

National parks

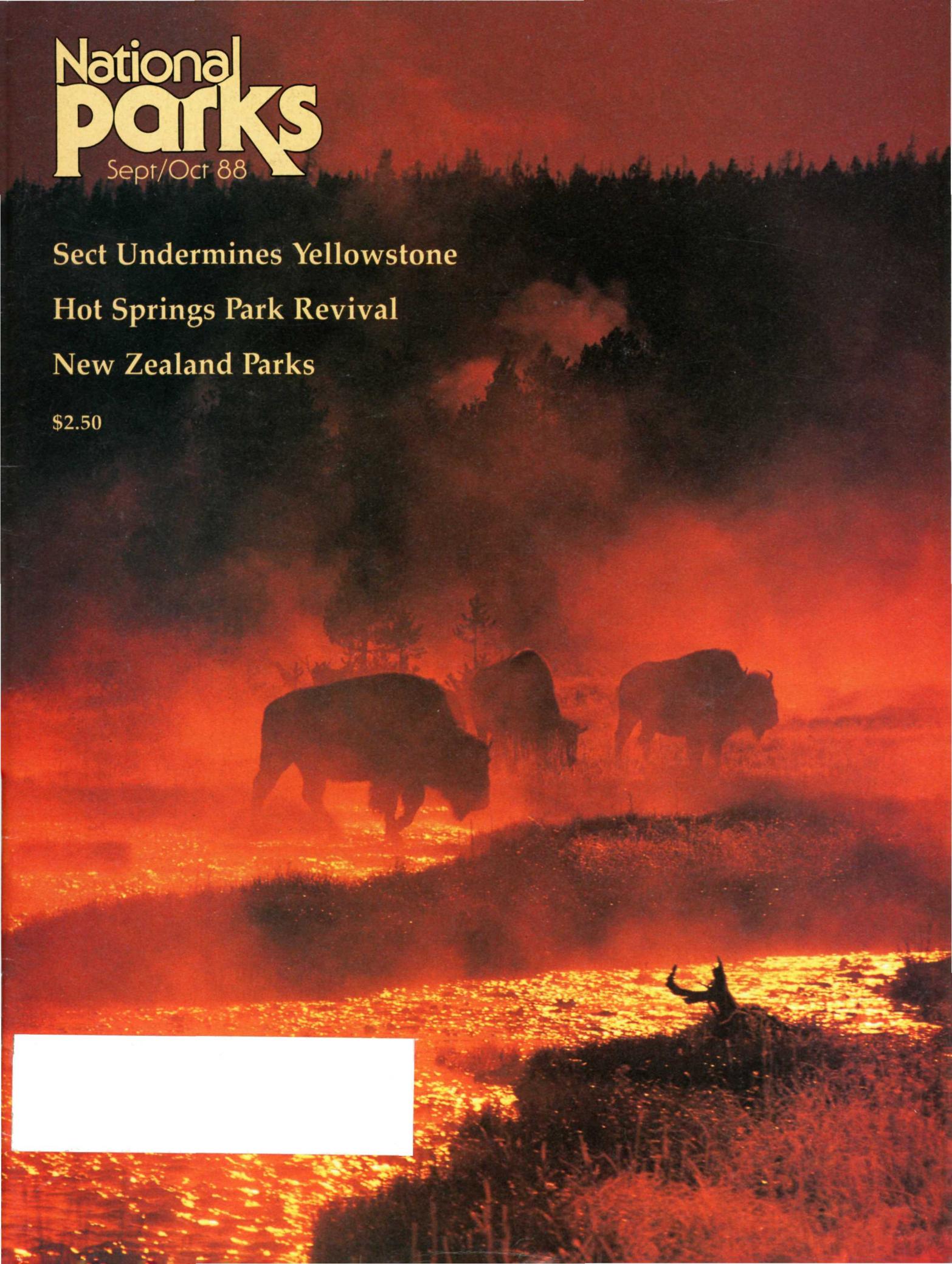
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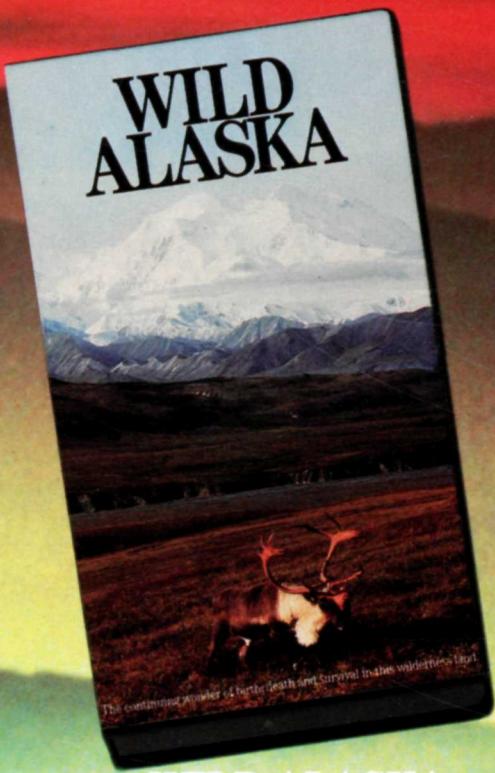
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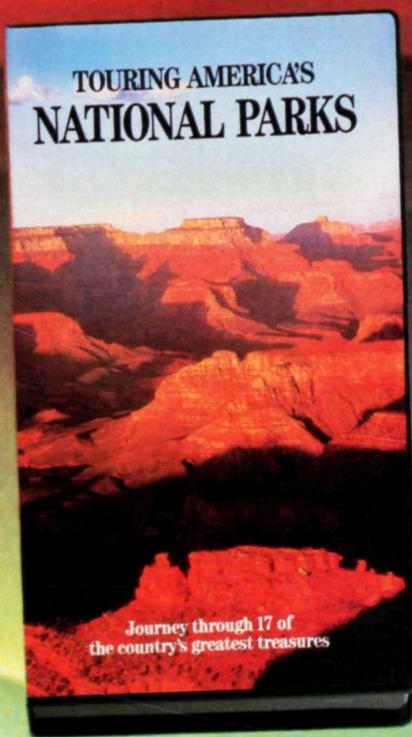


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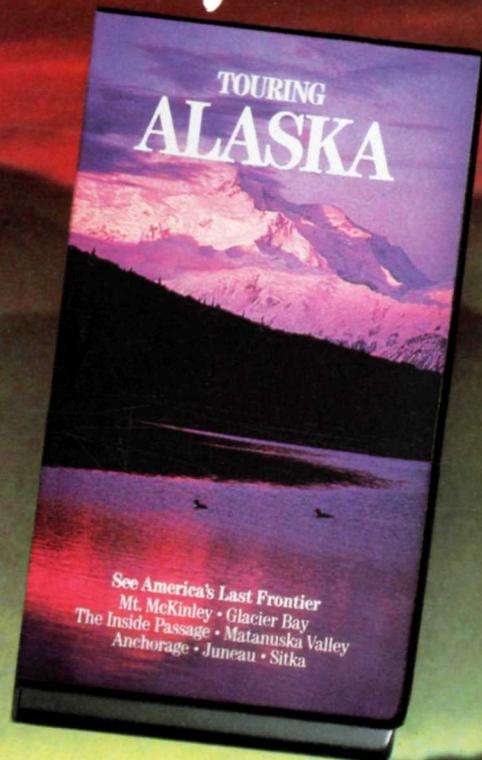
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National Parks

Vol. 62, No. 9-10, September/October 1988

The magazine of the National Parks and Conservation Association

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Local Yellowstone environmentalists say a fence planned by the Church Universal and Triumphant will impede bison migration.

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, \$35 Contributor, \$25 Active and Library, and \$18 Student. 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, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007 / (202) 944-8530**

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Edwin and Peggy Bauer

Editor's Note: Conservationists—and the Park Service itself—are calling for more in-depth interpretation in the parks. Although the NPS tries to avoid interpretation that is Jack-and-Jill simple or mere entertainment, such as battlefield re-enactments, there is room for improvement. Threats to the parks, for instance, are topics too often ignored by the NPS. Or, as Gary Machlis points out in this issue, few parks interpret peace, while many focus on war. With more in-depth interpretation, however, comes certain responsibilities. The further the NPS goes beyond presenting straight facts, the further it gets into that grey area of "point of view"—especially interpreting still emotionally charged sites such as the Vietnam War Memorial. It is necessary to remember that everyone's version of the truth is different. What may seem like a straightforward interpretation of facts to one, may be politicization to another.

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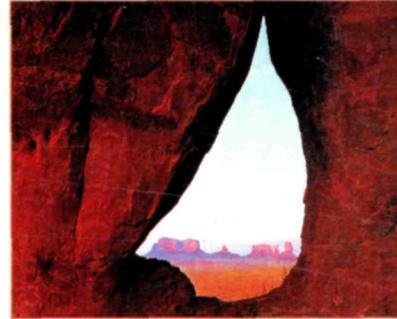
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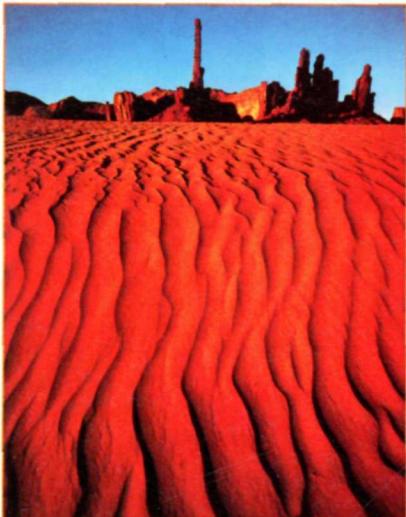
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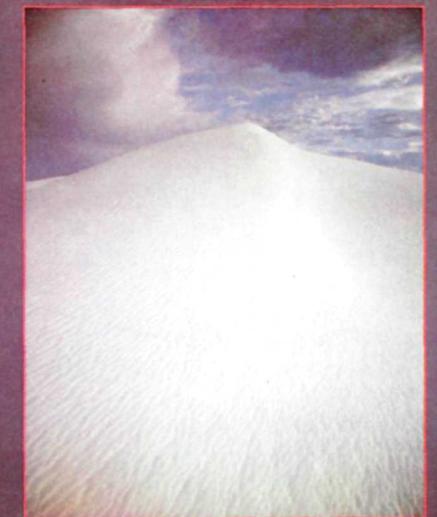
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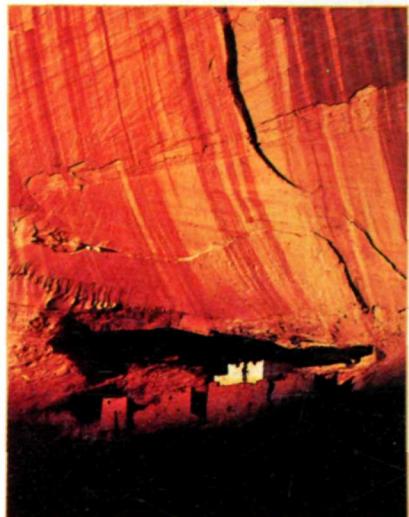
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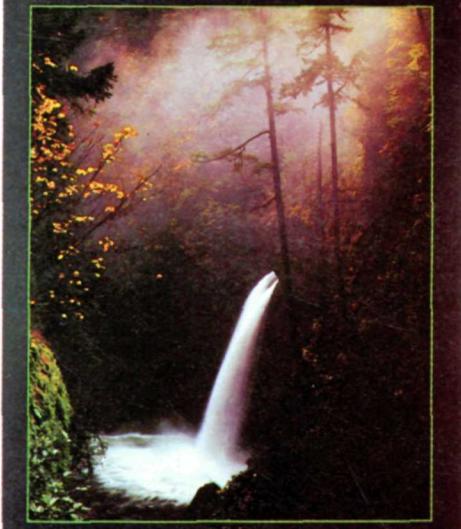
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Commentary



Movement or Mainstream

Alaska seems so calm at sunset in June. It's late for one used to Lower-48 time. A storm on Chatham Strait had driven us north, but now we are in Saook Bay—a calm respite.

We are passengers on the *Observer*, a ship dedicated by its owner to the cause of conservation. The *Observer* plies the water of southeastern Alaska so as to allow each visitor to fathom why this realm is so special, so worth saving. It took less than two days to prove his point: magnificent whales, porpoises playing off the bow, glacier after glacier, and a crew in love with their chosen world. Most of us had never seen anything like this quiet, unpeopled realm; and, unless we act, we may not see it so pristine again. Like me, passengers are upset with the massive clear-cuts that scar the mountains.

One night, we tied the issue of saving our natural heritage to the whole environmental question. "Why are these environmental issues so hard to win?" they wondered. "They are so logical, so rational, so deserving. Clean air, the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, Tallgrass Prairie, more parks. . . . Why do we settle for half a loaf?"

I wondered, too. Protecting the environment is a "movement," one of many others in our nation's history. But it is not, and should not be, merely a movement. A "movement," as Eric Hoffer suggests, needs an inspirational leader such as Martin Luther King or Elizabeth Cady Stanton, someone with a clear perception of his or her goal. Child welfare, women's rights, the labor movement, and civil rights have all started as movements and become mainstream.

The environmental cause, on the other hand, has no visionary leader, no one goal. Our concern for a better environment should be a mainstream concern from the start, equal to good government, a strong defense, a growing economy, a wholesome place for our children. All of those mainstream concerns—government, economy, children—depend on a quality environment. Yet, by its very nature, the environment presents us with a marvelously diverse set of issues, each with its own requirements. There is no single package of federal legislation that can satisfy the needs of a safe and healthy environment.

