aquariums. To date, these attempts have been less than successful. Only two aquarium-spawned fish have been raised.

Salt Creek, which flows through the central part of Death Valley, is the home of the Salt Creek pupfish. Although McLean Spring, the source of Salt Creek, is watered by snow-melt and rainwater, by the time it is forced to the surface through a rock fault, the water has already become highly saline.

Although the Devils Hole species is the only endangered pupfish within the monument, the Salt Creek pupfish—and the Cottonball Marsh pupfish—are remarkable for their osmoregulatory abilities, which allow them to live in water that is five times the salinity of sea water.

During the dry season the amount of water in Salt Creek declines and the pupfish population can drop to about 1,000. During the cool part of the year, however, when greater quantities of fresh water move down the stream channel, the population can increase to as much as 1,000,000. The adaptability of these fish to changing salt content has provided medical insight, especially in the areas of kidney dialysis and transplant research.

In addition, a great deal about evolution can be learned by studying these tiny fish. As creatures of another time, pupfish have given scientists insights to life on Earth during the Ice Age.

Their benefits to humans are certainly a factor in protecting pupfish. But, as Phil Pister said, "Any rationale we present to save species and habitats should be based less upon potential benefits to man than upon the inherent capabilities given to us in having a conscience and knowing—deep down—that it is the right thing to do."

Deirdre McNulty is assistant editor of National Parks magazine.

Sage & Solitude

The Great Basin

Congress considers a new national park

by Michele Strutin

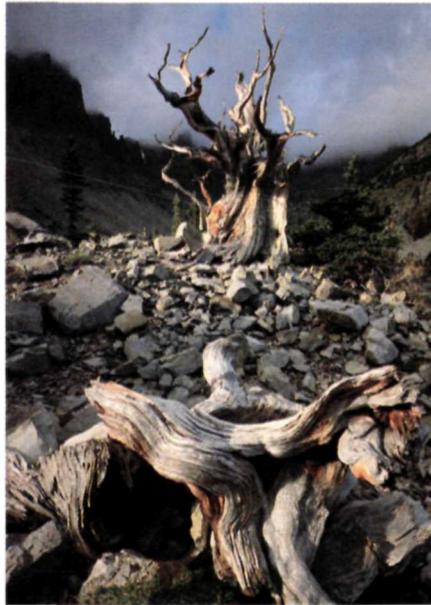
Mirages promise that what can't be is, and mirages are common stock in the Great Basin.

Under a white-hot sun, salt crystals shimmer in the pans of dead lakes, promising water where no water exists. On cushions of wind-swept, ochre alluvium, Nevada's sculpted ranges seem to float above the basin floors.

And now, after 30 years of effort, in a political era not known for creating new national parks, and with the threat of Gramm-Rudman as a further deterrent, Great Basin National Park is closer than it has ever been to being born.

People drive across the Great Basin fast and stop seldom. It is dry, wild, and lonely country. The aridity comes from lying in the rain shadow of California's Sierra Nevada, the westernmost edge of the Basin. Approximately 500 miles to the east, Utah's Wasatch Mountains, on the edge of Salt Lake City, define the Basin's other edge.

No rivers flow out of the Great Basin; no water from the streams and creeks that run off its ranges ever reaches the sea. Water either evaporates as it splashes onto the hard desert floor, collects in the



David Muench

Ancient bristlecones (above) edge timberline at Wheeler Peak (right).

Great Salt Lake and a few other lakes that have no outlets, or trickles into aquifers deep in the earth's crust.

Having no outlet to the sea makes the Basin one of the world's largest areas of internal drainage—only the Turkestan Desert in central Asia and Lake Eyre Basin in Australia are larger. And it is one of a handful of great American ecosystems not yet represented in the National Park System.

The Wheeler Peak area of the South Snake Range, just west of the Nevada-Utah border, has been proposed as a national park a number of times, as early as the 1920s and again in the 1960s. Those who have worked toward park status point out the area's spectacular features: below the range's snow-streaked peaks are cirques, alpine meadows and glacial lakes, canyons that conceal formation-filled caves, a 75-foot-high natural arch, stands of ancient bristlecone pines, bighorns, bobcats, mountain lions, badgers, and mule deer.

Last year, Representative John Seiberling (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands, started a chain of events that has, once again, led to a Great Basin park proposal. Forest Service wilderness study areas were being considered for wilderness designation; and Seiberling helicoptered into the Wheeler Peak area of eastern Nevada to hold field hearings on that area's potential for wilderness designation.

Soon after, at House markups for the Nevada wilderness bill, Representative Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Subcommit-





David Muench

Above: the clear mountain springs that pour off the South Snake Range—seen in the distance—never reach the middle of Snake Valley; but since the area was once covered by inland seas, glittering salt pans remain. Right: inside Lehman Caves, which is buried within the range, are some of the most dramatic shield formations in the country.

tee on National Parks and Recreation, proposed the South Snake Range—including Lehman Caves National Monument, which lies at the foot of Wheeler Peak—as Great Basin National Park. And Representative Harry Reid (D-Nev.) supported this measure.

Nevada senators Chic Hecht (R) and Paul Laxalt (R), who had supported a Great Basin park in the 1960s, when he was Nevada's lieutenant governor, followed suit, introducing a Senate version.

Of Nevada's four congressional representatives, only Representative Barbara Vucanovich (R-Nev.), in whose district the park would lie, voiced lukewarm interest. But support for creating a national park in the only western state that lacks one was strong in all sectors of the state (except in Baker, the Snake Valley community that lies at the foot of the range).

"Discounting the cry of the occasional bird, the wailing of a pack of coyotes, silence—a great spatial silence—is pure in the Basin and Range."

—John McPhee
Basin and Range, 1980

The "Great Basin" is a misnomer. Nevada is filled with many basins

and ranges. In fact, the land is corrugated by 160 mountain ranges, aligned on north-south axes, creating more than 90 basins filled with stiff, low-growing rabbitbrush and saltbush and luxuriant blue-grey sagebrush where the basins curve to meet the mountains.

Driving across the Basin is the best way to get a feel for the place. Because major airports, such as those in Salt Lake City and Las Vegas, lie only on the edges of the Basin, driving is also the only choice.

From the crest of a pass, the next basin spreads out in a palette of desert colors and sweeps up to the far range. Beyond are the shadowed folds and peaks of still farther ranges—15, 30 miles away—with unseen basins between them adding depth and visual texture to an austere and chisled terrestrial sculpture.

Though it looks immutable, the Basin is geologically alive. Even as they are eroding, the ranges are still being formed.

Most mountains are formed when tectonic plates crush together, lifting up huge escarpments. Here, the process is reversed. The plates are separating, their miles-deep masses inexorably floating apart. And, as they do, the edge of one plate angles

down toward the earth's core, forming a basin, while the visible edge of the other is left high and dry, a tremendous block of rock, sheer on the fault side, sloping on the other.

As John McPhee describes in *Basin and Range*, his book on the geology of fault blocks and related subjects, these ranges are, indeed, visible stretch marks on the surface of the earth's pliant skin. In the past eight million years, says McPhee, "The sites of Reno and Salt Lake City, on opposite sides of the province, have moved apart 50 miles."

The South Snake Range is a classic example of this geologic solution to the antipodal drift of tectonic plates. As if describing the devastation potential of some titanic weapon, geologist Robert Starr Waite, in his exhaustive survey of the area, says the "throw was in excess of 8,000 feet on the range's steep western side," making 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, the second highest in the Basin. (At 14,242, only White Mountain, on the far western edge of the Basin, is higher.)

"It's just another day in Paradise," jokes Lehman Caves Superintendent Al Hendricks, who has explored the range thoroughly even though trail markers and the present U.S. Geologic Survey and Forest Service maps

are iffy at best. But what is paradise to Al Hendricks is a public relations dilemma to White Pine County, which encompasses the South Snake Range.

The White Pine County Chamber of Commerce is fighting an image problem of isolation—a recent issue of *Life* magazine pictured a somnambulant horse and rider crossing an empty stretch of two-lane Route 50, one of the highways that leads to the national monument, titling it “The Loneliest Road.”

Hendricks, however, sees the area’s wildness from a different perspective: “One of the appeals of the area is that there isn’t much development. That’s the whole object.” In view of Wheeler Peak’s park potential, however, he points out, “The facilities are already here.”

The facilities include the Lehman Caves visitor center, which is tucked in just above the sloping plains of sage and presents a panoramic view of both Snake Valley and the Confusion and House ranges on the eastern horizon. The visitor center has interpretive exhibits, a nature walk, and a small, concessioner-run cafe that offers old-fashioned milkshakes and excellent homemade soups. In addition, the Forest Service has four campgrounds, including one specifically designed for trailer parking.

Although the facilities are a benefit, “the main [reason to make this a park] is for the value of the resources,” says Hendricks.

Because Forest Service policies stress multiple use, parts of the South Snake Range are subject to hunting, grazing, mining, and tree cutting. The Forest Service stands by its multi-use policies; and most residents of Baker, the tiny ranching town at the foot of the range, aren’t delighted by the prospect of the National Park Service’s more restrictive land policies.

A majority of Nevadans want a park because it would be a boost to state pride and to tourism. People in Ely—the county seat and the largest nearby town—see a national park as one solution to the county’s depressed economy, which is the result



David Muench



Tom Till

Across the valley from the Snake Range, the House Range displays the classic fault-block geology that created Great Basin's dozens of ranges and basins.

of a mining shutdown and an agricultural slump. And conservationists see the South Snake Range as headed for a sad end unless land protection is enacted.

This mix of ranchers, miners, conservationists, and county and state boosters has been a potent brew for conflict. The solution, however, is now in the hands of Congress.

On Lehman Creek Trail it is easy to forget the turmoil surrounding the creation of a national park. The high mountain creek bubbles over a rocky stream bed, whose banks are crowded with grasses, royal purple monkshood blossoms, and columbine with red spurs and deep yellow throats.

In this setting, it is hard to imagine that Lehman, Baker, and the other mountain streams that pour off the South Snake Range are on a quick trip to nowhere, dying as they do on the desert floor.

As it climbs, the trail passes through arching canopies of moun-

tain mahogany and into the diffuse, golden light of an aspen grove. Even on a Fourth-of-July weekend, it is possible to lounge with a book in a pocket meadow surrounded by the white trunks of the aspens—and be perfectly alone.

Last year, Lehman Caves had approximately 37,000 visitors, and the Forest Service says that the campgrounds are usually no more than one-third full. This will change if the area becomes a park, but nobody foresees the crush of 500,000 visitors per year that Professor Waite predicts in his study.

In fact, the Snake Range and Snake and Spring valleys have always been populated, some say by many more than the few hundred people who live there now. From 400 to 1200 A.D., pueblo people of the Fremont Culture farmed the well-watered lower slopes, growing maize and squash. Anthropologists believe the Fremont peoples moved on with the coming of a 20-year drought in 1276.

They were soon succeeded by Shoshones and Paiutes, hunting and gathering tribes, who collected pinyon pine nuts, ate crickets, and hunted the mountain sheep and pronghorn antelopes that were much more prevalent at that time than mule deer, which are the most populous ungulates in the South Snake Range now.

Beyond the aspens, a doe mule deer startles, twisting and turning away through clumps of bushes like a skier hurtling down a mogul field. At the top of the Lehman Creek Trail begins the scenic center of the South Snake Range: the bristlecone pines and Wheeler Peak.

The trailheads to these areas can also be reached by a miracle of a road that winds around the mountain, topping out at about 10,000 feet and making the Wheeler Peak section of the range the only truly accessible area.

The southern trail winds upward through Engelmann spruce and limber pine until all is left behind but jumbled quartzite rocks and the contorted limbs of a stand of bristlecone pines. These trees are so old that some were alive when Joseph told Ramses of the seven years of feast and seven years of famine. They have survived centuries of continual hardship—eking sustenance out of lean soil—by allowing most of the limbs, especially the less-sheltered, windward ones, to die off.

A very old tree will have only a thin strip of living tissue left. The rest of the tree, so resinous and dense that it does not rot, has been eroded, burnished, and figured by wind into fantastic shapes.

Just beyond the bristlecones, the trail ends at a cirque, its glacial ice field clinging to the curved arms of Wheeler Peak, which rises high above.

The trail leading northward passes two glacial lakes: Teresa, which is guarded at one end by the dour foliage of deadly nightshade; and larger, brighter Stella. Past Stella, the land opens onto a broad, sunny alpine meadow—cheerful enough to qualify as a *Sound of Music* look-

alike—before the trail switchbacks up talus ridges to the windy top of Wheeler Peak.

The meadow does present a problem: scattered among the wildflowers are cattle droppings, a sign that grazing has occurred this far up. And grazing can devastate the fragile alpine environment.

“There was thousands of acres of good level land in this valley, but it was worthless without water. Without water it would not produce anything but lizards, horned toads, and disappointment.”