As I sit and muse, Alaska is calm. But many decisions are on the horizon. We must all agree that saving Alaska—as well as the air we breathe, the remnants of our native prairie, and all the rest—should be part of the mainstream, not a short-term movement.

My fellow passengers agree, and I'd like to thank these fellow sojourners—George and Kate, Priscilla, Dan, Peter and Charlotte, Warren and Flo, Bob and Helen—and the crew of the *Observer* for helping reinforce the rightness of this path. (For more information on this extraordinary experience in environmental education, please see Members Corner, page 39.)

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Feedback

We're interested in what you have to say. Write NPCA Feedback, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. (Letters may be edited for space considerations.)

Talk About Lyme

I was absorbed by your article about "Lyme Disease," [March/April] particularly because of my experiences with what we call a wood tick in northern Wisconsin.

I was hired to map the state's hatcheries after World War II. The ticks were extremely abundant. Each time I looked at my assistant through the telescope, he was picking off ticks. Fortunately, I was wearing hunting pants tucked into my boots so I had little trouble. But the foreman at one of the hatcheries almost died with "rabbit fever." One of the first to be treated with antibiotics, he recovered.

Frederick Jensen
North Freedom, Wisconsin

Chestnut Survivors

This letter is motivated by Mr. Nash's marvelously informative report on the chestnut blight's continuing ravages of one of our country's most beautiful hardwood trees.

In the event that NPCA is still interested in obtaining information on large chestnut trees that appear to be healthy, and therefore possibly blight resistant, I would like to call your attention to a possible source. While visiting various historical coal-mining areas of northeastern Pennsylvania last October, we visited Eckley Miners Village.

As we hiked through the village, we came upon a stand of unusually large and beautiful chestnut trees. As I recall, the trees are 50 to 60 feet tall, and showed, to our amateur eyes, no indication of blight.

Russell and Dorothy Keeler
Flourtown, Pennsylvania

New Park Shortages

I enjoy your magazine very much and pass it on to my friends. I support the work of the organization and use the information in the mag-

azine when I write to my representatives. However, too much emphasis is placed on historical preservation. More should be placed on improving parks and expanding the system and wilderness areas.

David Heep
Truckee, California

After traveling a great distance to see our newest national park, Great Basin, we were disappointed to find two small campgrounds—both full and inadequate for larger RV units. There was no overflow parking provided.

It is the least the park system can provide, for a fee, for visitors coming such a long way to see this new park and its attractions.

B. Schiefelbein
Milton, Wisconsin

Short and Sweet

I read your magazine for the first time with the March/April 1988 issue. If all the issues are as good as that one, you should be commended.

Joseph T. Duret
Big Bear City, California



The Third Battle Of Manassas.

Manassas Battlefield Park stands as a monument to the struggle that preserved our democracy. If we allow a shopping mall to be built on these grounds, we'll lose more than just open space. We'll lose a part of our identity.

You can help us win the Third Battle of Manassas. We need your time, your contributions and your fighting spirit. Together, we can keep our heritage alive.

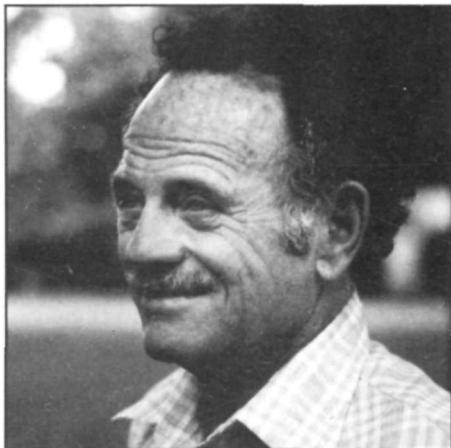
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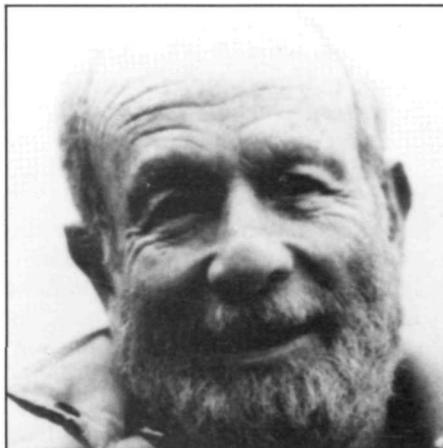
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award is presented by the National Parks and Conservation Association and the Bon Ami Co. to recognize an individual for an outstanding effort that results in protection of a unit or a proposed unit of the National Park System. The award is named in honor of Marjory Stoneman Douglas for her many years of dedication to preserving the fragile ecosystem of the Florida Everglades.



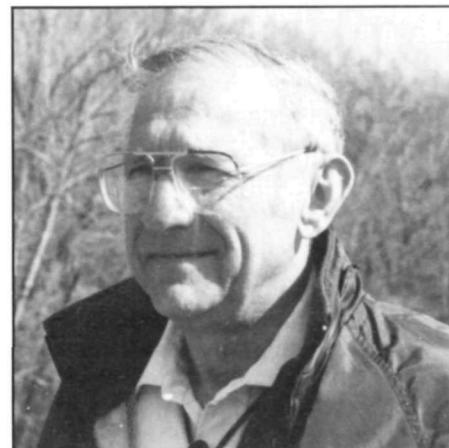
1986 RECIPIENT

MICHAEL FROME. Mr. Frome, a writer and an environmental scholar, has been a persistent advocate for our national parks and other public lands. Mr. Frome is the author of "The Promised Land" and is currently working on a book about the National Park System.



1987 RECIPIENT

DR. EDGAR WAYBURN. For forty years, Dr. Wayburn has been a leading environmentalist. He was the principal conservation architect for the establishment of Redwood National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and for the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.



1988 RECIPIENT

ROBERT CAHN. A Pulitzer-Prize winner for his Christian Science Monitor series on the state of the national parks, Mr. Cahn has also served on seminal environmental councils and, through numerous books and articles, furthered the cause of conservation.

The Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Co. wishes to congratulate the recipient of this award and thank them for the excellent contribution they have made to the protection of our environment.

The Bon Ami Co. has actively supported the efforts of organizations such as National Parks and Conservation Association for over 100 years and will continue to work toward the goal of preserving our natural resources for future generations.



NPCA Report

House Proposes Solution To Manassas Controversy

The House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands held an oversight hearing in late June focusing on the development controversy at Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Hazel-Peterson Companies bought property adjacent to the park and plans to build a 600-acre development. The project would include offices, homes, and a 1.2-million-square-foot regional shopping mall that would be visible from the battlefield park.

The issue of urban encroachment and its larger significance to parks drew many to the hearing. The list of witnesses included members of Congress who have sponsored bills to acquire that land for the park, de-

velopers whose plans are at stake, county commissioners, environmentalists, preservationists, and concerned individuals battling against the development.

NPCA has testified against the mall on a number of occasions, insisting that the land in question is historically significant and should have been protected within the park from the beginning.

In addition to Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice president for conservation policy, Jody Powell (author of "Battling Over Manassas," *National Parks*, July/August), the Save the Battlefield Coalition, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation also testified.

Two separate bills were under consideration: one sponsored by representatives Michael Andrews (D-Tex.) and Robert Mrazek (D-N.Y.); and another sponsored by Representative Frank Wolf (R-Va.).

The subcommittee passed a com-

bined version of the two bills. This bill (H.R. 4526) provides for a legislative taking of the property where the mall would be built. In a legislative taking, the land would immediately become government property, and compensation to current owners would be decided later in court.

Other provisions in the bill stipulate that a visual-impact study be conducted for adjacent lands on all park boundaries to protect the park from future encroachment. Also, a transportation study would be conducted to determine where a bypass road should be built to alleviate the commuter traffic problem through the park. The bill authorizes \$30 million for the construction of the bypass.

The subcommittee vote to accept the marked-up bill was not unanimous, but the bill is expected to pass the House. The Senate has not begun consideration of the bill.

National Park Trust Completes Fort Laramie

The National Park Service acquired the last parcel of privately held land within the boundaries of Fort Laramie National Historic Site in Wyoming on July 7. This completes NPS ownership of the 19th-century fort.

The property, a 58-acre farm, will be restored to its natural state of open plain so that the fort and its

environs may more closely resemble their appearance during the latter half of the 1800s—the height of the fort's importance.

Acquisition of the last inholding was begun in 1987, when NPCA Parkwatcher Gerald Adams informed NPCA's National Park Trust Administrator Frances Kennedy that the property was being put up for sale. Over the course of a year, Ken-

nedy directed the acquisition process, negotiating the price with the owner, Mr. G. W. Holtzclaw, and securing a generous grant from the Hill Foundation of Denver that made the purchase possible.

Kennedy cited excellent work by Park Service officials Lorraine Mintzmyer, Richard Young, Gary Howe, and Willis Kriz in securing the property for the fort.

Located in southeastern Wyoming, Fort Laramie consists of 65 buildings in varying stages of restoration and ruin. The fort, originally a trading post, was acquired by the Army in 1849. Until 1890 it served as a way-station for westward-moving emigrants, and as a center for trade, diplomacy and warfare with the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and other tribes of the northern plains.

Most notably, the fort was the site of negotiations for the infamous Fort Laramie Treaty, signed with the Sioux in 1868. The treaty laid out the boundaries of the Sioux reservation, which the government has whittled away over the years. As a result of these actions, the treaty is still in contention today.

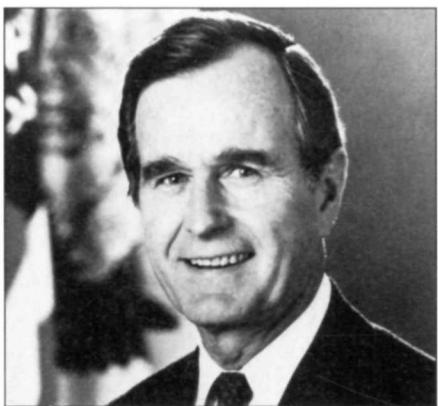


National Park Service

Purchase of a 58-acre farm, with a Hill Foundation grant, completes Fort Laramie.

Bush and Dukakis On Parks, Conservation

November's presidential elections will have a profound effect on the National Park System and on conservation in general. The new President almost assuredly will bring with him a new Interior Secretary and a new overall policy. What follows is a brief outline, drawn from past actions and present speeches, of the two candidates' views on vital national park issues.



George Bush

George Bush has stated his support for many recommendations of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO), although not the LWCF trust fund. He specifically mentioned creation of greenways and protection of rivers, wetlands, and urban parks.

Nearly 20 years ago, as a U.S. congressman, Bush introduced legislation establishing Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas, and led an effort to prevent channelization of Buffalo Bayou near Houston. A fisherman himself, Bush has actively supported sport fisheries.

More recently the Reagan-Bush administration has kept appropriation requests for new parkland to a minimum, favored development, and increasingly politicized the NPS. Furthermore, Bush favors oil and gas exploration of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Bush has been active in implementing administration environmental policy, both positively and negatively. He is proud of having helped negotiate an international

agreement on the reduction of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which deplete the ozone layer.

The vice president has had a negative impact on the environment as chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief. In this capacity, Bush weakened EPA regulations across the board, arguing that businesses were being "regulated to death." For example, Bush directed the EPA to "consider relaxing or rescinding the entire phase-down rule" for lead in gasoline.

In present campaigning, Bush has repeatedly stressed the need for new, cleaner-burning fuels to combat air pollution. Many environmentalists fear he views this as an alternative to tough emissions regulations. Bush has not yet spoken on NPS independence, although his staff is looking into the issue.

In its Presidential Profiles 1988, the League of Conservation Voters (LCV) said of George Bush: "Bush has at least given a lot of thought to environmental and natural resource problems. He probably does feel concern, but puts a much higher priority on the wishes of corporate interests."



Michael Dukakis

Michael Dukakis's gubernatorial record is somewhat spare concerning public lands. Last fall, he did support a \$500-million bond issue to protect prime farmland and open

space. He also fought in the courts to protect the Massachusetts coast from offshore oil drilling.

As governor, Dukakis has been a fairly strong supporter of sound environmental policies. He backed a bill in the Massachusetts legislature to find ways to reduce acid rain, and led an effort at the New England Governors' Conference to search for a feasible, national solution to the acid-rain problem.

He is now working to implement a strong hazardous-waste cleanup program in Massachusetts. In addition, his administration has banned several carcinogenic pesticides that are permitted in many states.

While Dukakis's record shows him generally favorable toward conservation issues, he has, on occasion, given in to powerful interests. For example, several years ago the Dukakis administration approved a permit for a large shopping mall adjacent to Sweeden's swamp in Attleboro, Massachusetts, touching off a national controversy over wetlands policy. (The permit was eventually rescinded by the EPA.)

In recent campaigning, Dukakis has claimed to be "strongly committed to the protection and rehabilitation of our public lands—both our national parks and our national wildlife refuges."

He has declared support for several causes for which NPCA has campaigned strongly. These include: implementing chief PCAO recommendations; the "concept and goal" of the proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund trust fund; wilderness designation for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; protecting old-growth forests; and action to preserve endangered species.

The LCV on Michael Dukakis: "Dukakis seems very well informed and has taken good positions on most national environmental issues. He said the environment would be a 'very high priority' in his budget, but he refused to make any specific commitments about levels of funding for environmental programs. Dukakis is obviously intelligent, dynamic, and in command of the facts."

Drilling Near Hovenweep Shakes Cooperative Plan

A new strategy for managing sensitive lands surrounding Hovenweep National Monument was called into question recently. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which manages those lands, allowed drilling of an oil well a scant mile from Hovenweep's Square Tower unit.