—from Neal Woodward’s diary, on leaving for Oregon in 1899

Ranchers were not the first white people in Snake Valley. First came the adventurers, surveyors, and ore hunters. Western explorer Jedediah Smith, the original “Kilroy was here,” made the first crossing of the Basin.

The government-sponsored Fremont Survey reported on the area in the mid-nineteenth century, as did the later Wheeler Survey. Although Wheeler Peak had a number of Indian and English names, the name of Lieutenant George Montague Wheeler, whose party studied the area for the federal government between the years 1869 and 1879, is the one that stuck.

Kathy Kaiser-Rountree, whose ranch lies between the north and south sections of the Snake Range, has researched the history of the area and says of the mining era, “Look at the dates: 1862, 1864. . . . From the California gold rush [in the late 1850s] there’s a backwash across Nevada.”

The White Pine Mission, a group of Mormons seeking escape from antipolygamy laws, sought refuge in the Snake Valley for a few years. Finally, the valley got its first long-time resident when Absalom Lehman arrived in 1868.

Lehman left his home in Ohio at the age of 22, headed for the California gold fields, and then to Australia, where he discovered a gold mine and established a number of wool stores. He returned to this country and, for some reason, decided to set-



Jeff Gnass

Far below Wheeler Peak, mountain mahogany frames sloping fields of sage and groundsel. In fact, the area contains the world’s largest mountain mahogany tree.

tle in Snake Valley. After exploring the caves in the 1880s, Lehman turned most of his time and interest to guiding people through the cave’s winding rooms and passages.

In 1878, the Bakers arrived, built up the first large-scale ranch, and gave their name to the town. They were followed not long after by the Eldridges and Gonders, whose descendants still own ranches in the valley. The Baker ranch remains the largest, but it is now owned by a different family of Bakers, Illinois natives who settled in Snake Valley a few decades ago.

Although ranchers run cattle on their own land, a good part of the time they also graze herds on Forest Service land. The Forest Service records only seven grazing allotments on the South Snake range; and, as law requires, all ranchers pay fees for the privilege of grazing stock on this public land.

As might be expected, almost all of the families who run cattle or sheep on Forest Service land, as well

as a number of their sympathizers, are antipark. Of this group, Dean Baker is the most outspoken.

He tells the story of a man who says, “We like rattlers here, ’cause they might bite a tourist.” A big midwestern grin—revealing his family’s roots—spreads across his face, as he waits for a reaction.

Baker’s sense of the outrageous is a cloak for his side of the story. “Reid’s [House] bill is a disaster to us. But the Senate bill affects us little because they went out of their way to consider local economic interests.”

In Baker’s case, the economic considerations are not primary. In fact, if he were a developer, he would be rubbing his hands in anticipation of a killing. The Bakers own most of the deeded land next to the proposed park.

His is more a philosophic attitude, an antigovernment stance that dies hard in the West. Of the park, Baker says, “It will affect a great many lifestyles. You’ve got a new set of

rules and you can't do things the same way."

Denys Baker, Dean's wife, who owns the only place near Lehman Caves where one can get a motel room, eat, and gas up the car, admits that while "Dean is definitely antipark, I'm not. Everyone ought to be able to appreciate [Wheeler Peak]." Dean ribs her about the economic potential of the Border Inn; but Denys, who collects histories of the area and recommends Wallace Stegner's books, reveals something deeper in her attitudes.

In Ely, the concern for a national park takes on a more countywide focus. White Pine County Chamber of Commerce Vice President Ferrel Hansen believes a park would benefit the depressed economy of the county and Ely.

Kennecott's copper-mining operations provided White Pine County with jobs for approximately 70 years. But when the mining company shut down their Ely operations in 1979, it left a job gap of 3,000 in the economic fabric of a county whose total population numbers about 8,000.

Although Hansen regrets the loss of Kennecott, he has quite a different, less benevolent view of those who have mine claims scattered through the South Snake Range. Even though none of the claims is being mined, mine claimants have tried to block park plans.

Hansen says, "The only time talk of opening mines on Wheeler Peak comes up is when the park issue comes up. A terrible hoax is being

played on the citizens of White Pine County."

The road that leads to Lexington Arch, the six-story natural formation that lies below Granite Peak, ends at one of these mine claims, which would remain as an inholding in a Great Basin National Park. Surrounded by evergreens and soft underbrush, the claim looks played out, a knoll of heaped-up rubble that makes an ugly counterpoint to the rest of the scene.

Hansen also points out that "the rest of the national parks are bulging at the seams. Zion [a few hours south] gets 1.7 million visitors a year."

Art Olson, an Ely pharmacist and a park supporter, says that Senator Hecht's office found that 69 percent of those at the senator's field hearings were in favor of a park. Olson says the miners have "a sleeping beauty syndrome—waiting for the kiss of a proposed park."

Mining interests argue that the range contains the country's largest deposit of beryllium, a strategic metal used by the military. At field hearings, Olson said he had contacted Robert Broadbent, former Assistant Secretary of Interior for Water and Science, who stated:

"As of this report, there are no major beryllium or tungsten deposits we are aware of in the proposed Great Basin National Park."

Although not as obvious, tree cutting also takes a toll on the natural resources of the range. Paul Demeule, district ranger for the Humboldt National Forest, says that pinyon pines and white firs are cut

for Christmas trees by commercial companies: "Eight hundred trees per year are scheduled for harvest from [the South Snake Range] for the next ten years."

Tree cutting in itself does not bother the Forest Service because it fits with their multi-use policies. What does bother them is the specter of an event that occurred about 20 years ago.

In 1964, a graduate student, researching bristlecone pines, believed he had found the oldest tree in the Wheeler Peak grove; and the Forest Service gave him permission to cut it down. Thus came about the death of a 5,000-year-old bristlecone, the world's most ancient living thing. Demuele, who was not assigned to Humboldt National Forest during that time, says, "We've been living with that ever since."

Some Snake Range trails are really just bushwhack. The Baker Creek Trail is better, but still rough enough to dismiss the impression that a ranger is just ahead, throwing down gravel and knocking in signs to keep the visitor happy and healthy.

Following Baker Creek, the trail winds a circuitous course through five ecozones in its seven-mile length, hardly possible in such a condensed version anywhere else: from sage and pinyon-juniper to manzanita and mountain mahogany to aspen and Douglas fir to Engelmann spruce, limber pine, and finally to the arctic tundra found above timberline.

Near the top, the creek is choked

History of an Idea

by Darwin Lambert

THE IDEA FOR A NATIONAL PARK around Nevada's Wheeler Peak first came up early in the century when mineral collector C.C. Boak got lost in a storm there, and experienced the beauty and dangers of a glacier and other natural wonders. He talked with Nevada Senator Key Pittman, who—in the 1920s—introduced a short-lived bill to protect

Wheeler Peak and Lehman Caves National Monument.

In the mid-1950s Weldon Heald of Tucson rediscovered the Wheeler Peak glacier. As a result, the White Pine Chamber of Commerce and Nevada's congressional delegation asked the Interior Department to study Wheeler's park potential.

While waiting, we White Piners picked up rumors of an impressive stone arch and of massive-trunked bristlecone pines.

Forest Service personnel in charge

of the area said Wheeler Peak bristlecones did not grow "over 18 inches thick" and they had heard of a stone arch "big enough to ride a horse under," but considered it a tall tale. The tall tales proved to be solid reality, and we spread the word—with photographs. We organized Great Basin National Park Association, enrolling members throughout Nevada and in 17 other states.

Fred Packard, then-director of NPCA, came from Washington, D.C., and said the Wheeler area

by grey boulders whose stolidity is offset by a streamside fringe of deep-green ferns and hot-pink monkey flowers. The boulders form part of a lateral moraine, on whose back we hike. The ridge is so well defined that it could be a geology class mockup.

By the shore of Baker Lake, taking in the cathedral spires of the ridgeline and the peak above, Steve Riley, Lehman Caves National Monument's maintenance manager, opines that, here, more than three groups of campers would constitute a crowd.

In order to preserve the atmosphere of solitude in a Great Basin National Park, management decisions might limit the number of backcountry permits given out at any one time. But, first, Congress must establish that park.

As Superintendent Hendricks says, "Now we have a [congressional] consensus of opinion about the need for a national park here. If we don't take advantage of this opportunity, it may be a long time before the chance arises again."

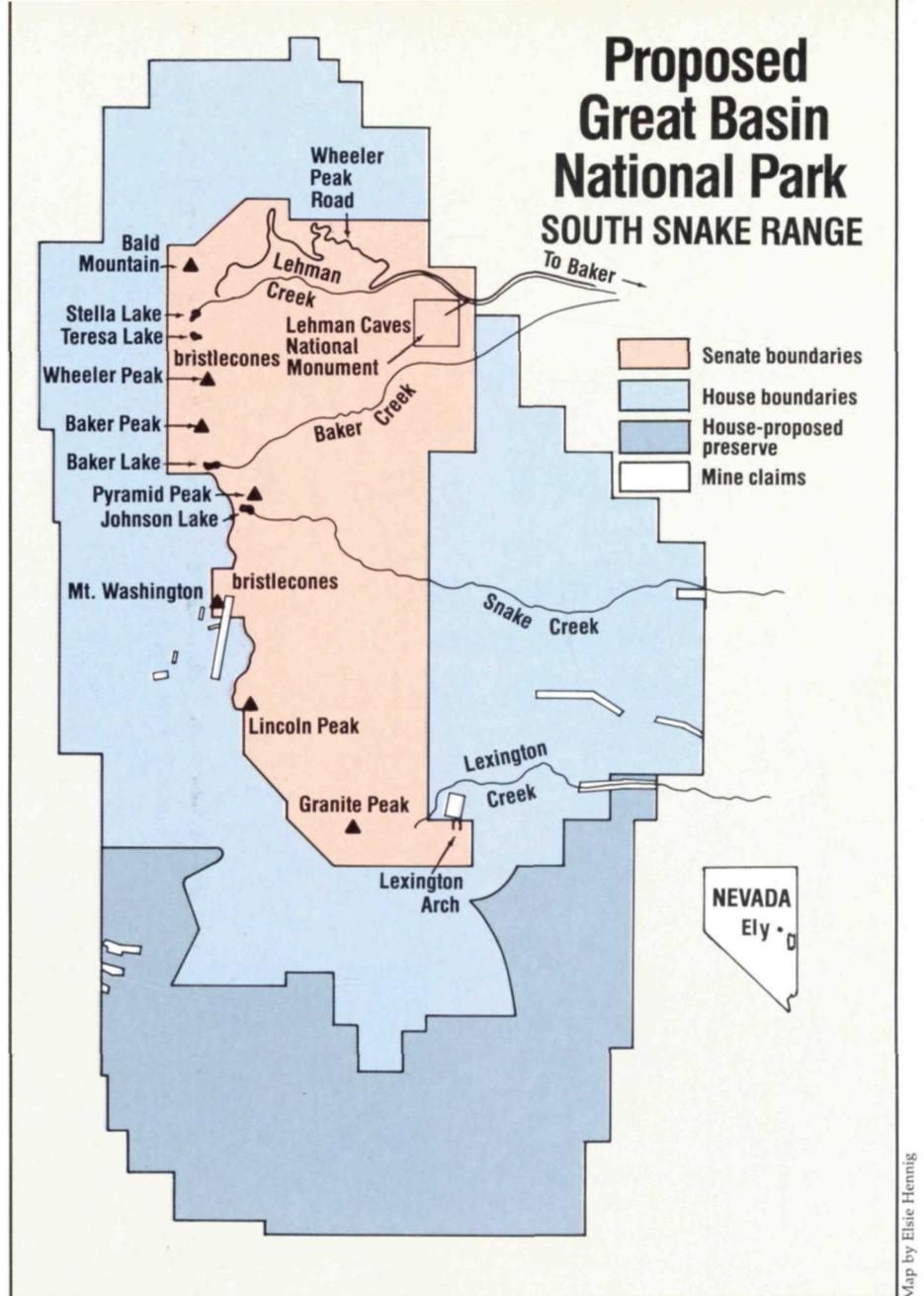
Michele Strutin is senior editor of National Parks magazine.

Time is running out for the 99th Congress to establish Great Basin National Park. The House and Senate must work out a compromise. Help them by asking your senators and representative to support creation of a 174,000-acre park.

"has more variety of outstanding scenery than any existing national park."

In 1960, Nevada senators Alan Bible and Howard Cannon introduced a park bill. That 86th Congress took no final action, but Nevadans introduced new bills in the 87th. The Senate passed its bill; the House did not. But Congress designated 28,000 acres as Wheeler Peak Scenic Area.

The park idea came up again in the mid-1960s, powered by the Nevada Foundation for a National



The House has proposed a 174,000-acre national park; the Senate version calls for 44,000 acres. To establish a national park, a compromise must be found by the end of this year, when the 99th Congress will end.

Park, the White Pine Chamber of Commerce, Nevada Governor Grant Sawyer, Lieutenant Governor Paul Laxalt, and two former governors, Charles Russell and Vail Pittman.

President Lyndon Johnson became the third President in succession to publicly favor the park. Both houses of Congress had Great Basin bills. The nation was sold on the idea. The way seemed open.

Unfortunately, half-truths about land restrictions stirred enough chaos to prevent Nevada's senators

from reaching agreement with the state's lone House member.

Interior kept the Great Basin on its list of needed parks. Early in the 1970s, the NPS studied different areas of the region, only to conclude that Wheeler was indeed best.

Although Darwin Lambert is known to most as a long-time conservationist and former NPCA trustee, in Ely, Nevada, he is still remembered as the Ely newspaper editor who initiated action for a Great Basin National Park.

GHOST *Stories*

*A lonely Army sentry stands eternal guard duty.
A phantom cook rattles her pots and pans.
The Park Service says it's not true.
We say, "Happy Halloween."*

By James Carman

Photographs by Michael Wilson

In 1871, a young cavalry officer named Lieutenant James Nicholas Allison was riding alone in the hills east of Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Allison had become separated from a group of officers while on a wolf hunt. Unable to locate the others, he decided to drop down off the ridge, pick up the Oregon Trail, and follow it back to the fort.

Suddenly, he spotted another rider, moving rapidly along the trail below him. He nudged his horse into a trot to intersect the rider. As he drew closer to the figure, he realized it was a young woman, dressed in an old-fashioned green riding habit.

This concerned Allison because the area was too dangerous for a woman to ride by herself. He spurred his horse in pursuit, seeking to escort her back to the fort.

But as he drew beside her, the woman whipped her horse sharply on its flank. The horse shot past Allison and over a small rise. Allison gave chase. Suddenly, he reined his animal to an abrupt halt. The woman was nowhere to be seen. The plains stretched toward



the Black Hills, and as far as Allison could see, nothing moved on that vast, empty expanse.

Shaken, he returned to the fort. After telling some veteran troops of the mysterious rider, he was told he had encountered the Laramie Ghost; his was just one of several eyewitness accounts of the "woman in green." It is said that in the mid-nineteenth century, the Laramie

Ghost had been the daughter of an officer at the fort. One day she ventured out onto the plains alone, ignoring her father's warnings. She was never seen alive again.

Every seven years, though, people at Fort Laramie see the figure that Allison described. Sometimes she is found inside the fort, riding like the wind through the parade grounds; other times she is seen in the hills. But, when approached, she always vanishes.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site is not the only national park area with a ghost; but the Park Service does not promote the idea of ghosts in the parks. Some think, however, that the Park Service may do their job too well. The historic forts, battlefields, and buildings—preserved just as they were when

Moonlit nights and deserted buildings set an eerie scene at Fort McHenry (left). Rae Koch (right), site manager of the Old Stone House in Washington, D.C., senses that the strength of the eight spirits who inhabit the city's oldest dwelling are fading with time.





people lived in them—may attract the spirits of their former occupants. And visitors may find themselves so caught up in a place's past that they start seeing these historical "presences."

Certainly people have had such experiences at Fort McHenry in Baltimore. On cold, damp days, when the mist creeps in off the harbor like an icy hand and closes in around the fort's bastions, the concrete towers of the nearby city disappear, and it is not hard to slip back in time to September 13, 1814, when British men-of-war pounded the fort with their guns.

One can feel a cold dread, just as Lieutenant Levi Claggett must have felt when he heard gun shells whiz past his head as he manned Bastion Three on that cool autumn night. One of those shells killed Claggett, but some believe that Claggett's spirit remains.

Visitors have sighted a pale uniformed figure standing on the bastion; resident park rangers have also

seen him; and so has a former site superintendent. In 1974, Secret Service agents spotted a uniformed man on a porch of McHenry when they checked the fort prior to a visit by President Gerald R. Ford—after they had verified the fort was clear of people and had sealed it.

The Treasury men might have seen Claggett, or McHenry's other resident spirit, the ghost of young John Drew. The 28-year-old Drew, assigned to guard the outer battery of the fort on the night of November 14, 1880, was discovered in the morning asleep at his post.

Drew was arrested and ordered to clean out a cell for himself in the guard house. The miserable private, his army career in ruins, managed to slip a musket into his cell. Moments after locking Drew up, the guards were startled by the sound of a musket shot. Hurriedly unlocking the cell door, they found a gruesome sight. Drew had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and had worked the trigger with his toe.

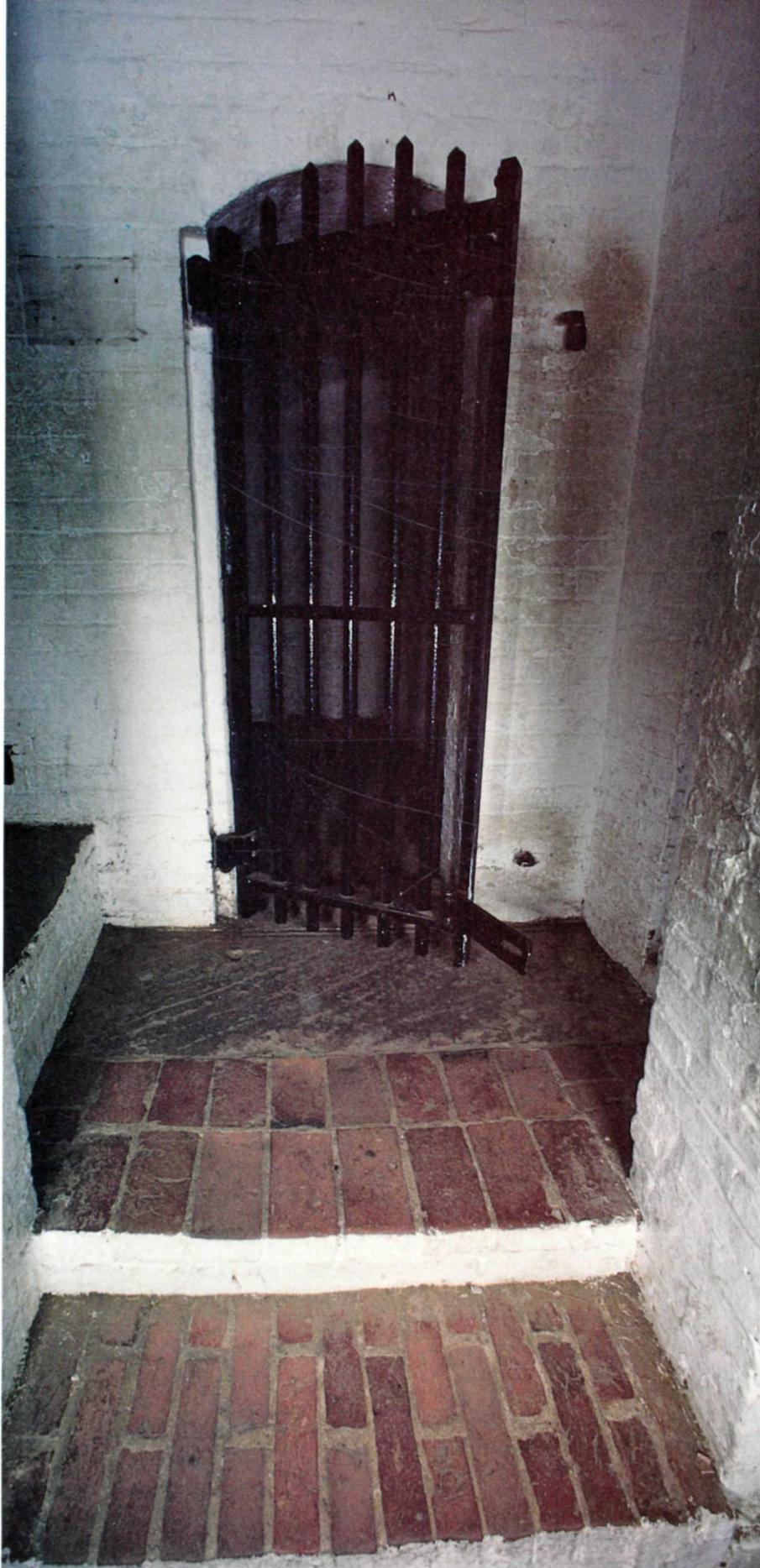
Today, standing in that cell, one

can still feel a peculiar chill that others have noticed. Venture outdoors to the outer battery, and the figure might appear—as it has to others—wearing a long greatcoat and a tall military cap: the remorseful spirit of John Drew, standing eternal guard duty at his post.

Details of Fort McHenry's ghosts were uncovered by the fort's own staff. After receiving many reports of ghost sightings from visitors and observing strange phenomena themselves, park historians investigated the fort's past to uncover evidence of unnatural deaths. This ghost research turned up previously unknown facts about the fort's history, such as the story of John Drew's suicide.

For a while in the late 1970s, the

Sometimes it is just a play of light, an unknown sound—and, suddenly, we know we are not alone. Shadows pivot in the dining room of the Old Stone House (above). Who knows what really happened in John Drew's cold, dank cell (right) at Fort McHenry?



park staff incorporated the ghost stories into their interpretive program by giving candlelight tours. The tours became so popular that the staff began to feel that people were only interested in the ghost stories, not in the historical information the rangers framed around the spirit tales.

When the Park Service received an inquiry about the ghosts from the television show, *That's Incredible*, they decided things had gone too far. As Acting Supervisory Park Ranger Paul Plamann puts it, "We were afraid we might start being called the Haunted Fort."

Interestingly, as soon as the tours stopped, the ghost sightings ceased. The Fort McHenry park staff have not received any reports of ghosts in years, and they prefer to keep it that way.

As Chief of Visitor Services Terry DiMattio says, "It's not helpful to the parks when these stories surface, because they divert our attention from our primary function—that of interpreting history based on facts. As far as we know, these stories are just myths."

Similar problems forced officials at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park to stop scheduling ghost tours. According to Shirley Dougherty, who started the Harpers Ferry tours as a park volunteer and now continues them as a private business, "What started out as fun just got out of hand."

Donald Campbell, superintendent of Harpers Ferry, says, "We do not lend any credence to the stories. None of our park staff will discuss them." Yet, there are people who claim to have seen ghosts at Harpers Ferry. One of the most popular stories from the ghost tour happened in 1974.

During that year, visitors, townspeople, and some of the park staff saw a bearded man wandering about the historic parts of the town. Dressed in nineteenth-century clothing, the stranger looked exactly like existing pictures of John Brown. Many assumed he was an actor, hired to provide color to the scene. People asked him to pose for photographs—but the developed nega-

tives showed a blank spot where the man had stood.

Visitors to Gettysburg National Military Park report a similar occurrence. In the rocky maze of Devil's Den, passersby have sighted a figure dressed in Confederate grey. Thrilled, visitors wave to him from their cars.

But the brooding figure ignores the salutations, often just staring at the people as though looking through them. A few have persuaded him to pose for photographs. Again, this leads to disappointment—the soldier's image is missing from the finished prints.

People have seen flashes and eerie campfires on the battlefield in Gettysburg and heard drums at night, according to Laurie Coughlan, the assistant chief of interpretation at the military park. "There's no problem with the rangers discussing these local traditions," says Coughlan, "or listening to people who have seen spirits." The park staff is more careful, however, concerning twentieth-century ghosts.

"There have been unexplained noises in the Eisenhower home," Coughlan relates. "Park staff have heard footsteps in the upper hall."

When the noises are investigated, the house is found to be empty. Because the Eisenhowers have living relatives, the park staff refuses to speculate on the origin of these noises. A few years ago a psychic investigating rumors of ghosts at the farm says she felt the presence of Mrs. Elvira Doud, the mother of Mamie Eisenhower.

Martin Van Buren Historic Site, in Kinderhook, New York, also has a history of ghosts, both literary and historical. Before Van Buren owned it, the house belonged to Peter Van Ness, a well-known lawyer and protege of Aaron Burr. In 1800, when a young man named Washington Irving was staying at the estate while tutoring the Van Ness children, there were local tales of a fabulous gold treasure buried in the apple orchard and guarded by a hideous headless apparition. Some evidence suggests that Irving based

the headless horseman of *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* on this tale, although historians hotly deny the claim.

Another ghost dates from 1841, when Van Buren purchased the house. He had a cook known as Aunt Sally, and it is said that on certain mornings the aroma of her apple fritters once again fills the kitchen. Other cooks, who perhaps do not meet Aunt Sally's standards, have faced rattling pots and pans that sometimes fly off the walls.