The new strategy, outlined in a National Park Service draft management plan, provides for BLM and NPS comanagement of BLM property surrounding Hovenweep's six small units. These units are scattered along a ten-mile stretch of the Utah-Colorado border. The two agencies are operating as if the draft plan were in place.

Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional representative, charged that the plan fails to protect Hovenweep's cultural and aesthetic resources. Martin outlined NPCA's objections to the plan in a letter to Hovenweep site manager Robert Heyder.

Martin faulted the plan for allowing activities, such as mining, that will impair resources and visitor enjoyment. Under the new plan, the BLM need only urge oil and gas lessees to be as nondestructive as possible. The draft plan accords the NPS only a consultant's role in making recommendations and approving drilling applications.

"It's hard to rely on the mere goodwill of the BLM and oil and gas operators," says Martin.

Conservationists are concerned that development adjacent to Hovenweep will destroy Anasazi arti-

facts and ruins, and will severely impair the sense of remoteness that is a large part of the visual experience at the monument. Recent drilling of an oil well within the comanaged "resource protection zone" has provided a test case for the plan.

Gene Nodine, BLM Moab district manager, cites the well as evidence that the new plan will work. He points to several steps taken by the developer (BWAB, Inc., of Denver), at the request of the BLM, to offset the impact of the well. These include locating all storage tanks in a depression where they cannot be seen from the monument; burning off excess gases in an eight-foot hole; and painting the facility a natural color to help it blend into the background.

The BLM was unsuccessful, however, in persuading the lessee to drill on an angle from a location outside the resource protection zone ("directional drill"), as is recommended in the plan. Incapable of enforcing the plan's recommendations, the BLM quietly settled for compromise.

Several years ago, conservationists recommended that this 5,412-acre resource protection zone be included in an expansion and consolidation of Hovenweep's six units. The NPS Advisory Board endorsed the idea, but strong local opposition prompted the present compromise plan for comanagement.

The draft management plan states that the BLM will support an NPS initiative to reduce the density of well pads in the zone from the current one per 40 acres to one per 320 acres. Nodine, however, in a recent *High Country News* article, called

the well pad density proposal "not really viable." He claims the present density will not have a significant effect on the monument.

At present, the Park Service is assembling a technical committee of oil and gas experts from the BLM and the NPS to assess the feasibility of the present plan. Assembling the committee, studying the situation, and releasing findings will take many months. In the meantime, two more wells are planned for the resource protection zone.

Grand Canyon Plans to Add New Lodge to North Rim

The facilities on Grand Canyon's North Rim are so overcrowded that, in recent seasons, staff have had to turn away a substantial number of visitors looking for lodging. To adhere to its 1975 Master Plan, park management must meet the public's needs for lodge facilities in a way that will assure protection for the environment. Working within these constraints, the NPS plans to expand and relocate park facilities.

T.W. Recreational Services, Inc., are the contractors for the additional lodging. The site of the complex will be in the Bright Angel Point area, approximately one mile from the existing lodge and several hundred yards from the canyon rim.

The two-structure complex will contain 100 units and will be designed to blend in with the North Rim's historic architecture. Construction will likely begin in late spring of 1989.

Although the intent is to create a visually appropriate structure, NPCA questions the appropriate level of visitation in terms of resource protection. Russ Butcher, NPCA Southwest and California representative, recommends:

1. removing more of the North Rim's budget cabins;
2. converting some remaining budget cabins from duplex to single units to further reduce overcrowding; and,
3. providing a shuttle service from the lodge to the hotel to relieve vehicular congestion.

—Sara Musselman, NPCA intern

Weak plan allows oil and gas drilling on artifact-rich conservation lands in Utah.



National Park Service

News Update

Yellowstone Fires.

At this writing, a rash of forest fires, resulting from unusually dry conditions, has covered approximately 146,000 acres of Yellowstone National Park's 2.2 million acres. Interior Secretary Donald Hodel has temporarily abandoned a 16-year-old program of allowing certain natural fires to burn in Yellowstone, and some 3,000 firefighters are now battling blazes in the park. NPS officials called this summer's volume of fire a rare natural phenomenon, similar to an earthquake or volcanic eruption. While park officials estimate 6.6 percent of the park's acreage to be within the perimeter of one of the several fires, flyovers report that about 50 percent of the vegetation within those areas is surviving.

Outdoor Recreation. The Reagan administration has released its response to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. The response, entitled *Outdoor Recreation in a Nation of Communities*, was released on June 9 by the administration's Task Force on Outdoor Recreation.

Day Lohmann, editor of the original PCAO report, stated that the response "agrees in tone and substance with a good deal of PCAO's work, but with significant exclusions." Lohmann cited critical differences, including no mention of the need for an increased Land and Water Conservation Fund; no mention of greenways or the accelerating loss of open space; and the listing of environmental quality improvement as an accomplishment, not a need, of the present administration.

World Wilderness Report. The full written proceedings of the Fourth World Wilderness Congress are now available to the public in a single volume entitled *For the Conservation of the Earth*. Leading scientists, politicians, and conservationists from around the world gathered at this historic conference in Colorado last year to discuss environmental matters of international scope. For more information on the proceedings, contact the World Wilderness Congress, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523; (303) 491-5804.

Blueprint for the Next Administration. Leading environmental and conservation groups have joined forces to present the incoming president with a set of policy recommendations covering the full spectrum of environmental issues. To be called *Blueprint for the Environment*, the document will be presented to the President-elect shortly after Election Day. NPCA, as one of the organizations working on sections of *Blueprint*, is focusing on national parks, land use, and research, among others.

South Moresby. On July 12, Canada signed an agreement with British Columbia's provincial government to establish South Moresby National Park Reserve in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The establishment of the 370,000-acre reserve on the southern end of the Queen Charlotte Islands comes a year and a day after Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Premier Bill Vander Zalm signed a memorandum of understanding on the park. NPCA helped to facilitate the original agreement.

South Moresby contains some of Canada's most spectacular wilderness and rain forest areas and is home to the ancient Haida nation. The area is being considered by UNESCO for designation as a World Heritage Site.

NPCA Member Survey Rates Top Park Issues

In early spring NPCA sent to all its members a questionnaire concerning some of the park issues discussed in our National Park System Plan. The survey consisted of six questions ranging from the influence of politics on the National Park Service to the role of the park ranger.

For the preliminary results, 1,000 of the thousands we received were chosen at random. Members rated each issue as "most critical," "very important," or "less important."

• Protecting the parks from outside influences was rated most critical by 78 percent of those responding. Many commented that we already have damaged so much of the park system that protecting resources is of the utmost importance.

- 55 percent responded that encroaching development was a most critical issue. Comments included concern that a number of areas should be added to the park system before it is too late. Many ecosystems and cultural sites remain unrepresented in the park system and will be lost to development if action is not taken soon.
- Politicization of the NPS is a "most critical" problem, according to 53 percent of respondents. NPCA believes that the NPS should become an independent agency so that policy decisions are focused on the resources and not on political solutions. The House of Representatives has already passed legislation to make the National Park Service more autonomous.
- Visitor impact was rated "very important" by 51 percent. As ever

greater numbers of people visit the parks, their impact is becoming more and more critical. Increased visitation must be adequately studied and dealt with in order to protect resources for their own sake and also to provide a quality visitor experience.

- Nearly 50 percent rated science in the parks as "very important." The response showed that the small percentage of NPS staff devoted to research is not sufficient to truly understand park ecosystems and species or make sound scientific management decisions for our national parks.
- 52 percent of our members rated the park ranger's role as "very important" and see the need for NPS employees to concentrate on their roles as interpreters.

—Nadine Shear, NPCA intern



Stephen Tyng Mather Society

Stephen Tyng Mather, first director of the National Park Service and founding member of the National Parks and Conservation Association, believed that the American people should be responsible "custodians" of our natural and cultural resources.

The Stephen Tyng Mather Society was created to involve NPCA members who, by their annual contribution of \$1,000 or more, continue the spirit of Mr. Mather's dedication to the thoughtful stewardship of our nation's heritage—our national parks.

We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals as new members of the Society*:

R. Howard Calhoun
Armstrong Chinn, Jr.
Mrs. Irving Friedman
Mrs. Vernon W. Furrow
Mrs. William H. Hazlett
Mark Meeks
Gertrude Ryan Melton
Nancy C. Stover

*joined March 1988—May 1988

For more information about how you can become a member of the Stephen Tyng Mather Society, please write to:

Hilary Dick
National Parks and Conservation Association
1015 Thirty-First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Thomas Cole House Historic Site Likely

Considerable progress has been made toward including the home of Thomas Cole, one of America's foremost 19th-century landscape painters, in the National Park System. The Thomas Cole Foundation recently took a large step toward this goal by announcing its intention to donate the property to the National Park Service.

NPCA has been working closely with the Foundation and with Representative Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) to designate the property, located in Catskill, New York, as a national historic site. The designation would protect and preserve the artist's home and interpret the significance of his work to the public.

NPCA President Paul Pritchard stated, "Cole's art inspired respect and reverence for the American landscape while influencing public opinions and perceptions of nature. His works were instrumental in the blossoming of the national park idea and a national park constituency in this country."

Trustees of the Thomas Cole Foundation contacted NPCA after the release of the Association's National Park System Plan, which recommends including the Cole site in

the National Park System. NPCA has since worked with the Foundation in obtaining the enthusiastic support of local and county officials, and in helping to draft legislation—to be introduced by Representative Solomon during this Congress—to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site.

While the NPS has yet to respond to the offered donation, NPCA's Cultural Resources Coordinator Bruce Craig believes the Cole House donation is noncontroversial. Craig predicts no major difficulties in seeing the site established.

Thomas Cole (1801-1848) was the first prominent artist to treat the American landscape as subject matter for serious painting. His work, which often depicts dramatic natural scenes in the Hudson River Valley and its environs, inspired and influenced several generations of artists, known collectively as the Hudson River School of Art.

Cole was, according to Donelson Hoopes, Director of the Thomas Cole Foundation, "certainly the acknowledged leader of American art in the early 19th century."

Cole lived in the three-and-a-half-story, federalist-style house in Catskill, 32 miles south of Albany, for 12 years before his untimely death in 1848 at age 47.

Thomas Cole's Notch of the White Mountains (detail below) is one of his most important works. Cole started the Hudson River Valley School of Art, which was characterized by realistic treatment of natural scenes.



National Gallery of Art, Washington; Andrew W. Mellon Fund.

1987 Endangered List Reports Gains, Losses

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) most recent listing, more than 990 plants and animals are officially endangered or threatened. Of these species, nearly 59 were added during the last year, including the roseate tern of the Atlantic Coast and California's giant kangaroo rat.

Although 59 may seem a large number, yearly additions have averaged 50 to 60 per year in the 20 years the FWS has maintained the list, and reflect more the amount of funding available for listing than the number of endangered or threatened species. The true number is estimated to be greater than 990, but official listing requires many hours of study and documentation.

Accompanying the list were reports detailing the likely extinction of the dusky seaside sparrow (*Spartina bakerii*), a small species of bird that inhabited the coastal salt marshes of east-central Florida.

By the early 1960s, flooding to control mosquitoes on Merritt Island, the sparrow's prime habitat, destroyed a great number of nests. Over the past two decades, development destroyed and altered other coastal salt marsh habitats, thus further shrinking the population.

In 1980, this situation prompted the FWS to remove the few remaining dusky seaside sparrows and begin a captive breeding program. The last of these birds died this past February. While the sparrow will officially remain on the endangered list pending a thorough search of likely remaining habitat, the species is believed to be extinct.

The listing did report positive news on the progress of the endangered red wolf (*Canis rufus*). It is the first U.S. endangered species previously extinct in the wild to be returned to its former range.

This somewhat smaller relative of the gray or timber wolf once ranged from southeastern Pennsylvania throughout the Southeast. The red wolf began its steady decline when white settlers started taming the eastern wilderness in the 1600s. By



Steve Maslowski, Wild Canid Survival and Research Center

Red Wolf

the 1960s, only a few small enclaves of wolves remained along the Texas and Louisiana coasts.

In 1975, 14 red wolves were captured to preserve the species from shrinking habitat and increased interbreeding with coyotes. These last of the species became the first generation of an FWS captive breeding program that has yielded approximately 90 animals over 12 years.

In November 1986, four pairs of red wolves were reintroduced to the wild in the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina. Although two females have died, in 1987 each of the two remaining pairs has given birth to a pup in the wild. FWS officials are optimistic about the wolves' survival.

Other noteworthy developments announced by the FWS included:

- capture of the last known wild California condor in an effort to preserve this species through a captive breeding program;
- removal of the American alligator from the list throughout its southeastern U.S. range to reflect its complete recovery;
- increase—by 25 pairs—of the Chesapeake Bay bald eagle population, bringing the population to a documented 161 pairs;
- establishment of an experimental enclave of threatened California sea otters on San Nicolas Island, west of Los Angeles;
- successful captive breeding of the black-footed ferret, raising the total known population from 18 to 25 animals.



Corporate Sponsor Program

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**Gateway Under Fire
For Amusement Park Plan**

The National Park Service's recent proposal to "preserve" Jacob Riis Park in Gateway National Recreation Area has touched off heated public debate. At the center of controversy is the renovation, free of charge, of the park's recreational facilities by a private developer. In exchange, the NPS plans to permit the developer to build and operate an amusement park on Jacob Riis grounds.

Prompted by the deterioration of Riis Park's facilities—in particular, its historic bathhouse—the National Park Service is strongly considering a proposal by Halper Associates and Wallenberg Development Company, Inc., to provide \$15 million for renovation of the buildings. In exchange, the developer will construct an aquatic-theme amusement park within Riis Park, complete with rides and water slides. Admission to the amusement park will be \$12, according to present projections.

After the 30 days officially allotted for public review—considered a short period for such a project—the proposal came under heavy fire from local citizens, community leaders, and conservationists, both local and national. Virtually all opposed the project. Critics cited a host of objections to the plan, ranging from negative impacts on historical resources and the questionable legality of the project to traffic problems it would likely create.

An editorial in the *New York Times* by John B. Oakes, a former editor of the *New York Times* editorial page and an NPCA trustee, summed up the feelings of many: "... the basic purpose of the national parks is not only to 'protect and preserve' natural and cultural values, but also to offer a special recreational experience that is at the opposite pole from sensational thrill rides and mass entertainment."

Jacob Riis Park is located on the Rockaway peninsula in Queens, New York. Because of its proximity to the New York metropolitan area, each year some 3.5 million people visit this popular unit of Gateway.

The park offers a mile of oceanfront beach and a back-beach recreational area that includes basketball and handball courts, several ballfields, a golf course, and visitor facilities.

A central feature is a 50-year-old bathhouse that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its Art Deco architecture. In addition, a large section of the park is a registered historic district significant because of its 1930s landscape design.

While critics of the plan agree that the bathhouse needs restoration, they consider the accompanying proposed changes to the park unacceptable. They argue that constructing a theme park would violate Gateway's enabling legislation, which directs the NPS to "preserve and protect" natural and cultural resources.

Development as described in the plan would significantly impair the landscape design of Jacob Riis Park, which has survived virtually unaltered since 1937. Construction of the amusement park would also eliminate much of the golf course, which now provides habitat for many small species.

Bruce Craig, NPCA's cultural resources coordinator, stated NPCA's opposition in a letter to Gateway's Superintendent Robert W. McIntosh. In the letter, Craig expressed another concern: "If this proposal is approved, a dangerous precedent would be set that would open up national park areas to commercial recreation development."

Many critics also feel the plan is economically unsound. While the NPS would save approximately \$15 million by having Halper Associates renovate the facilities, increased operating costs directly attributable to the new development—estimated at \$2 million per year—would soon outweigh the savings.

So far, opponents have been able to persuade the NPS to delay further progress of the plan until a full environmental impact statement is completed. Public pressure has also caused the developer to consider dropping plans for a 15,000-seat amphitheater that it had planned along with the amusement park.

Tony Bevinetto 1931-1988

Tony Bevinetto, a great friend of the national parks and of NPCA, died at his Falls Church, Virginia, home on July 3. A native of Wyoming, Bevinetto began his long involvement with the parks in 1971 as a member of the National Park Service at Grand Teton. In 1975 he moved to NPS headquarters in Washington, D.C., as assistant to newly appointed NPS Director Gary Everhardt.

From 1977 to 1978, Bevinetto was legislative assistant to Senator Clifford Hansen (R-Wyo.). His most important contributions to the National Park Service began with his move to the Senate public lands subcommittee in 1978. He was majority staff member of the subcommittee from 1980 to 1984, when the Republicans gained leadership of the Senate.

Bevinetto was respected by the National Park Service, and by senators and conservationists not only for his integrity, but also for his vast and practical knowledge of how the National Park Service works.

He was instrumental in passing the Alaska Lands Act of 1980. Later, he kept park resources safe by helping to block legislation that would



Laura Beatty

allow the NPS to use outside subcontractors. As a result of challenging this legislation, Bevinetto helped formulate the NPS's first maintenance management system.

The Archeological Resources Protection Act, the base on which protections for archeological ruins and artifacts is built, was another critical piece of legislation that Bevinetto shepherded through Congress.

Tony Bevinetto was also author of the first volume of *Exploring the Unspoiled West*, published by the Society of American Travel Writers.

Public-Private Efforts Create Kaibab Trail

Approximately 240 people attended the July 1 dedication ceremony of the Kaibab Plateau Trail in Kaibab National Forest in northern Arizona. Conservation groups, including NPCA, and personnel from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service turned up for the dedication, which marked the opening of the first seven miles of this new hiking and riding pathway.

Construction of the trail was sponsored and funded in large part by the Kaibab Forest Products Company, an environmentally responsible firm within the forest products industry. NPCA's newest trustee, James L. Matson, is an executive vice president with the firm and a

strong advocate of the Kaibab Plateau Trail project.

Featured speakers at the ceremony included Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Representative Bob Stump (R-Ariz.), U.S. Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, and Kaibab Company Board Chairman Micky Whiting. A common theme among the speeches was praise for the public-private cooperation that made the trail possible.

Slated for completion in the fall of 1989, the Kaibab Plateau Trail will wind through more than 60 miles of high meadows and rich stands of ponderosa pine, white fir, and aspen. The trail will be a segment of the anticipated 700-mile-long Arizona Trail, which will in turn be part of an envisioned Great Western Trail, to run from Mexico to Canada.

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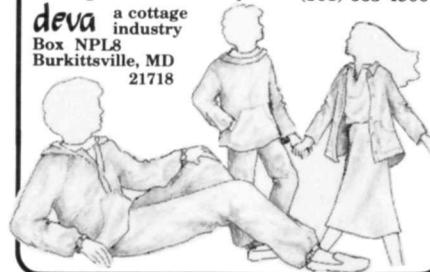


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War and Peace

The Park Service honors past battles, but it must look for ways to commemorate peace

by Gary Machlis

War has always been part of human history. We need only think of the two world wars this century, the terrifying arms race between the superpowers, and the current struggles in Central America, Lebanon, and the Persian Gulf to realize how war shapes, and disfigures, the world.

Norman Cousins estimates that between 3600 B.C. and the present—5,600 years since the beginning of recorded history—there have been only 292 years of worldwide peace. He figures 3.5 billion war dead, approximately 80 percent of the current world population. In 1987, 25 wars were being fought around the globe. The cause of peace is therefore worth celebrating.

War and peace have special relevance to the National Park Service. Our National Park System seeks to preserve our nation's natural and cultural heritage, of which war and peace are an integral part.

The NPS manages over 50 war-related sites, one of the largest such inventories in the world. NPS interpreters at these sites come in contact with great numbers of visitors; over one million came to Gettysburg National Military Park in 1987 alone. Clearly, the National Park System plays a major role in developing American attitudes toward war and defining what is meant by peace.

Why should the NPS interpret

war? First, interpreting war commemorates the sacrifice of those who gave their lives in combat.

The major battlefields of the Civil War were preserved as remembrances of this traumatic military conflict that nearly split the nation. The battlefields are emotional, symbolic places where men risked their lives for principles.

Modern sites, like the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., have equally dramatic purpose and meaning. Here, veterans and veterans' families come to share their grief. The monument is considered to be so emotionally charged that interpretation, while memories of the Vietnam War are vivid, is unnecessary.

A second reason to interpret war is to help communicate its consequences. Most Americans, to whom Vietnam is history and WWII is an-

cient history, do not know or realize the personal horrors and repercussions of war. As wars fade further into the past, they require more complete interpretation.

At the USS *Arizona* Memorial in Pearl Harbor, interpretive programs focus on how the Japanese raid affected world history and changed American society. NPS interpretation marks Pearl Harbor as the dawn of the nuclear age, reasoning that the beginning of U.S. involvement in WWII led to the detonation of the first atomic bomb.

WWII changed our society in other lasting ways. Women joined the work force in vast numbers to help the war effort, and feminism was born. Distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union following WWII led to the Cold War and the arms race.

A third reason to interpret war is that it can help prepare for future conflicts. Although Gettysburg is now managed by the NPS, it was originally established in 1870 by the War Department as a "training ground" for teaching military strategy to young officers.

Finally, interpreting past wars can help us understand the intensified hazards of future conflicts. How many of us grasp the technical details of megatonnage, Strategic Defense Initiative, and other matters of contemporary warfare?

NPCA, in conjunction with the NPS and others, is sponsoring "War and Peace: a Conference on Battlefield Preservation and Interpretation." The conference will be held at Gettysburg National Military Park, November 16-18. For more information, contact NPCA, Bruce Craig, 1015 Thirty-first St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

If we as a people are to make informed political decisions regarding foreign affairs, nuclear freeze proposals, and necessary defense, our collective wisdom concerning war and peace needs to be expanded through interpretation.

Interpreting peace, on the other hand, is far more difficult. It is inherently vague and abstract, with little of the entertainment appeal of war. It is a new idea and, as of yet, few NPS sites emphasize peace in their interpretive programs; however, a few notables do exist.

- Chamizal National Memorial commemorates 100 years of peaceful negotiations with Mexico over a boundary dispute caused by the shifting of the Rio Grande.

- At Appomattox Court House, where the Confederacy surrendered, interpretive programs, publications, and living history presentations all focus on reunification.

- This year marks the 125th anniversary of the battle at Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Gettysburg is also commemorating

the 50th anniversary of the park's Eternal Light Peace Memorial, conceived by veterans of the North and South in the early 1900s as a symbol of national reconciliation.

While there are problems in interpreting peace, there are dangers in interpreting war. Warfare can often be romanticized. Bloodless recreations of battle can become simplistic entertainment and distort the verity of war. Emphasis on soldiers and battle scenes often slight the role of home life and women. The manicured and serene environ-

ments of most sites can disguise the destruction.

Interpretation at NPS sites can also alter public attitudes toward the military, warfare, and peoples of other nations. It can glorify conquest and combat; the very drama of some programs makes war exciting.

Take, for example, a National Air and Space Museum exhibit on the cruise missile. By pushing a button, a visitor can send a missile toward its target, watch the blast, and walk

world, with the explosive yield of roughly 20 billion tons of TNT, or 1,600,000 times the power of the Hiroshima blast.

Jonathan Schell writes in his book, *The Fate of the Earth*: "It might be well to consider for a moment the novel shape of the mental and emotional predicament that the nuclear peril places us in. . . . Strange as it may seem, we may have to teach ourselves to think about extinction in a meaningful way."

There is a rising need to interpret nuclear war. Experts agree that the development of the atomic bomb was the most concerted and accelerated effort in the history of science and technology; its story deserves careful telling.

The ecological consequences of a nuclear exchange also make the topic an environmental issue. Discussions of species conservation and genetic diversity that neglect the prevention of nuclear war are myopic and unrealistic.

The recent, first halting steps toward nuclear disarmament may be, to our great-grandchildren,

turning points in history. Perhaps the NPS should display the INF Treaty to the American public. The importance of such efforts is impossible to overestimate.

As a visitor to Pearl Harbor asked, concerning future war memorials, "Who will build them? Who will visit them?" There would be no one.

away subliminally supporting the Administration's position on the importance of defense.

While studies have confirmed that interpretation at natural park sites influences environmental values, the effects of interpreting war have yet to be researched.

In the nuclear age, interpreting war has ominous implications. Regardless of political opinion, nuclear war is a real and present threat facing the human species and the world. In 1982, there were some 50,000 nuclear warheads in the



Illustration by Richard Thompson

In the nuclear age, interpreting war has ominous implications.

Gary E. Machlis is an associate professor at the University of Idaho, and sociology project leader of the National Park Service's Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the university.



Church Universal & Triumphant versus Yellowstone

Religious Group Finds and Compromises Paradise

by Jim Robbins

"You might categorize some of [Montana's landowners] as narrow-minded, bigoted, small in their apprehension of life. These vistas and mountains have not taught them the lessons of eternity. They have sought to possess the land. They have been outraged to think that their land was taken from them when you came to town, but in truth it was never theirs in the first place."

—an Ascended Master as spoken through Elizabeth Clare Prophet.

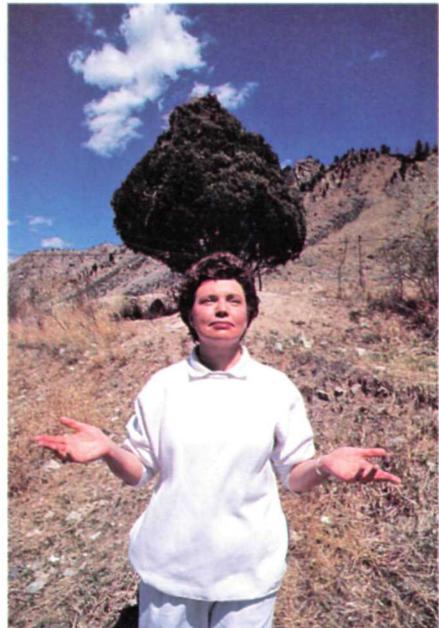
No one disputes the fact that the broad, grassy Paradise Valley, surrounded by serrated mountain ranges and divided by a meandering Yellowstone River, is a slice of heaven on earth. It was called Paradise even before the Church of the Universal and Trium-

phant, called CUT, bought property and moved in.

CUT came to Montana from southern California in 1981 (the same year the Rajneesh cult went to Oregon) when it bought a 12,000-acre ranch from flamboyant financier Malcolm Forbes for a reputed \$7 million. At first, the church claimed it would use the land only as a summer retreat.

Later, it said that the land would serve as a refuge for church members to "assure protection from economic collapse, bank failure, civil disorder, war, and cataclysm." By 1986, however, CUT had sold Camelot, its headquarters in the Santa Monica Mountains, and announced that it was moving its entire operation to Montana.

The presence of such groups is not new, albeit this one is well organized and well financed. But it is a new



Elizabeth Clare Prophet

Ted Wood

problem for environmentalists. The Greater Yellowstone Coalition, other environmentalists, and national park officials fear that CUT's geothermal well—drilled, tapped, but not yet pumping—will disrupt the park's hot springs and geysers; that a CUT fence on its border with the park will impede natural ungulate migration; that residential, agricultural, and livestock effluent will pollute the Yellowstone River.