*Often it is children
who spot the spirits.
"Children are innocent.
Their minds are open,"
Koch explains.*

Park ghosts have not been consigned just to historical buildings. Ron Wrye, now superintendent at Acadia National Park, was once assistant superintendent at Yellowstone National Park, where his family had some ghostly experiences.

"We lived in a three-story stone house near the Horace Albright Center," Wrye relates. "My wife and daughter told me about footsteps they heard whenever I was out of the park." When Wrye returned, the noises ceased. His family was not frightened by the steps; they viewed the presence as a protector.

When Wrye was transferred to Acadia, his superintendent at Yellowstone filled out a travel authorization for his ghost as well. "We don't know if the ghost arrived here with us," Wrye says. "We haven't seen any sign of him."

The Old Stone House, the oldest dwelling in Washington, D.C., has eight ghosts, according to Rae Koch, the site manager. Only one of them, the ghost of a man on the third floor, emanates an evil presence. The others vary in mood, Koch says. "One is happy, and one

is real sad. But I don't feel them like I used to. Their energy is fading."

Often it is children who spot the spirits. "Children are innocent. Their minds are open," Koch explains. "One day I was in my office, and I heard a tiny voice say, 'Mommy, look at that lady standing next to the fireplace.' Well, my ears pricked up and I rushed out. I think I caught a glimpse of the ghost before she vanished."

Even though ghosts have been seen and heard repeatedly in the parks, many in the Park Service remain skeptical. Their explanations are often similar to this one from Park Ranger John Hannan at the Lincoln Memorial:

"We had a couple of strange experiences here a few years back . . . doors that were locked would turn up unlocked. The mercury vapor lamps underneath the memorial would be turned on before a tour and then be off when the people got down there. But then a certain ranger transferred to a different area and the 'hauntings' stopped."

Lieutenant Allison was sure he saw a woman on horseback wearing a green riding habit, and today's visitors may want to find their own ghosts in the parks. They might try Independence National Historical Park, where people have sighted the pale presences of the Declaration of Independence signers.

Or, they could visit other national battlefields and forts—almost all of these park areas have some spooky tale connected with their past. But intrepid "ghostbusters" should beware! Those who look too hard may find something they do not expect or want.

For, if they journey to the ruined Spanish missions at Pecos National Monument, they may spot the apparition of a Franciscan friar killed by Indians in 1680. According to legend, the friar appears only to those who are about to join him in the spirit world.

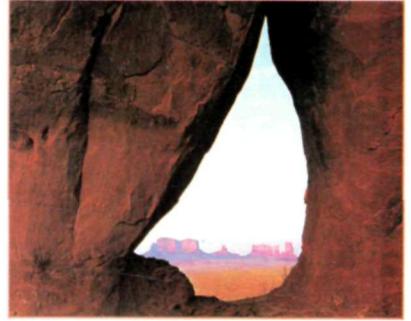
James Carman last wrote about the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Museum in the March/April 1986 issue of National Parks.

NATURE'S AMERICA

DAVID MUENCH

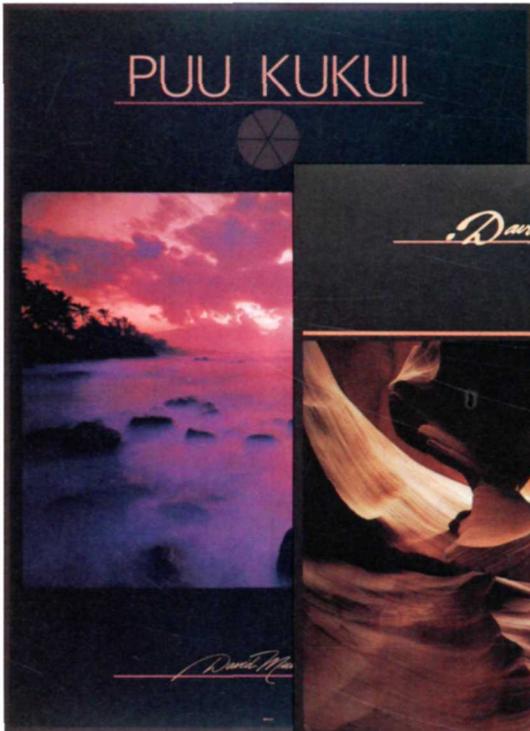
"America's greatest
landscape photographer."
PHOTO MAGAZINE

DAVID MUENCH

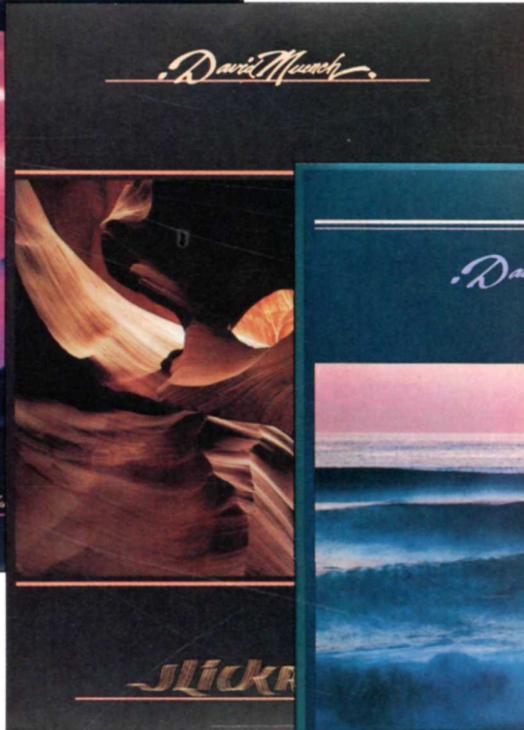


NATURE'S AMERICA

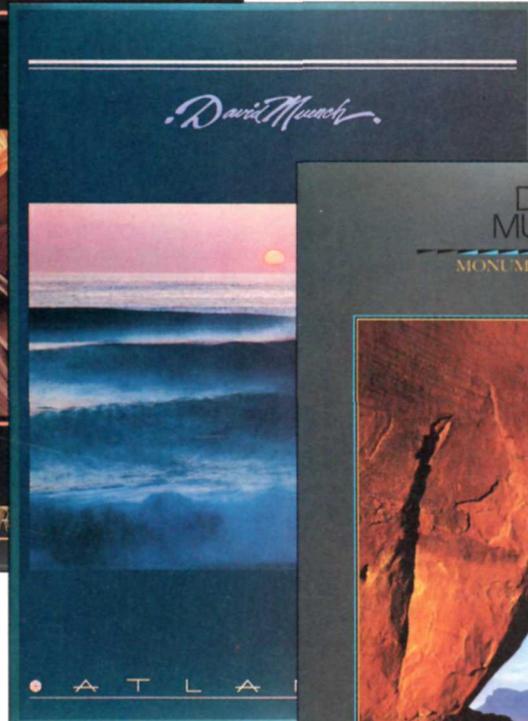
156 PAGES / FULL COLOR / HARDCOVER



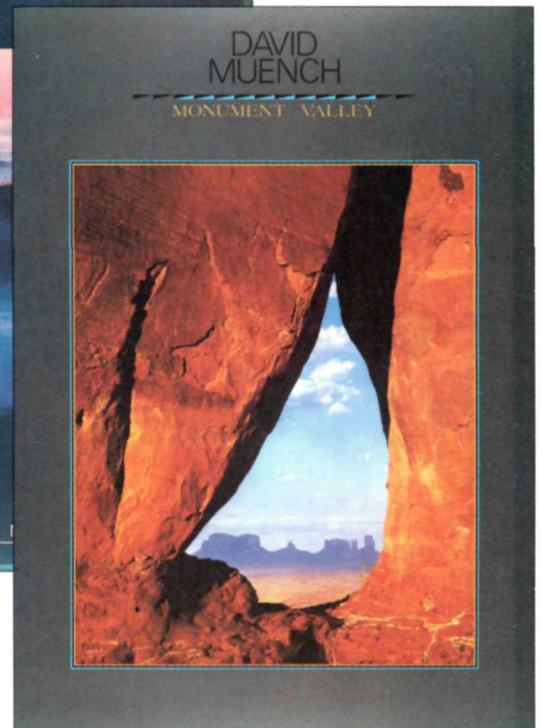
PUU KUKUI (Hawaii)



SLICKROCK



ATLANTIC



MONUMENT VALLEY



COLUMBINE

Order now these special Gallery posters and book from NPCA and Arpel Graphics. Just match the item with the order coupon below. Mail to NPCA with your payment.

National Parks and Conservation Association Member Services

1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

Please send me the quantities I have specified of the products and publications listed below:

Cat. No.	Quantity Ordered	Name of Product	Product Description	Size	Price	Total
		Nature's America	Hardcover Book	12" x 12"	\$40.00	
		Puu Kukui	Gallery Poster	26" x 36"	\$22.00	
		Slickrock	Gallery Poster	26" x 36"	\$22.00	
		Atlantic	Gallery Poster	26" x 36"	\$22.00	
		Monument Valley	Gallery Poster	26" x 36"	\$22.00	
		Columbine	Gallery Poster	24" x 36"	\$22.00	

TOTAL ORDER _____

Name _____

I enclose \$ _____

Address _____

D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please include \$5.00 for postage and handling per order.

Images

Mike Wilson

by Marjorie Corbett

Mike Wilson has never seen a ghost, but his camera lens more than makes up for that. With strobe lights, time exposures, and a little imagination, he has been able to create many kinds of special effects. Here's how he does it.

What techniques do you use to get special effects?

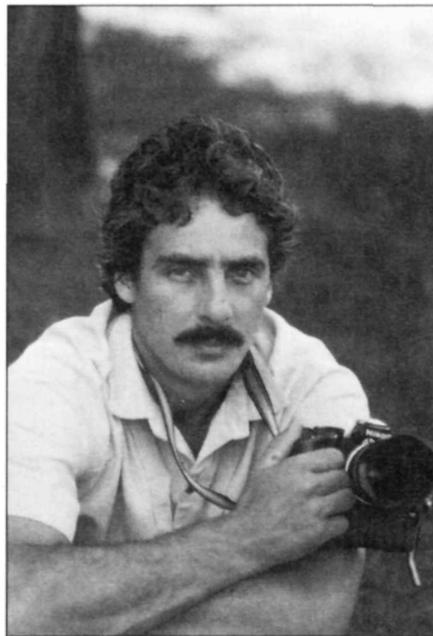
Mostly, I've been working with double exposures and slide sandwiches. Double exposures are great for creating the unexpected or an image in your mind that doesn't exist in reality. For example, if I wanted to add a full moon to a landscape photograph, I'd check the calendar and shoot full moon photos to be stored in the fridge for future use.

I load the film so that the first notches line up exactly with the first sprockets on the spindle. Next, I advance the film seven times to avoid light leaks. You have to remember when the frames start on the counter. When the need arises, you've got your moon shots on hand. Just be sure to reload the exact same way you loaded originally. Taking notes helps.

Moon shots must be shot fairly fast because the rising moon is a moving target. With Kodachrome 64 film, I'd shoot at 1/250th of a second at f8, and take a number of exposures for good measure. For an orange moon, expose a little longer, say 1/15th of a second because the light is not as bright.

What is a slide sandwich?

You create a sandwich by cutting two—maybe three—slides out of their mounts and remounting them in one frame. An internegative is made and, from that, a new slide or print. This process is difficult because you rarely have two slides that fit together unless you've planned carefully.



Susan Cahill

"It was an eerie, empty place. As I explored the grounds, I got the sense of a presence."

Tell me how you set up the special effects for the "ghost" photos you did for National Parks.

At Fort McHenry I arranged to shoot at night. I got there around midnight and the place was completely different from how it had seemed during the day. It was an eerie, empty place. I explored for a while to get some ideas, and while I did, I got the sense of a presence. I took a lot of long exposure shots at the Fort.

For the "ghost" shots at the Old Stone House, the interpreter—who was dressed in colonial costume—held a lit candle behind a piece of black paper. I kept the shutter of my camera open while she moved on the stairway and then stopped to hold a position. The black paper was removed, and I ended up with a blurred figure with the face lit by the candle.

Do special effects require special equipment?

I use a totally manual Nikon 35mm

camera because I don't trust auto-matics—batteries can go dead. I do use a motor drive sometimes because an image can flash by in an instant, and you have to be ready. A 15mm lens is good for interior and exterior shots and I generally use either Kodachrome or Ektachrome film at very slow speeds. I use a telephoto lens for closeups. It helps diffuse bright light and compresses the background so the subject is distinct. A long telephoto, say a 300mm or 500mm lens, is best. I also use a strobe, which, by the way, mysteriously broke when I was taking some "ghost" shots. Very spooky.

Do you have any favorite tricks that produce special effects?