Yellowstone National Park officials and environmentalists are anxiously watching as the matriarchal religious group builds its world headquarters here. When finished, the new settlement will be the size of a small town—some townspeople say the size of four towns.

Published plans include a church, cafeteria, university, factory, meat- and poultry-processing plant, and modular housing for 600 to 1,000

people. Critics say CUT is despoiling the area that lies on Yellowstone National Park's northern border and is posing a serious threat to the park.

The church challenges each charge, saying it cares as much as anyone about the environment, that it wants Paradise to remain as it is. Yet, local people are pursued by the bad memories of a nasty incident in Oregon when the Rajneesh community took over the small town of Antelope.

In the meantime, the church had steadily added to its holdings and now it owns some 33,000 acres in Paradise Valley. This makes the church the second-largest private landholder in Park County, Montana, which currently has a population of less than 15,000.

CUT has begun construction for the 500 to 600 people who will live on the ranch. Perhaps 300 to 400 members may already live in the southern Montana cities of Livingston, Bozeman, and Billings. Although the church will not divulge its membership, former members of CUT have said membership ranges from 5,000 to 150,000 people worldwide.

For the last six years, several thousand believers have made a pilgrimage to the ranch for a two-week period around the July 4th holiday. The church claims that the pilgrimage two years ago attracted as many as 5,000 members.

Environmentalists say disruption to the land far exceeds the two weeks the encampment is scheduled. They point out that it takes CUT most of the summer to set up, hold, and then disassemble the pilgrimage encampment.

"So many people concentrated in a pristine drainage within a stone's throw of Yellowstone park could disturb wildlife such as elk and grizzly bears and degrade a primary spawning stream for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, which has been reduced to 8 percent of its former range," says Louisa Willcox, program director of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition.

Townspeople fear that the CUT pilgrimage encampment might become permanent.



Art Wolfe

Elizabeth Clare Prophet, born Elizabeth Clare Wulf, the 49-year-old head of the church, claims she has been anointed by the spirit of Pope John XXIII as the true pope and head of the Roman Catholic Church. Prophet also calls herself the Mother of the Universe, Guru Ma, and claims to be a reincarnation of, among others, Marie Antoinette, Queen Guinevere, and the New Testament figure Martha.

The church's wide-ranging beliefs have been called a "spiritual smorgasbord," combining elements of Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism with some New Age rhetoric. According to Prophet, the term "Church Universal and Triumphant" is an ancient name for the Catholic Church in its heavenly form (at the time, the earthly church was called the Church Militant).

Much of the church's cosmology also was picked up from another cult, the Mighty I AM, a right-wing group that flourished in the United States during the 1930s and 1940s.

Prophet's second husband Marcus Lyle Prophet, a former vacuum salesman, absorbed a lot of the I AM teachings. In the 1950s he formed the Summit Lighthouse—a storefront church—after I AM's collapse in the late 1940s. Prophet died in 1973 and Elizabeth took control, renaming the group the Church Universal and Triumphant in 1976.

Prophet preaches by entering a trance and "channeling," or speaking for, a host of Ascended Masters that includes—in addition to Pope John XXIII—Jesus, Buddha, Mohammed, Shakespeare, and Hercules, as well as several creations from older, defunct cults, including Saint

Germaine, Ray-O-Light, and K-17, leader of the Inner Secret Service. This lineup motivated one writer to remark that the CUT hagiology sounded like the heroes roll call from Marvel Comics.

The church has numerous critics, including ex-members and relatives of cult members, who claim Prophet is a religious dictator. Opponents have accused CUT of using sophisticated brainwash techniques—such as deprivation of sleep and privacy, isolation, confession, and rote repetition—that, they say, are similar to those used by the Reverend Jim Jones' People's Temple, which ended in mass suicide in the jungles of Guyana.

The church makes no secret of the fact that it has constructed bomb shelters on the ranch, where it believes members will survive Arma-

geddon. [According to Prophet, Armageddon is due around the turn of the century.] Ex-members also claim the church stockpiles automatic weapons, a charge the church denies, although CUT is widely reported as being avidly anti-communist, with many survivalist attitudes.

Former CUT members have sued the church, claiming they were kept in "involuntary servitude." Their depositions also include stories of alleged plots to take over local government in Montana.

Gregory Mull, a San Francisco architect who accused the church of making him work without pay and divorce his wife, won his case and was awarded \$1.5 million. Although Mull has since died, the church is appealing the verdict.

Randall King, Prophet's third

The Yellowstone ecosystem's wilderness and wildlife are increasingly affected by intensive development outside the park, such as that proposed by the Church Universal and Triumphant.

husband, headed the organization for eight years. Since he left, he has been widely quoted about life in the church.

In an *L.A. Herald Examiner* article, King characterized the church as a highly efficient business. "All in all, it was a pretty slick deal," said King. "Elizabeth and I figured we would be millionaires."

His suit for \$16 million—on charges that he was coerced to work as an unpaid staff member—has been settled out of court and neither he nor the church will disclose the terms.

"Disaffected believers are being

convinced by attorneys looking for big damages to claim that they were being brainwashed," says Ed Francis, CUT vice president, fourth and current husband of Elizabeth Clare Prophet, and sole spokesman for the church.

"And I just think it's a bunch of baloney. Nobody, short of physical restraint, can be brainwashed just by reading books and being exposed to ideas."

A former member gave a reporter a copy of a so-called "psychic hit list" he found; and it includes Yellowstone Superintendent Robert Barbee and Senator Max Baucus, who accuse CUT of threatening park resources; local environmentalists and reporters; and others who disagree with CUT plans and policies.

The church does admit it has such a list, but it also scoffs at the accusation that they are chanting against those who oppose them. "We don't pray for harm to come to people," Francis said.

Local environmentalists Hank Rate and Richard Parks, and others who dwell in Paradise Valley, say that they fear a takeover of local government similar to the Baghwan Shree Rajneesh takeover of Antelope, Oregon. In the end, the Rajneesh community was charged with felonies, such as rigging elections, biological warfare, arson, and attempted murder.

CUT has not been accused of anything as serious, but like the Rajneesh people, they commonly go on late-night security patrols, shining searchlights into neighbors' homes. A lot has been made of the fact that they bought up Rajneesh used mobile homes, which Oregonians said made the land look like a concentration camp.

People's most immediate concerns, however, are the more permanent physical changes that the church is making on the Yellowstone landscape.

Church leaders claim they are practicing good land stewardship—being careful with refuse and sewage, fencing their orchards, caring for their animals on the Royal Teton Ranch—the 15,000 or so acres the

church owns between the Gallatin Mountain Range and the Yellowstone River.

In addition, CUT argues that what it does on private property is its own business, an attitude that has strong support in the West.

In fact, this area is so protective of individual rights, that Park County has no land-use plan and very little zoning. Prophet has said that the lack of zoning and regulations was a prime reason the church moved to Montana.

The ecologically sensitive church land, six miles of which border the park's northwestern boundary, is critical to wildlife. The Greater Yellowstone Coalition, which has been trying to protect the entire ecosys-

**In fact, worldwide,
disaster has befallen
every geothermal area
when wells have been
punched nearby.**

tem rather than only parkland, is particularly concerned about the church's impact on wildlife migration and habitation. Intensive use is seen as a serious threat to antelope, bighorn sheep, and especially the imperiled grizzly bear.

Opponents of CUT development are also concerned that the church's plan to pump underground hot springs on the property will irreversibly upset the park's fragile geothermal balance and destroy Yellowstone's Mammoth Hot Springs. In addition, vistas from the park have already been marred by unsightly construction on church land.

In late November 1986, under pressure from several environmental groups, the Forest Service, National Park Service, and local citizens, the State Water Quality Bureau was directed to prepare an environmental impact statement on the development. The resulting EIS claimed that

the church would make little impact on the area.

A meeting was held in Gardiner, a town of less than 500 people perched at the northern gate of the park, because residents wanted to contest the EIS as incomplete and sloppy. Five hundred people showed up at the meeting and all but a handful of them denounced the church's construction of a slaughterhouse, a school, numerous mobile homes, a community center, and other out-buildings.

"We do not want massive development threats on Yellowstone's border and the people of the United States will not stand for it," Steve Iobst, Yellowstone management assistant, said at the meeting.

"Why risk even a remote possibility of damage to Mammoth Hot Springs just to get enough water to barely heat one or two small buildings?" Iobst asked.

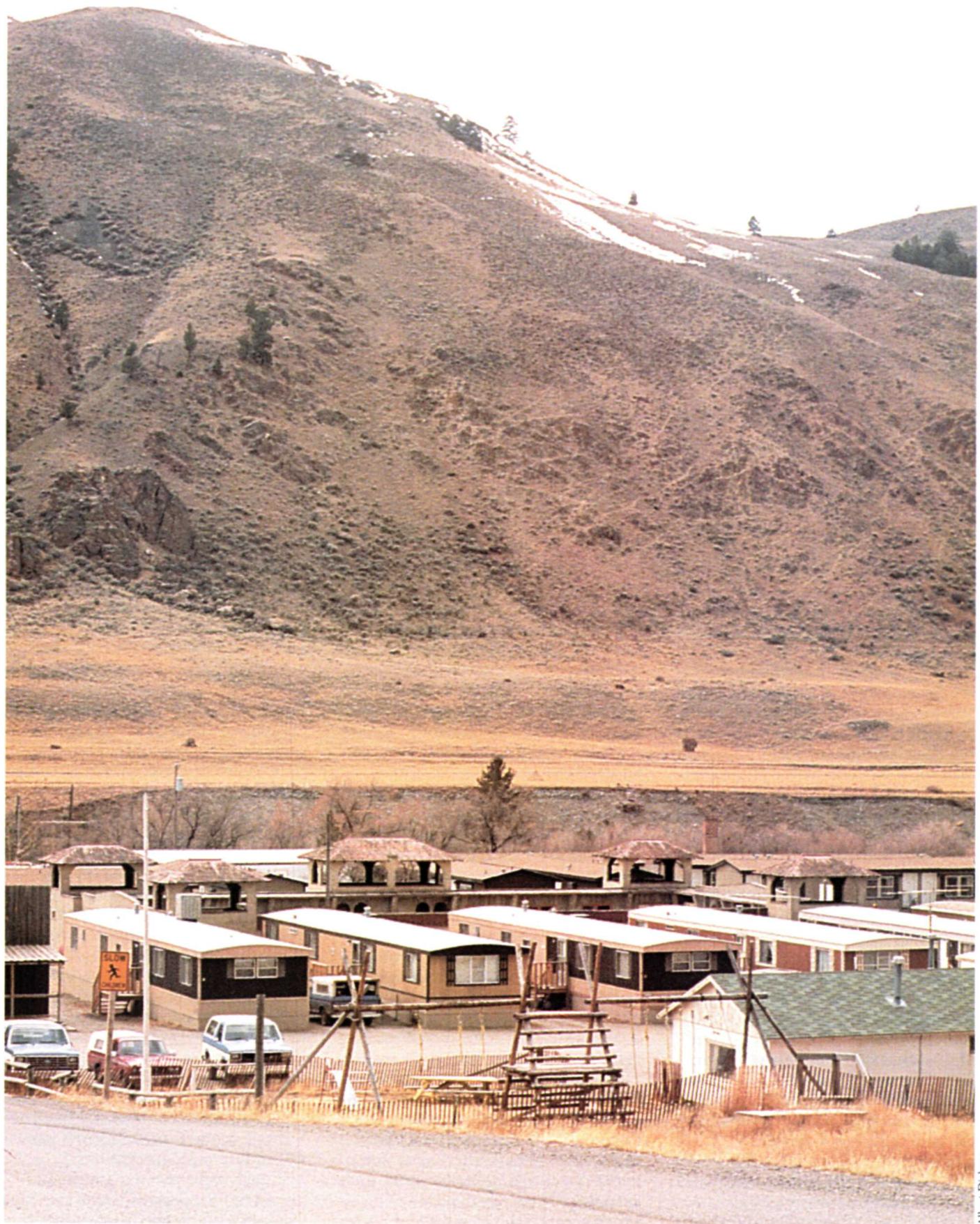
Those who attended the meeting asked the state to revise the study to include reports omitted in the draft version, such as the cumulative effect of the development on grizzlies. In addition, the NPS asked that the state require CUT to relocate its headquarters and development from Royal Teton North, which borders the park, to another property it owns. In the course of this meeting feelings got so tense that the state and the park personnel now barely speak to one another.

Ed Francis, of course, supported the environmental impact statement. Much of the development, including the addition of an airstrip, has already taken place and hundreds of church members are already living there.

"I would like to see an end to the extremist rhetoric," Francis said. "We're using private land that we've paid for, care for, and that we love. We are not trying to change the character of the area."

Hank Rate, a land surveyor whose home lies in a tree-lined hollow on

CUT's compounds can be seen from park roads. This crowd of mobile homes, which CUT picked up from the defunct Rajneesh cult in Oregon, makes Montana residents wary.



Albert Dickson



Ted Wood

CUT spokesman Ed Francis, outside church headquarters, counters the park's environmental concerns with charges that the park has allowed overdevelopment on its own property.

property that adjoins the Royal Teton Ranch, disagrees. He is a spokesman for the Upper Yellowstone Defense Fund, a group of local environmentalists formed to oppose the church.

"We've seen monstrous holes dug in the ground and creek banks stripped for gravel [on church property]," Rate says, his voice laced with emotion. "And you sit here and wonder what in the world is going on."