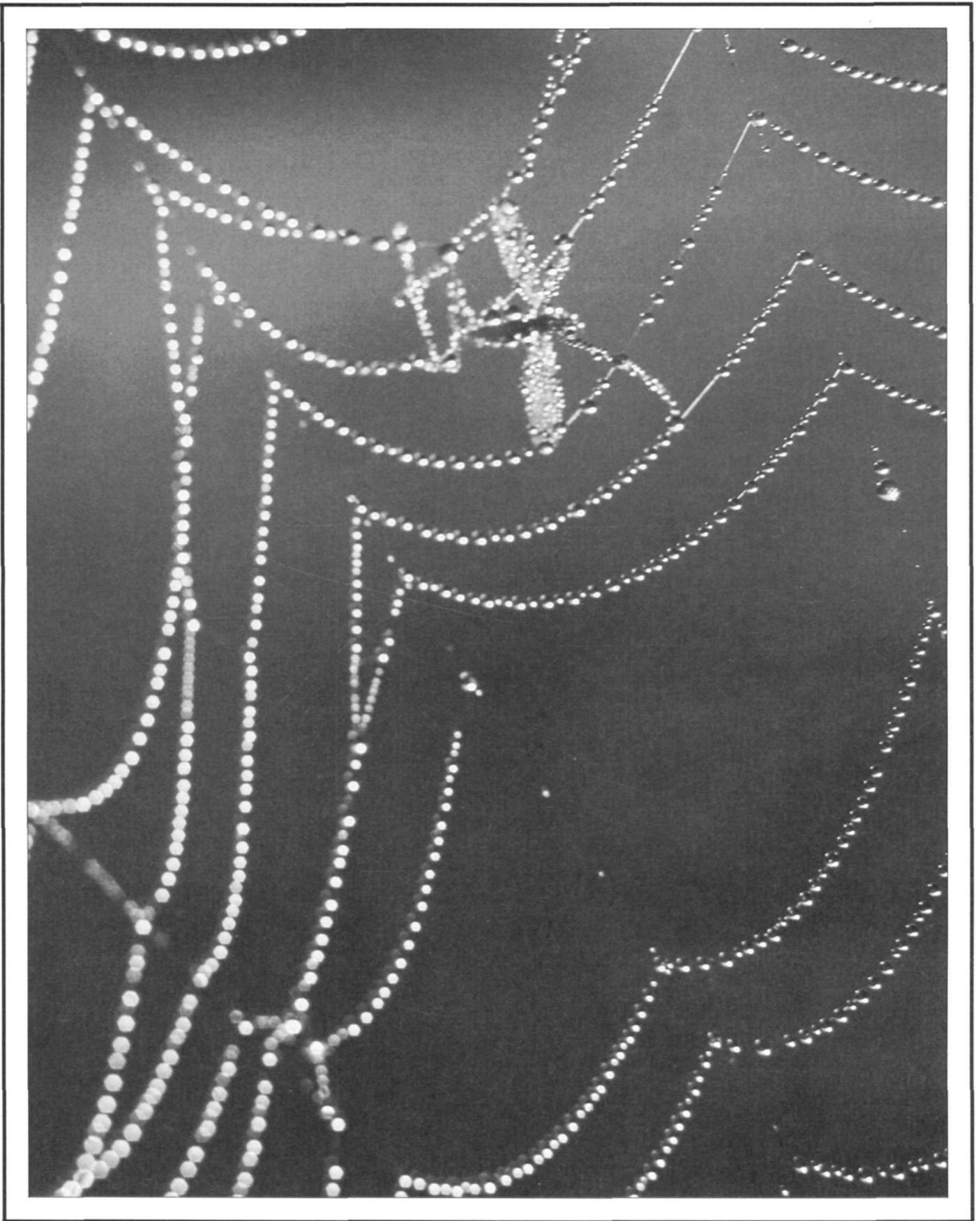
There is one that is fun to try—making star trails. What you are really shooting is a portrait of the movement of the earth as it revolves, but what you see are circles of starlight.

First, you have to get out in the country where there are no city lights. Find an object you would like to include for reference in the foreground—a statue or tree works well. Then find the North Star, and position your camera so the star is just behind the foreground object. Use high-speed Ektachrome film and expose for several hours, using a tripod of course. In the photo, the star will appear fixed with the other stars trailing in a circle around it.

There is some controversy about special effects in nature photography—some people feel it is not quite right.

I like to think of myself as an artist, creating an image, not just documenting what is there. I make my camera reflect what my mind wants to see. A camera is like a little magical box; you can do whatever you want. Lighting is the most important aspect of photography. If you take a picture of the Grand Canyon at midday, the photo will look flat. However, if you take the same shot at sunset, you'll capture the beautiful hues from the filtered sunlight. It is a natural special effect.

Marjorie Corbett is a regular contributor to National Parks.



Spider's web glistens with dew; Photo by Michael Wilson

Members Corner

Member Photo Service

The National Parks and Conservation Association is pleased to offer to all members the opportunity to join its Film Club program. For one low price of \$5.00, club benefits include 24-hour lab processing, computerized color control and corrections, Kodak paper and materials, discount prices, convenient mail-in service, and a replacement roll of Kodak film with each order. The Film Club is easy to use and you may use your VISA or Mastercard for payment. Gift memberships are also available. For an application and more information about NPCA's Film Club, write to Membership Services.

New NPCA Merchandise

Two new items have been added to NPCA's quality merchandise collection:

- The NPCA totebag is great for books and it's all nylon, which makes it strong and easy to clean;
- The blue windbreaker is light as a feather—you won't even know you're wearing it—and it offers protection against wind and rain. It comes with a hood and its own zipper pouch.

Both of these items make perfect back-to-school gifts. See the complete list of NPCA merchandise available on page 35.

Combined Federal Campaign

NPCA is in! A recent U.S. District Court decision has ruled that "advocacy charities" like NPCA may not be excluded from the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). The Combined Federal Campaign totals approximately 400 regional campaigns, and offers federal employees the opportunity to have money taken directly out of their paychecks and given to the charity of their choice.

Last year, NPCA participated in 70 campaigns and, this year, is eligible to participate in those again.

Please spread the word to family and friends who are federal employees so that they can make contributions to NPCA through their Combined Federal Campaign.

Great Basin Update

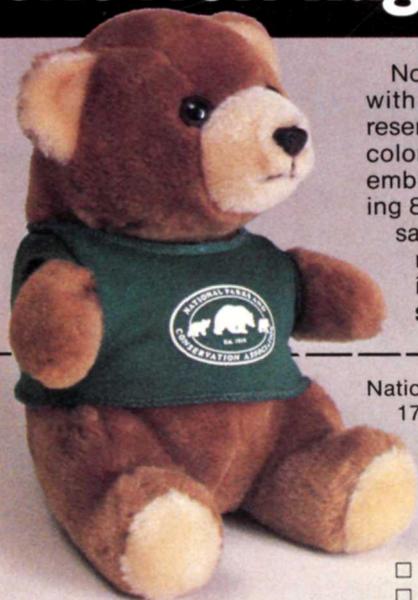
With the support of NPCA's members, the movement to preserve Wheeler Peak as a national park has intensified. The letters sent to Senator Laxalt favoring establishment of a National Park have made a difference.

We would like to thank our many members whose contributions are being utilized in this campaign to save this unique portion of our national heritage.

NPCA Annual Dinner

NPCA's seventh annual dinner will be held on Thursday, November 20, 1986, at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C. We hope many of you will be able to join us for this gala event. There will be cocktails and a silent auction prior to dinner, and music will be provided.

CAUTION-Huggable Grizzly!



Not just another Teddy. You'll fall in love with NPCA's new huggable bear that resembles America's grizzly in shape and coloring. Comes dressed in a pullover emblazoned with the NPCA logo. Standing 8" high, this plush animal is made of safe, non-flammable synthetic material. Great for collecting and gift giving. **Only \$15.95 each including shipping and handling.**

National Parks and Conservation Association
1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009-9962

Please send me _____ NPCA bears at \$15.95 each. I understand shipping and handling is included.

- I enclose \$ _____
 Charge my VISA MasterCard

Name _____

Account No. _____

Address _____

Interbank No. _____ Exp. Date _____

City _____

Signature _____

State _____ Zip _____

D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

B-1

If You Prefer Solitude . . .

From time to time, on a very limited and very selective basis, NPCA exchanges membership lists with other nonprofit conservation organizations whose goals and programs might interest you.

In this way, we substantially reduce the cost of inviting other interested people to join and strengthen NPCA.

However, if you prefer *not* to receive these mailings from other conservation organizations, please tell us. We'll simply remove your name from the file of those names we exchange.

Just attach a current label from NATIONAL PARKS Magazine in the space below, or copy the label exactly, including the identification number.

Then clip and mail this notice to NPCA Membership, National Parks and Conservation Association, 1701 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009-9962.

MEMBER NO. _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Some things old, some things new, and something blue—FROM THE NPCA MERCHANDISE COLLECTION

NPCA brings together favorite items from past collections and new merchandise that you'll want for yourself and be proud to give.

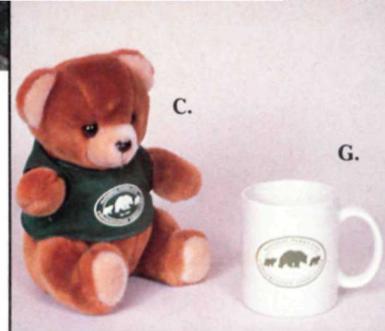
A. Carry-along protection from the wind with NPCA's popover pouch jacket. U.S. made of 100% Nylon Ripstop. Has drawstring hood and bottom, elastic cuffs. Folds into zipper pouch pocket. Royal blue with white NPCA logo, 6 oz. **\$19.95.** Sizes S, M, L, XL.

B. In town or out in the parks, NPCA's 13" x 11½" x 3" tote bag carries all your gear. Folds into a handy 6" x 4" carrying pouch. Made of 70 Denier Coated Nylon. White with large green NPCA logo—**\$4.95.**

C. You'll love NPCA's huggable bear that resembles America's grizzly in shape and coloring. Dressed in a pullover emblazoned with the NPCA logo. Plush, 8" high animal is made of safe, non-flammable synthetic material—**\$15.95.**

D. Polo shirt, U.S. made, green with white NPCA emblem—**\$16.95.** **D-1.** Polo shirt, white with green NPCA emblem—**\$16.95.** Cotton/polyester knit. Order men's sizes MS (34-36), MM (38-40), ML (42-44), MXL (46); women's sizes WS (6-8), WM (10-12), WL (14-16).

E. T-Shirt, U.S. made, machine washable, cotton/polyester, white w/ permanently silk-screened kelly green NPCA logo—**\$5.95.** **E-1.** T-Shirt, kelly green with white logo—**\$5.95.** Sizes: S, M, L, XL.



F. Full-color Parks poster by famed New Yorker cover artist. Ready to frame—**\$4.95.**

G. Handsome, dishwasher-safe stoneware coffee mug. Green NPCA logo fired on soft tan mug. Individually packed—**\$5.50.**

H. Show you're on the NPCA team. Baseball-style cap with NPCA logo in kelly green on white front with matching green bill and mesh. One size fits all—**\$4.95.**

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

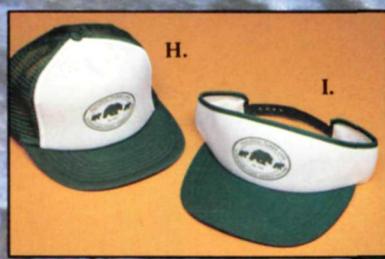
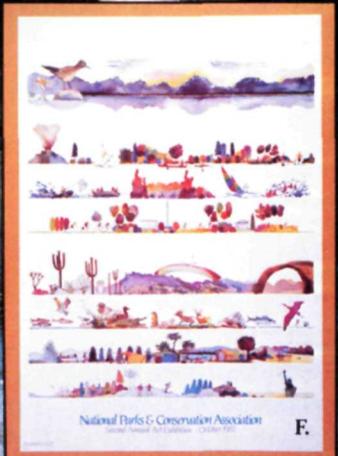
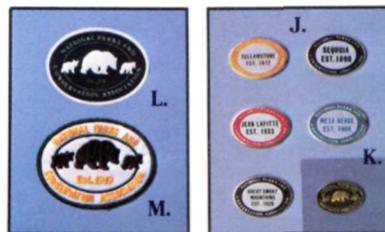
J. Metal litho full-color pins (9 different parks emblems & NPCA emblem), All 10—**\$7.50.**

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

L. NPCA decal—.50 each.

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

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



National Parks and Conservation Association Member Services

1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009-9962

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

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

Free poster with all orders over \$25.00!

Total Order \$ _____

Name _____ I enclose \$ _____
 Address _____ Charge my VISA MASTERCARD
 City _____ Account No. _____
 State _____ Zip _____ Interbank No. _____ Exp. Date _____
 Signature _____

D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

Announcing The Collector's Set of

CHAMPION BIG TREE GLASSWARE

Richly detailed drawings of National Champion Big Trees by Rudy Wendelin, artist of Smokey Bear, intricately etched into sturdy sport mugs and glasses.

**DISTINCTIVE FIRST ISSUE
AVAILABLE ONLY BY RESERVATION
FROM THE
AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION**



For countless years, this nation's Big Trees have provided a living link with our past, inspiring each generation with their size, their beauty, their strength.

Now, the American Forestry Association has created an extraordinary series of glasses and sport mugs. The regal splendor of six of America's Champion Big Trees is captured on sparkling glass, multi-depth etched to mirror these awe-inspiring living wonders.

The American Forestry Association has chosen six of the Big Trees' most striking specimens to present to you during this special offer. Featured in this collector's set are: the "Wye Oak" White Oak; the Weeping Willow; the "General Sherman" Giant Sequoia; the Ponderosa Pine; the "Louis Vieux" American Elm; and the Longleaf Pine.

These new and original works of art have been created for the American Forestry Association by Rudy Wendelin, one of the world's most talented outdoor artists by whose hands Smokey Bear and AFA's own Spunky Squirrel were created. Mr. Wendelin has realistically captured each subtle nuance of these Champion trees. The fine drawings are then multi-depth etched, to highlight the details of each amazing specimen, into stylish 12-ounce sparkling glasses and hefty 19-ounce all purpose mugs. The result is glassware that will bring lasting pleasure to tree lovers, Big Tree hunters, collectors of outdoor art — anyone who appreciates our nation's natural heritage.

And if you act now, you can have the

collector's set of Champion Big Tree Glassware at an attractive investment. But, please note: these sets are an important first edition of a limited issue, so apply early to ensure your reservation.

We offer you a number of attractive options to best suit your needs. The Glassware will be issued at the affordable price of \$6.95 per glass, \$8.95 per mug. As a subscriber, you will receive a new glass or mug each month for six months. We will, however, charge you for only one piece at a time. When you include your credit card number, we will simply charge your account each month, thus ensuring your uninterrupted receipt of this exciting Glassware. If you choose, we will invoice you each month and upon receiving your current payment, forward the next glass

or mug in your official set. Or you can order the entire set of six glasses in a **single shipment** for only \$34.95; the entire set of six mugs is available for \$44.95.

Included in your first shipment will be a Certificate of Authenticity proclaiming your purchase as the official first edition Big Tree Glassware — available only from the American Forestry Association. *And if you're not completely satisfied with your Glassware, just return it to the American Forestry Association for a full refund.*

Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery. Reservations are accepted in strict sequence of receipt; to ensure your reservation of the Champion Big Tree Glassware, apply today. Simply complete the application. For your convenience on credit card orders, call **TOLL FREE, 1-800-368-5748.**

RESERVATION APPLICATION



The American Forestry Association c/o Champion Big Tree Glassware
1319 18th St. NW, Dept. N96, Washington, DC 20036

Please enter my reservation for the collector's set of Champion Big Tree Glassware. I would like to receive:

- New Big Tree 12 ounce glass(es) each month for 6 months at \$6.95 plus \$2.00 postage per glass. \$ _____
 New Big Tree 19 ounce mug(s) each month for 6 months at \$8.95 plus \$2.50 postage per mug. \$ _____
 Complete set(s) of 6 Big Tree glasses at \$34.95 plus \$3.50 postage per set. \$ _____
 Complete set(s) of 6 Big Tree mugs at \$44.95 plus \$5.50 postage per set. \$ _____

NAME _____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

DAYTIME PHONE (necessary to fill your order) _____

Please respond promptly to ensure your reservation.

Postage \$ _____
TOTAL \$ _____

Enclosed is my check, payable to the American Forestry Association.

Please charge my Visa Mastercard

Card No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

NPCA Report

Senate Hears Two Bills On Entrance Fee Hikes

Currently, the Senate is considering two bills concerning entrance fees for the national parks. The Administration's bill (S. 2204), introduced by Senator James McClure (R-Idaho), uses park entrance fees to compensate for cuts in the NPS budget and to make some park programs self-sufficient.

At June 12 subcommittee hearings on S. 2204, NPCA President Paul Pritchard repeated NPCA's firm stand that the National Park System should be maintained with appropriated general treasury funds, not entrance fees. The Administration's measure is also at odds with NPCA policy in that it sets no ceiling on fee increases for future years.

The Administration's bill allocates only \$14.2 million of the projected \$73.8 million raised by fee hikes for projects beyond basic park operations. The only bit of good news is that urban recreation areas would be kept free to the public.

In addition, control of the distribution of funds would be shifted by Congress to the Secretary of the Interior. Bill Lienesch, NPCA director of federal activities, has predicted that Congress is unlikely to go along with this aspect of the bill.

In contrast, NPCA supports Senator David Durenberger's (R-Minn.) bill (S. 2130) because it channels fees back into park resources—but not with a view to making the parks self-sufficient. "Most important," said Pritchard, "there would be no question about the use of fees. The Interior Secretary would have to prepare guidelines based on strict congressional requirements designed to augment underfunded park resource programs."

This legislation dovetails with other NPCA policies in the following ways:

- Fee hikes would not be excessive. For example, the Golden Eagle Passport, now \$10, would be increased to \$25, not \$40 as proposed in the Ad-



NPS/Jeff Henry

Two New Geysers Discovered at Yellowstone

On April 6, 1986, NPS research geologist Roderick Hutchinson noticed two new geysers erupting in the Biscuit Basin thermal area in Yellowstone National Park, two miles from Old Faithful. "Fantail," the more impressive of the two geysers, spouts to a height of 50 feet approximately every nine hours. The other geyser, named "Ouzel," rises to a height of six feet.

Hutchinson hypothesizes that earthquake activity last autumn rearranged the hot water "plumbing

system" that feeds the Biscuit Basin area. Historically, earthquakes have been responsible for altering thermal activity in Yellowstone.

"The appearance of a geyser of this magnitude is a rare event," says Hutchinson. "Fantail and Ouzel's appearance is just another example of the changeable nature of Yellowstone's thermal basins. They might disappear within a few weeks or last for years. But, as surely as these two geysers appeared, they will someday disappear."

ministration's bill. No park entrance fees could exceed \$5.

- There would be one fee-free day a month, and free entry to the parks for educational and research purposes. The fee structure would be flexible; for example, visitors who pay \$7.80 for a roundtrip boat ride to Georgia's Cumberland Island National Seashore might not have to pay an added fee to enter the park.

- The bill calls for mandatory staffing and training standards, as well as an NPS resources training center.

- A fund of \$12 million would be set aside to correct the 100 most critical preservation problems, as determined by the Interior Secretary, while another \$12 million would be committed to research and monitoring of park needs.

While cataloguing national park

resource management plans as part of the National Park System Plan, NPCA identified 3,900 projects—\$434 million worth—in need of more funds. These range from historic-building projects to a water-resources plan at Grand Teton National Park and a study of uncontrolled algae growth that is threatening the formations in Lehman Caves National Monument.

Durenberger's bill also calls for more uniform data collection methods in the parks. NPCA would like to see this provision extended to include collaboration on common park problems. For example, of the 211 park areas NPCA has surveyed, nine share an interest in bighorn sheep reintroduction, and 25 parks report problems with the Russian thistle plant (tumbleweed), an exotic.

IMPORTANT WINDOW WARNING



5" x 6" red • black • white
\$1.50 5 FOR \$5.00

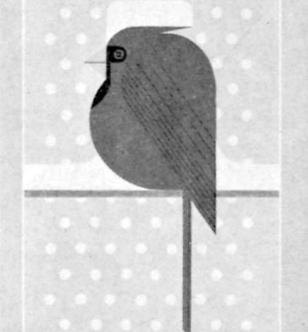
**FREE
PET LOVERS
CATALOG
800-251-7357**



Pet Stuff • Box 427 • Dept. NP9
Bradley Beach • NJ • 07720

BIRD WATCHER'S DIGEST

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER



For a gift that is thoughtfully perfect for bird watching friends (or for yourself), consider a year's subscription to *Bird Watcher's Digest*. Sparkling fact-filled articles on attracting and feeding birds, identification, bird behavior, and unusual birding adventures. Also humor, art, poetry, birding tips. One may subscribe for one year (six issues) by sending \$15 to BWD, Box 110, Dept. AS1, Marietta, OH 45750. (U.S. funds only, please.) Visa/MasterCard may call 1-800-421-9764. Weekdays 8-5 P.M.

Canyon Air Crash Prompts Stricter Flight Rules

The June 18 midair collision over Grand Canyon that killed 26 people brought national attention to what was already a complicated and politically charged problem—heavy aircraft traffic over the Canyon.

"It's reasonable to expect that this tragedy will expedite a solution," says Russell D. Butcher, NPCA's Southwest/California representative, of the airplane-helicopter collision.

Earlier this summer, park officials had begun working on alternative plans for reducing the intrusive and constant noise from helicopter and small plane tours of the Canyon. The crash, between an airplane and a helicopter, has prompted the Park Service and the Federal Aviation Administration to consider more

stringent regulations for the Grand Canyon aircraft management plan. These regulations may become a model for other NPS units.

"Ironically and tragically," says Butcher, "Grand Canyon Airlines [the owners of the airplane] has been a leader in both safety and environmental concerns." In fact, the company uses the relatively quiet twin-engine deHavilland DHC6 Twin Otter because it is quieter than most other small planes.

Some also say that criticism of aircraft noise may have inspired the helicopter pilot to change his flight pattern, rising into the path of the small airplane.

NPCA does not advocate a total ban of aircraft over National Park System units. The association does, however, advocate flight-free times and zones, and minimum altitude restrictions.

Fairbanks Chosen to Head NPCA's New York Chapter

This spring, when NPCA supported a group of New York citizens who asked to found a grassroots chapter in New York State, NPCA committed itself to a state park system, as well as to the National Park System. The newly created New York Parks and Conservation Association (NYPCA) is the first statewide organization devoted to the protection and expansion of parks in New York State.

Jeanette Bamford, former executive director of the Parks Council, was elected as acting chairman of NYPCA. And Jonathan Fairbanks, Jr., was chosen as executive director.

In Jonathan Fairbanks the new chapter has found a director who combines both practical leadership and philosophic vision. Fairbanks has been active in the conservation movement from the beginning of his long and distinguished academic career. As a literature professor at State University of New York, he had created the Wilderness Workshop, his "elastic classroom."

This program, which used wilderness expeditions to teach American literature—the writing of Thoreau, Whitman, and others—became the

model for courses at other universities and the inspiration for the Adirondack Institute at Skidmore College, which Fairbanks founded and directed. He has also worked closely with the State of New York and Xerox Corporation to set up academic and training curricula; and he has raised funds for conservation programs in universities and for environmental groups.

Fairbanks believes that this is a particularly good time to begin grassroots park support in New York. "The time is right for citizen involvement for expansion and enhancement of the parks," he says. "New York has always been a leader. It was the logical place to start."

He hopes that NYPCA "can create a blueprint for others."

Fairbanks sees a major aspect of his role and the task of NYPCA as "seeking special significant areas of New York State that cry out to be preserved." One area that NYPCA will be looking at is the Shawangunks, the spectacular mountains—and a climber's paradise—that surround the Hudson River Valley.

For more information about NYPCA, write Jonathan Fairbanks, NYPCA, Box 1272, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866.

News Update

Park Water Rights Jeopardized. H.R. 4233, a bill

introduced by Representative Michael Strang (R-Colo.) would do away with federal "reserved water rights" in Colorado, requiring federal agencies to obtain access to wilderness streams from the state. The measure would thus overturn a 1985 ruling that the economic needs of a state are secondary to the water needs of the wilderness area. The bill "would set a dangerous precedent, setting the stage for similar treatment of national parks," warned NPCA Rocky Mountain Representative Terri Martin at June 10 hearings.

New Road to Harpers Ferry. The town of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, has done an about-face and agreed to an alternative access road to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The NPS plan is a solution to the traffic bottleneck at the entrance to the 19th-century town, which lies at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.

Interpreters Meeting in September. Members of the Association of Interpretive Naturalists (AIN) will converge on Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, September 21-25. The year's conference will include

workshops on "Pocono Mountain Natural History" and "Colonial Crafts" plus a canoe trip down the Delaware. Contact: Executive Director, AIN, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood, Md. 20855; (301) 948-8844.

Citizen Action for Canyonlands. Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional representative, has issued a call for letters to Utah Governor Norm Bangerter (State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114), urging him to file a lawsuit to have two Utah sites disqualified as choices for the first high-level nuclear waste dump. On May 28, the Department of Energy named sites in Washington, Nevada, and Texas as its top three choices, with Davis Canyon—adjacent to Canyonlands—a runner-up, and nearby Lavender Canyon deemed "suitable."