According to Rate, bulldozers have scraped open the land, leaving soil unprotected. The result is clouds of dust that billow up hundreds of feet. That and the dozens of double-wide mobile homes placed on lots throughout the church property give the area the look of a new, shoddy subdivision.

"Changes in the land are very troubling for one who came to live with the land. They want to make

our country over with the amenities of urban living," says Rate.

Yellowstone National Park officials are most concerned about the geyser basin, especially Mammoth Hot Springs. These hot springs lie near the park's northern entrance, six miles from La Duke Hot Springs on CUT property.

The church hopes to use hot water from the La Duke Hot Springs to heat buildings. So far it has drilled the well, but it has not pumped the underground reservoir of simmering water out of the well.

Park geologists say that the geothermal wells might disrupt the flow of water to Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris Geyser Basin. The wells could also upset the delicate balance of water, pressure, and heat that gives rise to these rare and unusual features.

National park officials cannot say for certain that the drilling will destroy any of the park's geothermal features, but, as Yellowstone Chief of Research John Varley says, "We know how intricate the plumbing system is that feeds the hot springs, geysers, and fumaroles. We know

that an earthquake 400 miles away can affect it."

In 1983, an earthquake as far away as central Idaho lengthened the time between Old Faithful eruptions by several minutes. Park managers say that any human-caused changes would be untenable, especially because Yellowstone is one of the last intact geothermal areas in the world.

There has been such widespread concern that Senator John Melcher (D-Mont.) introduced a bill to protect the geysers. The bill would stop CUT from pumping water from the well until a three-year study by the Park Service and the Geological Survey determines the church's impact on hot water features *both* inside and outside Yellowstone National Park. The bill easily passed both houses of Congress this summer and now only awaits funding, which is expected by early fall.

There are other threats to the park, particularly to wildlife. Yellowstone ungulates—white-tailed and mule deer, elk, antelope, and bighorn sheep—leave the park's harsh, high-altitude winter behind and wander to lower altitudes in the valley where winds scour the snow off the prairie, exposing forage.

In a normal or worse winter, bottom land on church property is especially critical to wildlife. Yet, officials believe the presence of so many people, buildings, and fences will keep wildlife from using the land.

Only 200 or so grizzly bears live in the Yellowstone ecosystem, and they are protected by the Endangered Species Act. The fact that the church is growing large amounts of potatoes and carrots and is proposing to dispose poultry and red meat wastes, says Varley, is an accident waiting to happen.

"A grizzly bear will walk ten miles out of her way for a carrot," Varley says. "When you combine that with a meat-packing plant, well, it's a question of when. When the bear finds that patch we have no technology to change its mind. And it'll end up a dead bear."

In fact, a data base that is maintained by the Greater Yellowstone Coalition shows that there have al-



Ted Wood

ready been at least two incidents with grizzlies on that property. One happened in 1984, when a grizzly was shot and another occurred before CUT bought the property.

The church answers each charge with a denial: "We've been growing carrots and potatoes for nearly six years and we haven't had a grizzly problem yet," counters Francis. The meat and poultry wastes, he says, "are bagged up in plastic, kept inside and hauled away. There's not going to be an opportunity for bear confrontations."

Ed Francis says he finds the brou-haha from the park more than a little ironic. There are several developments within the park as big or bigger than many towns, he argues.

Amid much controversy, officials recently allowed construction of a new development, Grant Village, in critical grizzly bear habitat. In addition, the park backed down on plans to close Fishing Bridge Campground, also in critical grizzly habitat, because of political pressure.

The church, Francis says, has taken steps to safeguard environmental values in the way they man-

age wildlife. Wildlife is a priority for CUT, Francis says. Members make extra money for the community by guiding hunters on church land for a fee.

As for the hot springs, he just can't understand the concern. Francis claims that in the early part of the century there was a commercial hot plunge that derived water from the spring for many years.

He reminds critics that the church had an engineering firm examine the site and it reported that the well would probably not affect the park's geysers.

The park answers that it is impossible to predict the risk. In fact, worldwide, disaster has befallen every geothermal area when wells have been punched nearby. A case in point is Rotorua, on the north island of New Zealand.

For years Rotorua's geothermal energy has been used by the resort town, which is a favorite tourist attraction, for heating everything from homes to swimming pools. But now there is concern that the energy of the area's geothermal features has been dissipated.

This CUT greenhouse is heated with geothermal energy. CUT's tapping of the geothermal basin, one of the world's last intact basins, is one of the greatest threats to Yellowstone park.

The church speculates that the park's attitude toward CUT is a case of sour grapes. When Malcolm Forbes put his ranch up for sale, the Forest Service negotiated to buy it. But the agency had difficulty raising the money and the church was a ready and able buyer.

"There's no question that most of the people in this park wanted to slash their wrists when we lost that ranch," says Varley. "But we are genuinely concerned with the ecosystem."

Neither, says Superintendent Barbee, is it a case of bigotry. "If it were the Boy Scouts of America down there we'd be concerned."

Jim Robbins' most recent article in National Parks was "Looting History," in the July/August 1987 issue. Research for Robbins' CUT reporting was funded by the Fund for Investigative Journalism, in Washington, D.C.

New Zealand Parks

Bureaucracy overtakes citizen-directed park system

by Patricia and Robert Cahn



Ngauruhoe Volcano, Tongariro NP; Erwin and Peggy Bauer

On a blustery New Zealand day last September at Tongariro National Park, several hundred citizens gathered on the greensward outside the tourist hotel to commemorate an event of great significance to the native Maoris and important to all New Zealanders.

They were celebrating the day, a century earlier, when Maori chief Te Heuheu Tukino—in a remarkable act of foresight and faith—gave the sacred peaks of his tribe to the government “for the use of both Maoris and the Europeans.” This gift later became the basis for one of the world’s earliest national parks and the start of New Zealand’s national park system—a system created by the people, for the people.

As clouds dodged across snow-capped Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe peaks, Maori “warriors” donned traditional reed skirts and brandished weapons in a ritual challenge to anyone entering their tribal area. School children from the region, many of them Maori, put on a pageant portraying the birth and development of the park.

The Queen’s representative, Governor General Sir Paul Reeves, Prime Minister David Lange, and other officials paid tribute to the park achievements of the past 100 years. The day climaxed with participants and spectators rising to sing a specially written centennial song: “People in parks, feel the beating of the nation’s heart . . . the parks are yours

and mine.” In this case, the words are not just symbolic.

What makes New Zealand’s national parks unique is the central role citizens have in setting policy for the parks. The main body that carries out this task, the National Parks and Reserves Authority, is composed of 10 citizens—rather than government employees—who have expertise in parks and related conservation matters. They are required by law to provide opportunity for the public to participate in decision-making.

Regional citizen boards and officials of the new Department of Conservation work with the Authority on park policy and prepare and review national park management

plans. The Parks Authority also considers proposals for new parks, studies each area, and holds hearings. Only if its resulting recommendation is positive can the government establish a new park.

As a result of their long and close relationship with *Aotearoa* (New Zealand), the Maori observe many conservation principles. Their Polynesian ancestors, who migrated to New Zealand around 750 A.D., found an environment very different from the subtropical islands they had left.

The colder weather and less hospitable soils and climate forced them to become minutely aware of their environment. For example, they employed *rahui* (temporary bans) to

ensure that particular plants or animals would not become extinct from excess hunting and gathering.

Few of the Europeans who colonized the country from 1840 on demonstrated a similar ethic. Logging denuded large areas of once-abundant native forests, and the old growth was often replaced by faster-growing exotic species.

Additional “bush” has been cleared for agricultural development, wetlands exploited for land development, and New Zealand’s wealth of marine life has not been given adequate protection. These problems are similar to the American experience, but the results are far more damaging in a country as small as New Zealand.



1. Abel Tasman; 2. Fiordland; 3. Mount Aspiring; 4. Mount Cook; 5. Paparoa; 6. Tongariro; 7. Westland; 8. Whanganui
The 8 (of New Zealand’s 12) parks mentioned



Erwin and Peggy Bauer

Although the kiwi is the national bird—and a nickname for New Zealanders—this flightless species is difficult to spot, being nocturnal and relatively rare.

Inadequate laws and little or no public understanding of ecological concepts led to environmentally damaging practices. For instance, in 1916, a police commissioner, who had been appointed honorary park warden at Tongariro, began to replace native tussock with imported Scottish heather to create an 8,000-acre grouse-shooting range in the park. Although conservation concerns later halted the project, exotic heather now dominates large areas of native vegetation.

Originally, this isolated island nation had only two species of native mammals, both of them bats. In spite of scientific advice on the dangers of importing exotic plants and animals, settlers brought in a wide variety of exotics, including elk and several deer species, and released them in forested areas, some of which later became national parks.

These imported species altered the habitat of once prolific ground-dwelling birds. Birds that had lost their ability to fly in a land historically without predators became easy prey for imported ferrets, stoats, weasels, dogs, and cats.

Other introduced animals—possum and rats, and goats and pigs that became feral—reduced the birds' natural food supply or ate their eggs. Of the 80 native bird species abundant a century ago, fewer than a dozen are now plentiful.

It is somewhat of a miracle that a number of the country's "crown jewels" have been saved. By the time the nation realized that its forests were disappearing and birds were becoming extinct or scarce, its options for national parks and reserves had dwindled.

A small cadre of conservationists, scientists, and officials managed to build enough of a constituency to get some laws passed. This citizen impetus, starting with the first conservation laws in the mid-1870s, was the beginning.

National parks now form the centerpiece of New Zealand's natural and cultural resources and the efforts to preserve them. Parks are also the key to a burgeoning tourism industry. Park conservation has even become a factor in some national elections.

The country's dozen national parks comprise 7.5 percent of the land, compared to the approximately 2 percent that U.S. national parks comprise. These protected areas form an array of scenic majesty and ecological diversity. Three national parks are already designated as World Heritage sites: Fiordland, plus Mount Cook and Westland, which are adjacent and listed as one.

Both New Zealanders and foreign visitors take advantage of these natural assets. The country's total population is 3.2 million, and the parks receive more than three million visits per year. Of these visits, approximately 20 percent are made by foreign tourists.

Fiordland, the largest of the national parks, offers alpine scenery, forest wilderness, large lakes, 300 miles of trails, including the renowned Milford Track, and, of course, spectacular fiords such as Milford Sound. Westland's ocean beaches, lowland forests, wetlands, exquisite lakes, and Franz Josef and Fox glaciers provide a full complement of sightseeing, birding, and mountaineering experiences.

At Mount Cook, visitors enjoy unmatched views of the famed mountain and downhill ski runs on the Great Tasman Glacier. Tongariro, however, is the favored area for New Zealand skiers. More than 7,500 people a day create Yosemite-like overcrowding on winter weekends. Wilderness trails make "tramping" the main attraction at Abel Tasman and Mount Aspiring, as well as other national parks.

Many of the parks were designated through citizen—rather than government—impetus.

The National Parks and Reserves Authority, chaired by conservation leader David Thom, an Auckland engineer, includes scientists, a doctor, a wilderness advocate, a Maori leader, and two travel-industry leaders with outstanding conservation credentials. All are experienced in national park matters.

Three of the Parks Authority's ten members are appointed on the recommendations of leading conservation and scientific organizations. Three represent the interests of



Art Wolfe

In a land of mountains, Mount Cook, at 12,349 feet (3,764 meters), is the highest. Mount Cook National Park, designated in 1953, also contains Tasman Glacier, one of the longest ice flows outside of the polar regions.

tourism and local government, and four must be knowledgeable in parks and wildlife management.

Despite the personal propark feelings of its members, the Parks Authority acts conservatively. Members listen to all sides and try to resolve conflicts before recommending new national parks or deciding controversial policies. They must also keep in touch with the park system's regional boards, and the park system's hundred or so paid rangers.

The Authority invited us to join its 1982 tour of Fiordland, a tour that typifies the way in which the Authority works. Members met with representatives from the New Zealand Deerstalkers Association, who opposed the Authority's attempts to remove introduced mammals, such as elk and red deer. The Authority supported removal of these exotics to improve the habitat of the endangered *takahae*, a flightless bird.

The Authority also met with local councils, business representatives, and the Southland Regional Parks and Reserves Board. P.H.C. (Bing)

Lucas, director general of the Department of Lands and Survey and an internationally known expert on parks, was a nonvoting but continuing presence at all meetings.

Although the Authority made policy for the parks, it was the Department of Lands and Survey that managed the parks. Under this department, Lucas served as New Zealand's first national parks director. At the meetings he served as the unobtrusive but vital link with the departmental management.

The Authority helicoptered over the Waitutu State Forest, the largest stretch of lowland forest in the country, and discussed the possibility of adding the forest to Fiordland. They also visited Deep Cove—in a major fiord area—to inspect a potential development site.

An American company was seeking to build a tanker-loading terminal at Deep Cove for exporting large amounts of fresh water. After assessing the implications of the proposal, the Authority opposed the fresh-water export scheme.

Previously, Fiordland's water had been the subject of a major contro-

versy that centered on Lake Manapouri. In this earlier protest, "Save Manapouri" committees had sprung up throughout New Zealand to battle a hydroelectric plan to raise Manapouri's water level 100 feet. After a petition with 260,000 signatures was sent to the government, the topic became a 1972 election campaign issue.

The Labour Party's promise to preserve this national park shoreline contributed to the defeat of the National Party. The government modified the plan so the lake would rise and fall only within previously known limits—about 27 feet.

Even though park laws have been passed throughout the century, the 1980 National Parks Act changed the scope of the Parks Authority and park management.

Individual parks were brought into a larger conservation policy that included New Zealand's reserves, and regional boards replaced individual park boards. The Authority then conducted two-year consultations involving the general public, regional boards, and citizen groups.