NPCA Addresses Forum on Park Threats. A conference on "External Development Affecting the National Parks," is planned for September 14-16 at the new Aspen Lodge and Conference Center near Estes Park, Colorado. Sponsored by the University of Colorado's Natural Resources Law Center, the forum will look at legal and jurisdictional issues, and at case studies. T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice-president for conservation policy, will lead one session. Contact: Natural Resources Law Center, Univ. of Colorado School of Law, Campus Box 401, Boulder, Colo. 80309-0401; (303) 492-1286.

Jonathan Fairbanks (below, with daughter Kristin) is the director of NPCA's New York chapter.



Jennifer Davenport

President's Commission Defines Five Major Issues

After months of public hearings and polls, the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO) has shifted. The commission wrapped up its series of 15 nationwide public hearings in late June; and now it turns from information gathering to analysis of the issues that must be tackled.

As a result of the hearings, PCAO developed five major issues for its future work. The commission believes these issues represent public input and are basic to the future of outdoor recreation and resource protection.

PCAO will address the condition of natural resources; future funding for parks and recreation; creation of a new institution to take the lead in providing recreation activities; visitor services in units of the National Park System; and development of an ethic of stewardship for the outdoors.

In a letter to the PCAO commissioners before their June 25-26 meeting in Washington, D.C., NPCA

President Paul Pritchard, who is also one of the senior advisors to the commission, said:

"The issues currently before the commission, particularly the declining condition of our resource base, are ones that are of critical importance to the field of recreation and the nation as a whole. These are among the key issues on which the commission should focus in its final report."

Pritchard added, "the single most important recommendation this commission can make" is the establishment of a trust fund as a successor to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which purchases conservation lands with revenues derived mainly from the off-shore oil leasing program. LWCF expires in 1989.

The commission is now developing recommendations for its final report to the President in December. To receive monthly updates on the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, contact Kathy Sferra, NPCA, 1701 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

House Bill to Streamline Public Land Exchanges

Legislation has been introduced in the House of Representatives that would keep land exchange negotiations among federal agencies from becoming knotted up in the appraisal process. At present, this land-exchange obstacle is the bane of government planners.

The measure, introduced by Representative John Seiberling (D-Ohio), requires the secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to create regulations permitting the arbitration of appraisal disputes.

Previously, agencies had to negotiate the value of property during the exchange process. With this bill, the value of the property will be determined *before* exchange negotiations begin, and the land exchange could then proceed or be called off.

NPCA endorses the bill; but, according to T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice president for conservation pol-

icy, it "does not go far enough in straightening out the legal and administrative entanglements." In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands on June 16, Jarvis said the legislation, as it stood, was a little too simple, that there are stumbling blocks that should be resolved before land exchanges can "take their place in the federal land manager's arsenal of acquisition tools."

A major concern is that the bill ignores the role of the General Services Administration (GSA), even though GSA controls vast amounts of excess federal property. This surplus land is often extremely valuable because it is close to urban areas. Jarvis recommended that Interior and Agriculture be authorized to tap into the GSA pool of excess land for use in exchanges.

Jarvis's other recommendations had emerged from a land exchange seminar organized last spring by NPCA and the Rocky Mountain En-

ergy Company. It brought together state and federal officials, congressional staff members, and representatives of environmental groups.

Among its recommendations:

- Land exchanges should not replace direct purchase of property using Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) appropriations.
- Senior management officials should take the lead in exchanges.
- Land "value" should include public interest considerations as well as dollar amounts.
- To cover administrative costs, an independent exchange account should be set up within the LWCF.
- To streamline the process, Congress should limit oversight of agency land exchange practices to an annual review process, while still approving specific exchanges.
- Teams of expert personnel should be developed to serve more than one district, forest, park, or refuge.
- Public comments should be reflected in the exchange agreement.

GIANT HEAVY DUTY INFLATABLE BOATS

2 MAN \$38
3 MAN \$50
4 MAN \$65

Call Free
Before Midnight For The Next 30 Days

As part of an advertising test, *Dunlap Boat Mfg.* will send any of the above size boats to anyone who reads and responds to this test before the next 30 days. Each Boat Lot No. (Z-26 PVC) is constructed of tough high density fabric (resistant to abrasions, sunlight, salt & oil), electronically welded embossed seams, nylon safety line grommets all around, heavy duty oar locks, 3 separate air chambers for extra safety (4 air chambers in 4-man), self-locking safety valves, bow lifting & towing handle and are recommended for marine, ocean and fresh water recreation, camping, fishing or a family fun boat. Each boat will be accompanied with a **LIFETIME** guarantee that it must perform 100% or it will be replaced free. Add \$7 handling & crating for each boat requested. *Dunlap Boat Mfg.* pays all shipping. If your order is received within the next ten days you will receive **FREE** a combined hand/foot inflator/deflator bellows style pump for each boat requested. Should you wish to return your boat you may do so for a refund. Any letter postmarked after 30 days will be returned. **LIMIT** three (3) boats per address, no exceptions. Send appropriate sum together with your name and address to: Boat Dept. #159-C, *Dunlap Boat Mfg.*, 2940 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90006. Or for fastest service from any part of the country call 1-800-824-9988 for Boat Dept. #159-C (Calif. residents call collect 213-735-9363), before midnight seven days a week. Have credit card ready.

The Great Basin Natural History Series

published by the University of Nevada Press

Trees of the Great Basin

by Ronald M. Lanner
1984, paper, \$12.50; cloth, \$19.50

Birds of the Great Basin

by Fred A. Ryser, Jr.
1985, paper, \$15.00; cloth, \$27.50

Geology of the Great Basin

by Bill Fiero
May 1986, paper, \$14.50; cloth, \$22.50

Shrubs of the Great Basin

by Hugh N. Mozingo
November 1986, paper, \$16.00; cloth, \$25.00

Fishes of the Great Basin

by William and John Sigler
November 1986, cloth only, \$32.50



Sugar Pine Cone

"Well written and photographed, they present a region far more varied and alive than you might imagine. They'll enliven any trip through this area." — *Sunset Magazine*

Available at your local bookstore or order from the University of Nevada Press, Reno, NV 89557
(702) 784-6573

include \$1.50 postage per book

Debates on Economic Worth Mar Olympic Land Exchange

The Senate is considering a land exchange agreement between Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park that raises some basic questions about agency stewardship of public lands.

The land exchange in question (S. 2351) would extend the boundaries of the national park, which is also a World Heritage Site and a U.N. Biosphere Preserve, so that they more closely conform to natural hydrographic features of the area. The new territory would add rich Pacific Northwest rain forests, active glaciers, and rare Roosevelt elk.

The environmental assessment, however, on which the exchange is based, is more concerned with the economic equity of the trade than with consideration of the natural resources.

Testifying on the bill before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands on June 20, Robert Pierce, administrator of NPCA's National Park Trust, said, "Whether measured in acreage or board feet of lumber, there seems to be great emphasis on the part of each agency not to let the other have more than its fair share."

Pierce felt that equity could not be measured on economic standards alone. "Short-term financial gain from the sale of a particular tract of forest cannot, and does not, outweigh the benefits of enduring old growth forest, which can be enjoyed by countless generations," he argued. "The Interior and Agriculture departments are the principal stewards of the public domain; but it belongs to the American people."

NPCA supports the proposed bill, but would like to see it extended to include 500 acres of the Madison Creek watershed, a critical habitat for the endangered spotted owl; Alcee Creek, a major drainage to the Soleduck River, which contains wild salmon; the main stem of Finley Creek; adjustments to the Lake Quinault drainage; the surface and subsurface of Ozette Lake, a popular visitor attraction; and the Pacific Coast's intertidal lands.



SMOKEY

THE ONLY STUFFED SMOKEY BEAR AVAILABLE THROUGH EXCLUSIVE LICENSE OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE.

- TEACHES AND SUPPORTS FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME AS WELL AS THE OUTDOORS.
- THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF WILDLIFE AND NATURE.
- ULTRA-SOFT, CUDDLY AND SQUEEZABLE

A PORTION OF THIS SALE GIVEN TO THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION.

TO ORDER:

6" SMOKEY \$6.00 PLUS \$1.75 S & H
 15" SMOKEY \$28.00 PLUS \$2.25 S & H
 30" SMOKEY \$94.00 PLUS \$4.00 S & H

R.I. RESIDENTS ADD 6% SALES TAX

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
 WHOLESALE INQUIRIES WELCOME

CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:

Smokey Distributors
 PO BOX 447, DEPT. 86
 NEWPORT, R.I. 02840

National Parks

- Alaska Discovery
- American Forestry Assoc.
- Banana Republic
- 3 Bears
- Beeger Productions
- Bird Watcher's Digest
- Bon Ami

- Dunlap Boat Mfr.
- Henderson Camp Products
- KC Publications
- Koksetna Lodge
- Moki Mak
- North Country
- Pet

- Pet Stuff
- Questers Worldwide Tours
- John Rodgers; Always The Land
- Schreiber & More
- University of Arizona Press
- University of Nevada Press
- Wilderness Adventure Books

Readers' Services

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Send To: National Parks
 Advertising Office
 1701 18th Street NW
 Washington, D.C. 20009

Bill Denies State Authority To Protect Fire Island

A bill to Amend the Fire Island National Seashore Act of 1984 (S. 2483) could generate legal ripples that are felt far beyond the shores of this barrier island on Long Island's south shore.

Sponsored by New York senators Daniel Moynihan (D) and Alfonse D'Amato (R), the measure would give the federal government exclusive control over rebuilding private residential property on the national seashore, a decision now controlled jointly by state and federal law. NPCA questions whether a state should be denied the right to protect its own coast, particularly since New York state law is more protective than federal law.

In June 20 testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Robert Pierce, administrator of NPCA's National Park Trust, warned that the bill could have wider ramifications. Pierce said the bill may be in conflict, "at least in

spirit," with the Coastal Zone Management Act, which requires that federal actions at Fire Island and other such areas be consistent with approved state coastal-zone management plans.

Three-Way Trade Expands Hawaii Volcanoes Park

The use of land exchanges as a means for the NPS to acquire some coveted land for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park has come closer to fruition.

On June 20, Robert Pierce, administrator of NPCA's National Park Trust, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands on S. 2320, which proposes a three-party trade by the federal government, the state of Hawaii, and private landowners.

The bill, introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) in the Senate and by Representative Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) in the House, would add a 5,650-acre tract of virgin rain forest—a roadless wilder-

ness with an unmatched ecosystem—to the park.

"These types of areas are not yet adequately represented in the National Park System," said Pierce.

The exchange originated when a private company attempted to dig wells and develop the tract's geothermal resources. The state managed to redirect that project by trading a tract of its land north of the park—where fewer biological resources were at stake. The state then urged the NPS to acquire the parcel they had protected.

Under the park's enabling legislation, however, acquisition of land can only occur through donation, not purchase. This bill gets around the problem by giving the Interior Department some of the General Service Administration's property to swap with the state of Hawaii.

As Pierce said, "We are now at the stage in the development of the National Park System where we need to use the exchange process as a companion to the ongoing appropriations process."

HELP NPCA PROTECT THE CANYON COUNTRY PARKLANDS!

Order your copy of:

Canyon Country

Photographs by Dewitt Jones

Text by Stephen Trimble

160 pages with 125 full color photographs

Canyon Country... a constellation of remarkable national parks and monuments including Zion, Bryce, Arches, Dinosaur, Capitol Reef, and Canyonlands... a bold dramatic landscape of sandstone cliffs and slickrock canyons, forested mountains and wild rivers. Dewitt Jones' photographs transmit this landscape with astounding sensitivity, from the early morning light's caress of Delicate Arch to the mighty roaring rapids of the Grand Canyon. *CANYON COUNTRY* is the work of a superb master landscape photographer.

To order, send \$37.50 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling to:

National Parks and Conservation Association

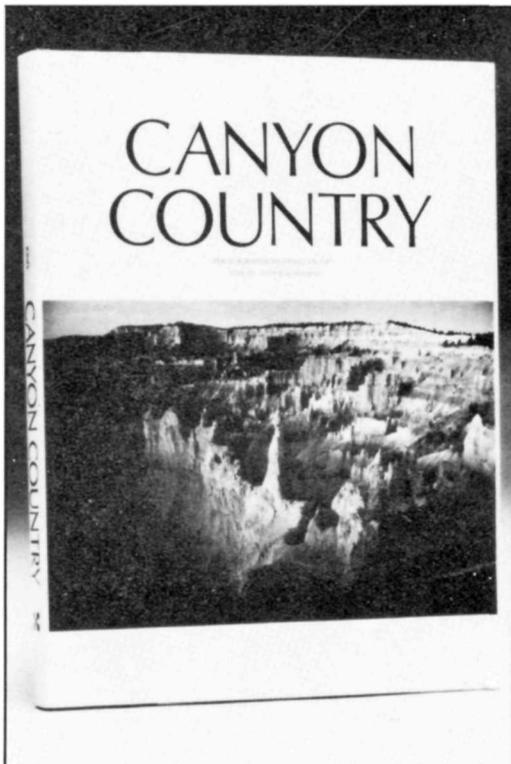
1701 Eighteenth Street NW

Washington, D.C. 20009

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



National parks

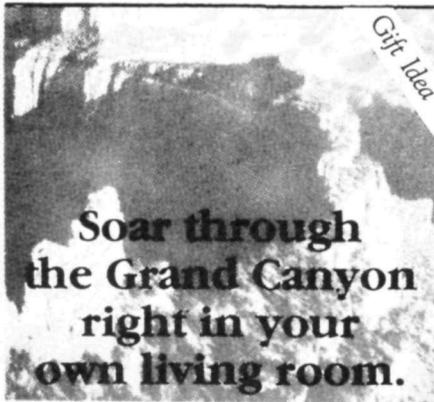
TRAVEL TOUR GUIDE

KOKSETNA LODGE

Lake Clark National Park & Preserve
for a wilderness experience you will
always treasure

- hiking
- boating
- wildlife and bird observation
- photography
- quiet

Write: Hornberger
KOKSETNA
P. O. Box 230
Iliamna, Alaska 99606
Call (907) 781-2227



Gift Idea

**Soar through
the Grand Canyon
right in your
own living room.**

A gripping, 2 hour aerial adventure
you'll never forget.

Five years in the making, this life-like videotape
takes you on the most thrilling panoramic flight
ever recorded of the Grand Canyon. You'll shoot
the rapids and soar through narrow gorges to
breath-taking music. A must for every VCR li-
brary. Available in VHS or Beta —
Hi-Fi Stereo — \$52.19

Critically Acclaimed

Send check or money order to: **FREE**
Norman Beeger Productions® **DETAILS**
3217 S. Arville Street - MM
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 702-876-2328

Postage and handling included along with Grand
Canyon map and route of flight and geological
data. Dealer inquiries invited.

100% Cotton
YUKON shirt \$20
a Klondike classic
2 for \$19 each
3 for \$18 each

A shirt to warm your spirit on
a cool autumn evening. Soft,
comforting cotton in colors
that take the chill off.

#1304 Mocha, black,
yellow, blue-violet,
natural, red, teal
S M L XL
Made in
U.S.A.

**SEND \$1 FOR
CATALOGUE**



BANANA REPUBLIC
TRAVEL & SAFARI
CLOTHING CO.

Send Check, Visa, Amex, M/C, DC to 224 Grant Ave.,
Dept. F70, P.O. Box 7347, San Francisco, CA 94120
Add CA, NY, TX Sales Tax and \$2 for Shipping
Order Toll-Free 1-800-527-5200

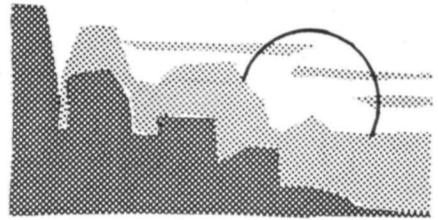
ALASKA DISCOVERY



Alaska's oldest and most respected guiding
company offers wilderness adventures by kayak,
canoe, raft, backpack and skis. Completely
outfitted expeditions into the wilds of Glacier Bay,
Admiralty Island, W. Chichagof, Russell Fjord,
Tatshenshini/Alsek and Stikine rivers. **Group
and specialty trips** for photographers, fisher-
men. University credit available. Experienced,
certified Alaskan guides. **Limited party size.**

For information write P.O. Box 26NP, Gustavus,
AK 99826. Phone (907) 697-2257.

see the Parks from the river . . .



MOKI MAC

River Expeditions Inc.

Your National Park Service
Concessionaire for Grand
Canyon and Canyonlands
National Parks.

**MOKI MAC . . . specialists
in memorable river and
combination tours . . . from
one day to two weeks.**

Call or write for free brochure.

MOKI MAC

River Expeditions, Inc.

p.o. box 21242
salt lake city, utah 84121
(801) 943-6707



RENT

MOTHER NATURE®

Lease a Sugar Maple Tree,
Honey Hive or Lobster Trap and
Share Mother Nature's Goodness!

A truly memorable gift! Let us tap a Maple tree or
set out a Lobster Trap or Honey Hive for you or
your gift recipients — all in the old North Country
way. Each participant receives a personalized
lease, progress reports, and the delectable har-
vest: Wood-fired Maple Syrup,
Pure Honey, and fresh Maine
Lobsters! We do the work — you
get the raves! Satisfaction Guar-
anteed! Send for FREE catalog!



SEND FOR CATALOG TODAY!

Please rush me your FREE catalog on how I can rent
Mother Nature's goodness.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

RENT MOTHER NATURE, Dept. 15 6
106 Appleton St., Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 547-0657



Columbia River Gorge, photo by Gary Brasch

Senate Discusses Protection For Columbia River Gorge

The Columbia River Gorge, a majestic area that straddles the Washington-Oregon border, boasts a diversity of natural wonders: impressive rock formations, magnificent waterfalls and streams, and numerous species of plants and animals. The gorge presents an equally complex political landscape, falling, as it does, under the control of a number of local jurisdictions.

Protective legislation for the Columbia River Gorge has been in the works for several years. In February, three senators—Daniel Evans (R-Wash.), Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), and Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)—introduced a bill to establish the Columbia National Scenic Area (S. 2055), and hearings finally were held in June.

NPCA endorses the bill, but is

concerned about the the bill's relatively permissive attitude toward new development.

In his June 17 testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, NPCA President Paul Pritchard addressed certain points:

- The bill permits development as long as it does not "substantially impair" the gorge's resources. NPCA would prefer that a stronger phrase—"adversely impact"—be used.
- The NPS, rather than the Forest Service, should administer the gorge since the NPS has more experience in dealing with the development problems facing the area.
- The legislation does not require a development plan; and, because of the way the 12-member, bi-state governing commission is organized, a minority of the members could "hold [any future development] plan hostage."

Classifieds

\$1.00 per word—minimum \$15.00. Send copy with check to Classified Advertising Manager, National Parks, 1701 18th St., N.W., Wash. D.C. 20009, or call 202/265-2717.

Real Estate/Rentals

San Juan Islands, Washington State. Some of the most inviting property in the world. Year round boating and fishing in protected Puget Sound. Mild marine climate. Quiet, uncomplicated island living in a safe, clean, unspoiled environment of extraordinary beauty. Strict, protective land use planning. Striking waterfront, farms, spectacular view sites, quality homes in wide price ranges. Ask for our portfolio of homes and properties and information on island living. Century 21 Dave Church Realty, Inc., PO Box 276, Eastsound, WA 98245. (206) 376-2262.

Schools

COLORADO OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL. Outdoor excitement in the Rockies, Utah canyonlands and on the rapids. Ages 14 and up. Contact 945 Pennsylvania St., Dept. NP-86, Denver, Colorado 80203. 303/837-0880.

Resorts/Ranches

LOS PINOS RANCH. Cowles, New Mexico, near Santa Fe, Pecos Wilderness. Accommodates 16 in relaxed atmosphere. June to October. No poisonous snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes. Magnificent riding, trips, trout, excellent food. Address: 13 Craig Road, Morristown, NJ 07960; May to September, Rt. 3, Box 8, Tererro, NM 87573.

Travel/Tours

NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA WALKABOUTS: Escorted and independent hiking and nature tours. New Zealand's scenic National Parks and Milford Track; Australia's Outback, Far North, and Great Barrier Reef. Extensions to Fiji, Tahiti, and New Guinea. PACIFIC EXPLORATION CO., Box 3042-W, Santa Barbara, CA 93130. (805) 687-7282.

ADIRONDACK GREAT CAMPS. Accommodations at Vanderbilt's Camp Sagamore. Visit, hike, ski to other estates of JP Morgan, Post, Huntington, etc. Four seasons. Contact: Sagamore Lodge, Raquette Lake, NY 13436. (315) 354-5311.

Merchandise

TRNP, N.D. BADLANDS Videotape color, narration, 1 hour. VHS or BETA. \$25.00 Postpaid. Michael McGarth, P.O. Box 129, Hewitt, NJ 07421.

ENAMEL ANIMAL PINS, Earrings. Handcrafted, kiln-fired, signed and dated. Wonderful! Over 200 designs, from \$5 to \$25. For complete catalog, send 22¢ STAMP to: RACHEL VAL COHEN ENAMELS, Box 145X Minisink Hills, PA 18341.

MAKE TRAVEL TIME QUALITY TIME. Write or call Family Travel Tapes, 557 Rutherford Circle, Birmingham, AL 35206, 205/836-0638 to order tape (\$11.75) or for free brochure.

Publications

CAVE MINERALS OF THE WORLD. Nearly 300 pages containing many color photos showing the splendor of

cave minerals from all over the world. Send \$24.95 (pb) or \$29.95 (hb) + \$1.50 P&H to: Dept. C-3, NSS Bookstore, Cave Avenue, Huntsville, AL 35810.

WALKS AND RAMBLES ON THE DELMARVA PENINSULA. Complete guide for the foot traveler of Delaware and the Eastern Shore. Maps, photographs. \$9.65 postpaid. The East Wind, Dept. N, 704 Etter Road, McGadore, Ohio, 44260.

Miscellaneous

EARN \$1,000'S stuffing envelopes. Rush self-addressed, stamped envelope. SLH Systems, P.O. Drawer 575, Thorsby, Alabama 35171-0575

BATTLEFIELD FOR SALE. Help preserve Custer Battlefield. 'Deed' suitable for framing for tax deductible gift over \$20. Gift catalog. Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee, Box 7NP, Hardin, MT 59034 (406-638-2382)

NATURE VIDEOS, orchids, mushrooms, bats and other fascinating subjects. Jack Schmidling Productions Dept N5, 4501 Moody, Chicago 60630, (312) 685 1878

All sleeping bags and cabin tents are
Born in the U.S.A.

Your label of assurance. Ask for it by name.



Discover America's Wit!

EDUCATIONAL GAMES ON AMERICA'S GREAT PARK SITES.

- National Park Wit™
- Yellowstone/Teton Wit™
- Northwest National Park and Forest Wit™
- Civil War Wit™

New and unique! Each game contains 108 beautiful color photographs. Civil War Wit has 108 sepia-tone reproductions from the Civil War era. Nothing "trivial" about "Wit"! Informative questions and answers about America's great park sites and the Civil War. Designed to teach memorization skills. Quality card stock with a high gloss plastic coating, cellowrapped and placed in a clear plastic box. Approved and endorsed by the National Park Service. Great for gift giving!



To order, please send \$5.98 each plus \$2.50 postage and handling or order an entire set of four games for \$21.95 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling to:

National Parks and Conservation Association
1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

I enclose _____ Charge my Visa or Mastercard
Account No. _____ Exp. date _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
TELEPHONE () _____ SIGNATURE _____



David Muench

Blue Ridge Parkway

Time takes on a special quality on the Blue Ridge. After a few hours of driving on this magnificent road, one begins to forget the hurried pace, the appointments, the pressures of modern living. Visitors are soothed by the movement of shadows on the slopes below, the sighing of the wind in the trees, the songs of birds in the branches. In this longest national park, there is time to find a measure of peace.

The Blue Ridge Parkway is more than a road, more than a monument to the incredible natural beauty of this region. Here, in the remote mountains of southern Appalachia, is the home of the southern highlander. In a sense, the Parkway is the people, who form a continuing living history of the mountain way of life.



Bill Bake

Excerpted from Blue Ridge Parkway: the Story Behind the Scenery, by Margaret Rose Rives; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114. \$4.50 postpaid.



Woodbridge Williams

Stone sentries stand eternal guard over the land Cochise and Geronimo rode and ruled.



Somewhere here in the vast silence of Arizona's Chiricahua Wilderness, the great Apache chieftain, Cochise, lies in his secret grave.

From the towering heights of this natural mountain fortress, the Apaches stormed out into the Sonora Desert to raid settlers invading



Tortuous Apache trails are hard to follow.

their ancient tribal lands.

Today, visitors to the Chiricahua National Park marvel at the startling terrain of this Apache stronghold. Ancient volcanoes have thrown up miles of mad

sculpture—enough cloud-piercing spires and battlements to build ten thousand giant cathedrals. And cool Ponderosa pine forests thrive only a thousand feet above the blazing furnace of the Sonora Dry Lake Desert.

It's a magic place to explore. But for all its ruggedness, this hallowed place is still vulnerable to fire and pollu-

tion and Pet Incorporated makes a plea to all who pass to leave the land untouched.



Canadian-style pine-woods, a thousand feet above the fiery desert.



PET

An IC Industries Company