Liza Tuttle

Paparoa National Park is famous for its geological features, most notably its Pancake Rocks, which lie along the Tasman Sea. Cemented together over eons, these sedimentary rocks were sculpted into stacks by acidic water from nearby bogs.

As a result of these consultations, the Authority revised park management policy.

The policy is similar in many ways to that of the U.S. National Park Service. It seeks to ensure preservation of areas integral to the country's heritage while providing for public access and enjoyment.

Yet, there are distinct differences between the two systems. New Zealand's parks have limited financial support from the government, which, in turn, severely limits staffing. Nor does it have a park service.

Despite park staffing and funding limitations, when we returned to New Zealand to attend the 1987-88 Centennial Celebration, we found far greater public interest in national parks and conservation than during our visit five years earlier. Special events in and near national parks were held each month.

Lavishly illustrated park books had just been published and national

television aired four hour-long programs on New Zealand national parks. Membership in the largest conservation group, the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, had grown 50 percent in six years. The Labour government had emphasized natural resources protection by advocating legislation that established a Department of Conservation.

And two new national parks were dedicated last year: Whanganui on the North Island and Paparoa on the South Island coast. We had visited Paparoa during our 1982 trip and had been awed by the Pancake Rocks at Punakaiki—flat rocks piled up like hundred-foot stacks of huge pancakes.

The Tasman Sea surges through a blowhole, creating waterspouts as high as Old Faithful. The area also has natural arches; significant cave systems with rare fossils; and important lowland forests.

While the year-long 1987-88 cen-

tennial has heightened public interest in national parks, the period has brought upheaval and uncertainty. The very concept of citizen-developed national park policy is being tested.

A revolutionary reorganization of environmental activities is now taking place. The new Department of Conservation combines a number of public-land agencies; the national parks division in the Department of Lands and Survey and the department itself have been dissolved; and the job of director of national parks has been terminated.

These dramatic changes came about as the result of Labour Party economic forces joining with a number of conservation groups. The conservationists wanted to stop the logging that was destroying much of the country's native forests and halt conversion of natural lands to agricultural and commercial uses.

Labour's economic forces also

wanted to halt much of the logging because it was uneconomical, requiring heavy subsidies.

From this cooperative effort, conservationists got the new Department of Conservation, headed by a cabinet minister elected by Parliament. This new governmental department gave Labour an agency that combined national parks with forests and all other conservation lands, an agency more cost efficient and simpler to operate.

The new Department of Conservation (DOC), established in the spring of 1987, was patched together from a number of separate conservation agencies and completely eliminates the identities of these agencies. National park rangers have been redesignated as "conservation officers" and are supposed to wear the blue-and-white uniform of the DOC.

The post of chief ranger (comparable to our park superintendents) has been abolished. Former chief rangers have new designations and, in some cases, new jobs with responsibility for national reserves and national forests—whatever lies within a Department of Conservation district.

Even the remarkably successful citizen policy direction may be weakened. In early June, the administration recommended legislation to replace the National Parks and Reserves Authority and the regional parks and reserves boards with a 12-member National Conservation Authority and 19 local conservation boards.

The new Authority would advise on policy for *all* elements of the new Department of Conservation, thus diluting park concerns. And none of the 12 members of the Authority would have to be recommended by conservation or science groups. (Half of the members could be picked from nominees suggested by conservation, recreation, tourism, local and Maori interests.)

Environmental organizations have opposed some of these proposed changes. They fear that the new structure would lessen citizen input into national park issues. They also



Fiordland's Milford Sound, with its waterfalls, sheer cliffs, and fishing opportunities, has been a tourist attraction for Europeans and Americans since the 1870s.

fear that the parks will receive inadequate attention from both the Conservation Department and from an Authority that does not focus on national parks.

"The structure of DOC is unworkable for national parks, and divides rather than unifies park management," says Gerry McSweeney, a leading national park advocate and Conservation Director of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

The Society recently issued a national park plan for the next 100 years. The plan recommends creating a separate National Parks Division, increasing public participation in policy decisions, and focusing more emphasis on scientific research. (These recommendations are in the same vein as NPCA's recent National Park System Plan.)

National Parks and Reserves Authority Chairman Thom now hopes for advances in other areas. "We need to identify all of the ecological

regions and districts in the country, establish a system for monitoring the changes in protected lands, resolve and implement our wilderness policy, and complete our system of protected wild and scenic rivers," Thom says.

Although national park management has become more centralized, Thom believes there is potential in the new proposals, provided all can agree on the prime importance of national parks.

He says, "A unique partnership of citizens, administrators, and politicians has built a wonderful park system."

"It is our responsibility to the past as well as to the future to assure that national parks remain the jewels in the crown of New Zealand's conservation estate."

Patricia and Robert Cahn most recently wrote about Costa Rican parks for National Parks magazine.

Concepts West/Buzz Board

Hot Springs Revival



Last glimpse of the past as Arkansas park renovates

**text and photographs
by Kay Danielson**

They stand quietly now, waiting for the crowds to come again. Seven of the eight buildings on Bathhouse Row in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, are closed. The Superior, Hale, Quapaw, Maurice, Lamar, Ozark, and Fordyce are idle; only the Buckstaff is currently offering the hot mineral baths for which the region is known.

Long before Europeans came to the continent, Indians had discovered the land where steam rose out of hillsides. A million gallons of 143-degree Fahrenheit water gushed from 47 springs every day. The Indians declared it a place of neutrality

where all tribes could come to heal their wounds in the soothing waters.

In 1807, after early hunters and explorers had opened up the region, settlers came and the hot springs area was changed forever. Log huts were built and, even though travel to the region was arduous, people with all kinds of ailments came to restore their health.

In 1832, President Andrew Jackson set aside the thermal springs and

four sections of land "for the benefit of the people," thereby establishing the first federal reservation. In 1921, Congress designated the area as Hot Springs National Park.

Early bathhouses, made of wood, deteriorated rapidly and were fire hazards. Between 1911 and 1922 the present eight bathhouses were constructed, using masonry and other durable building materials.

The government and private en-

terprise became partners in managing the spas. An advertising booklet from the period invited people to come for treatment of gout, rheumatism, metallic or malarial poisoning, paralysis, diseases of the liver and urinary organs, gastric dyspepsia, diarrhea, affections of digestive and respiratory tracts, and skin diseases. Many people came just to relax in the soothing waters.

"The Fordyce is the most ornate of the bathhouses, and it catered to the rich," says Earl Adams, chief interpreter at Hot Springs. "It was built in Spanish Renaissance Revival style, and had private rooms."

The three-story building is embellished with tile floors and fountains, marble staircases, stained-glass skylights, ironwork, and detailed woodwork. It offered its guests vapor and tub baths, hydrotherapeutic sessions, massage, billiards, the largest gymnasium in the state, a beauty parlor, music room, sun roof, bowling alley, and a museum of Indian artifacts.

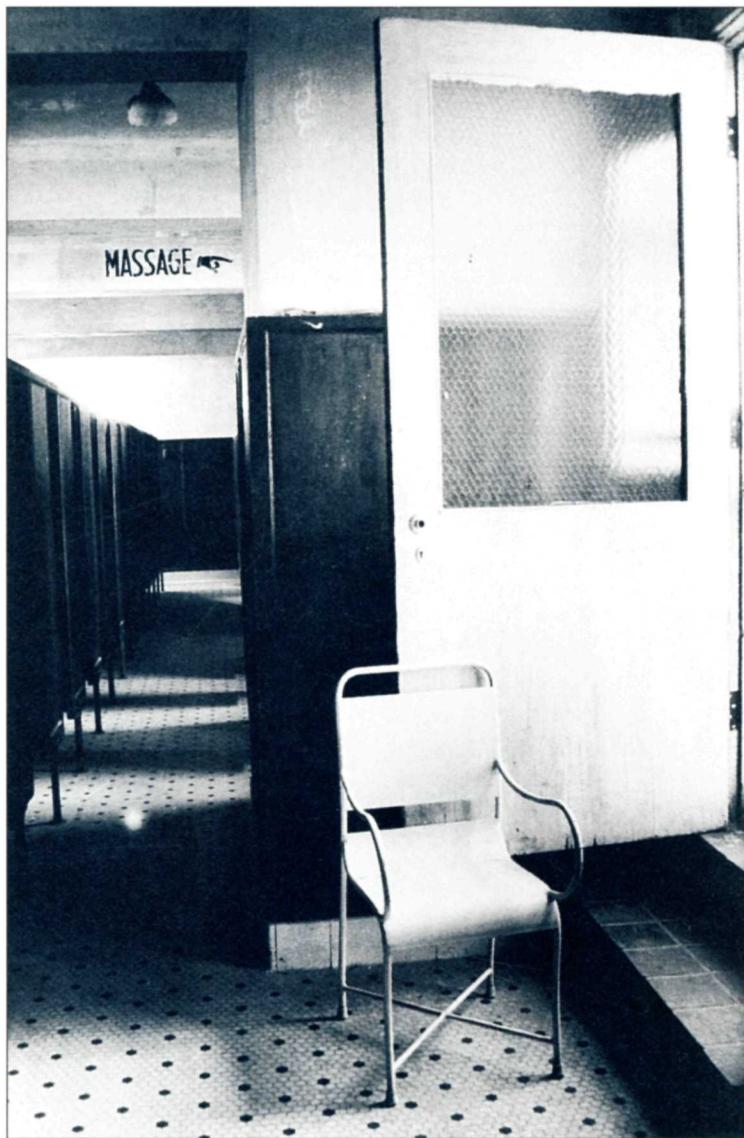
In its prime in the 1920s, a three-week stay with room and board at nearby hotels, daily baths, and massage cost a visitor about \$75.

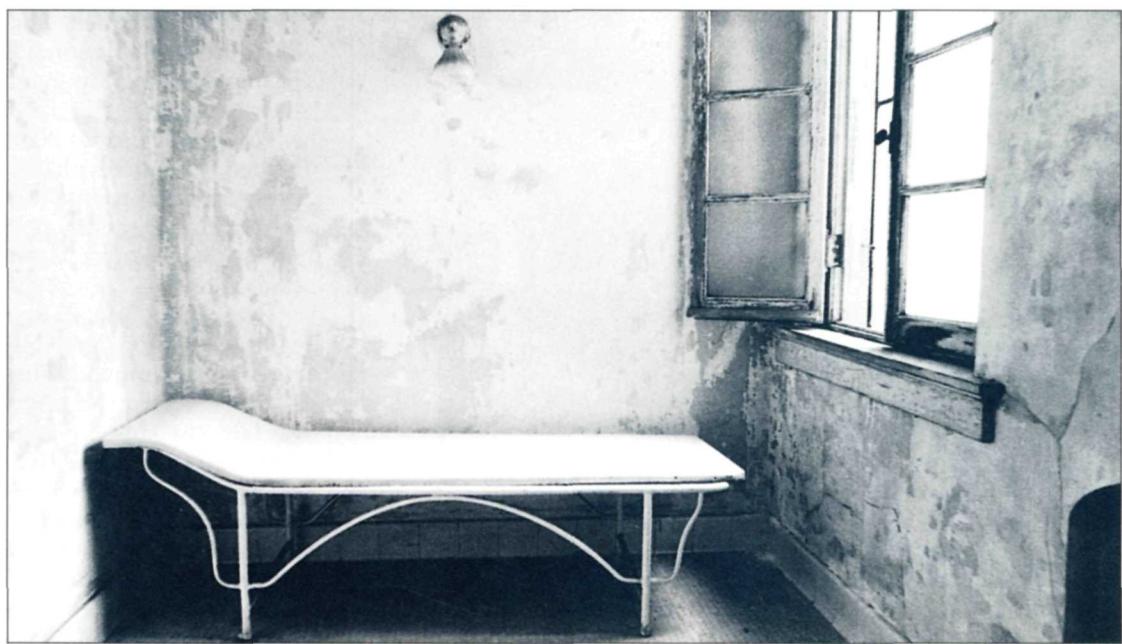
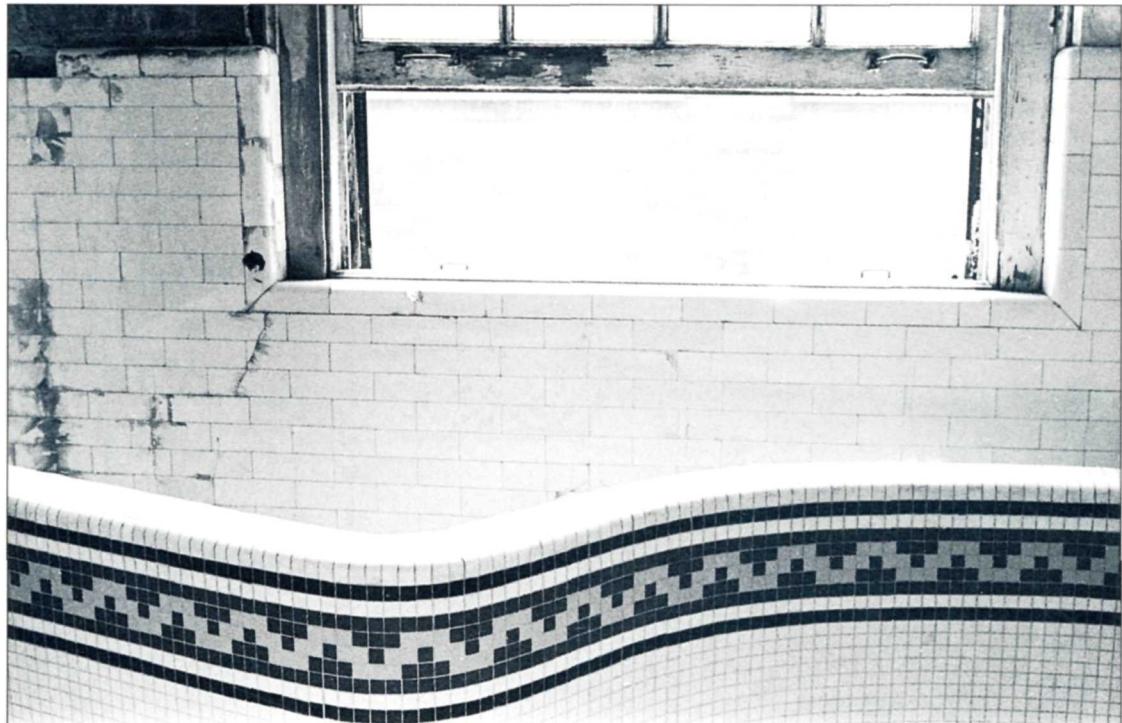
After the advent of antibiotics in the 1940s, however, the bathhouse and health-spa business declined. The Fordyce bathhouse closed in 1962 as a consequence of this trend. Since 1976 the National Park Service has used the building only for historic tours.

Now, the Fordyce is being refurbished. The three-phase, \$5-million program will provide the Fordyce with a visitor center, auditorium, museum, information center, and sales shop.

During the first stage of the work, asbestos and obsolete plumbing fixtures were removed. The next phase

Far left: The music room on the second floor had a piano and five leaded-glass skylights decorated with musical instruments. This was one of only four places in the building (the lobby, roof garden, and gym were the other three) where men and women could mingle. **Left:** The bathhouse was not a hotel; people would change and store their clothes in lockers for the day.





included rehabilitating the building's exterior; replacing brick, stone, and terra cotta; cleaning masonry; and making structural repairs. Currently, the project is in the final stages of renovating the interior and converting space into a visitor center and museum. The Fordyce is scheduled to reopen late in 1988 or in early 1989.

Project Architect Randy Copeland, of the National Park Service Denver Service Center, says, "We are trying to recreate the 1915 appearance of the Fordyce. At the same time, we have to adapt it for use as a museum and a visitor center, while respecting its age and also meeting current codes."

Besides cleaning plaster, ceramic tile, and other materials, the NPS is studying wall samples to find the original colors. Some of the walls are overlaid with 10 to 15 different coats of paint.

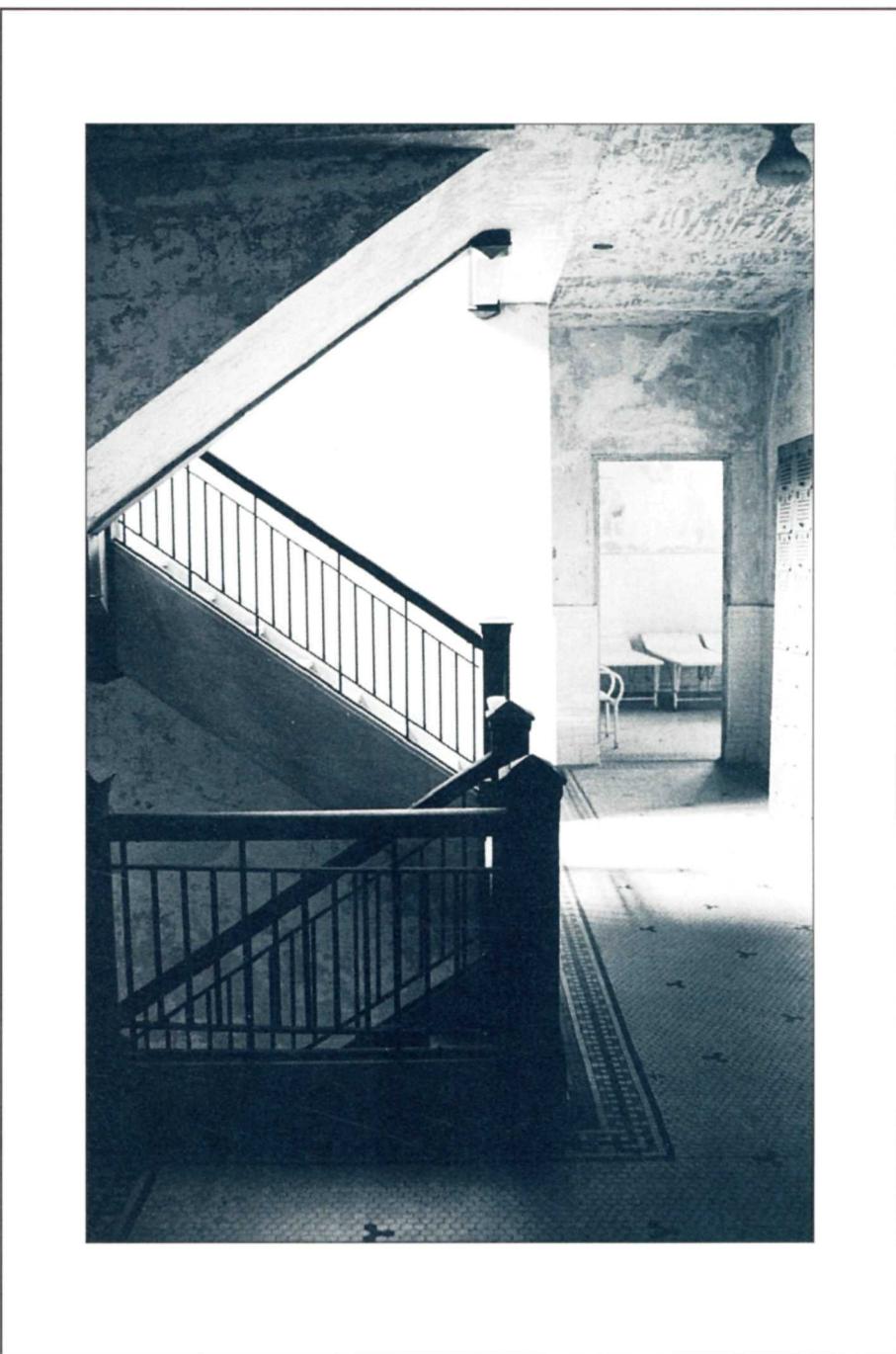
"We are also trying to locate furniture or other items used in the bathhouses," says Hot Springs Superintendent Roger Giddings. "We would like to acquire by gift or purchase—or at least document—any items that still exist. In particular, items like a 1915 Knabe piano, a pool table, wicker period pieces, or equipment used in treatments such as hydrotherapy and mechanical therapy would be useful."

(Giddings would be happy to hear of such items. He can be reached at the park office at (501) 624-3383.)

In addition to the work being done on the Fordyce, a leasing program was signed with a private businessman to preserve five of the remaining bathhouses for use as a museum, a bed-and-breakfast inn, a health spa, a restaurant, and a fine arts center, respectively.

With the efforts now underway, the silent houses on Bathhouse Row will soon open their doors to the public. And visitors to Hot Springs National Park will be able to appreciate Fordyce and the others not only for their historical significance, but also for their regained elegance.

Kay Danielson is a photographer and writer now at work on a photographic book about Arkansas.



Top left: This serpentine-shaped Hubbard tub had a hydraulic lift for patients who could not climb into a regular tub. Therapists would enter the tub with patients to help them with exercises or to give them massages. The hot spring waters were considered therapeutic because they are sterile and approximately 143 degrees Fahrenheit, and they contain traces of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chlorine, fluoride, and other minerals.

Lower left: Fordyce had 22 private "staterooms." These 8-by-12-foot spaces, which contained a white enameled bed, writing table, and chair, rented for 25 cents a day and included maid or valet service. Above: This three-story bathhouse featured the latest equipment and a wide range of separate facilities for men and women. Today, tub and pool baths, whirlpools, saunas, and massages are still available in one of the bathhouses.

*Cooperating
Associations:*

Best Park Projects

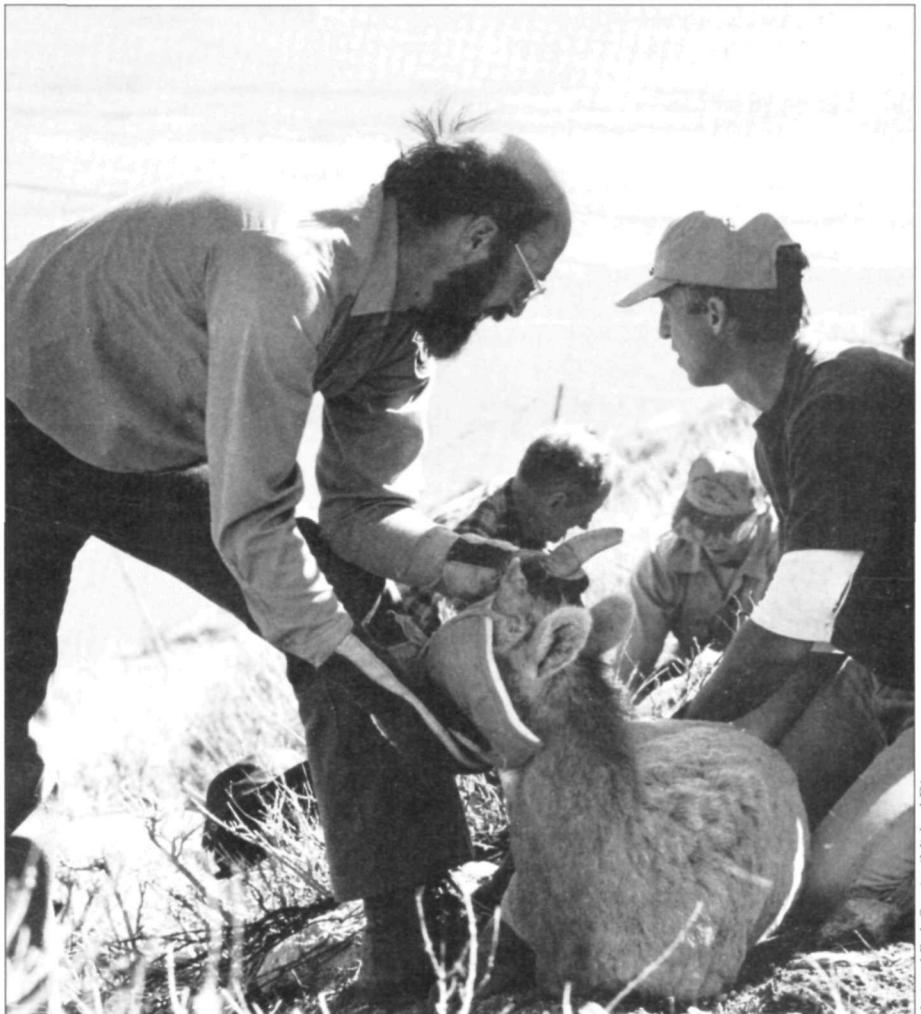
**Bighorn relocation,
dinosaur exhibits,
riverboat tours,
and more**

by Judith Freeman

In the fall of 1985, at the close of day, the roof of the visitor center at Grand Teton National Park fell in. After some deliberation, the National Park Service and the park's cooperating association, Grand Teton Natural History Association, decided to turn the disaster into an opportunity.

The NPS and the cooperating association decided to change the theme and nature of the visitor center. And, with matching private donations, the cooperating association financed and organized the entire project.

This is just the kind of situation that makes cooperating associations shine. They can be effective because—unlike the NPS, which is dependent on federal funding—they can respond quickly and creatively to changing needs.



National Park Service/Michael Dixon

ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES

Cooperating associations—or natural history and museum associations, as they are often called—go back a long way in the National Park System. The first association was set up at Yosemite in 1920, only four years after the National Park System was established.

Yosemite Ranger Ansel Hall organized Yosemite Museum Association by asking the public to form a group that would volunteer time and energy to educational projects in the park. The association obtained a \$75,500 grant to create the park system's first museum and visitor center.

In 1924, when the need for interpretive literature became apparent, this group—renamed the Yosemite Natural History Association—began to "produce material of an edu-

tional nature." By the 1940s, such volunteer groups, identified as cooperating associations, had been formed in a number of other parks.

Today, 64 cooperating associations—some committed to an individual park and some acting as an umbrella group for a number of parks—are involved with more than 300 of the National Park System's 341 park areas.

In Fiscal Year 1987, cooperating associations contributed \$6.2 million to the National Park System. Since 1960, when records were first kept, the cooperating associations have donated \$36.7 million.

Associations make money for the parks primarily through their bookstores and publications. These activities have also traditionally served as their main avenue for visitor education. Recently, many groups have

Yosemite Association efforts put bighorn sheep back in the park. Until the relocation of 27 sheep in 1986, bighorns had been extinct in Yosemite since 1914. Despite some losses, the count is now up to more than 30.

explored other options, such as exhibits, films, and guided tours. It was with this expanded vision of park education that Grand Teton redesigned their visitor center.

GRAND TETON VISITOR CENTER

Before the Grand Teton cave-in, a fur-trading museum had occupied most of the visitor center. The center's tiny bookstore had only 18 feet of wall space. Members of the association and park interpreters agreed that natural history exhibits were more critical to park visitors than exhibits devoted to the history of fur trading.

The center was redesigned to entice people to stop, take time to look around, rest, and learn. The new plan included natural history exhibits, a film-viewing area, and an art gallery.

Each year, the association commissions a local artist of note to create a work of art, which is then put on permanent exhibit in the visitor center. The plan also included a much larger bookstore.

"I was surprised how eager people are for publications about plants, wildlife, the natural world. This is what they have been looking for. They are like kids in a candy store. People browse, sit on the floor, and read," says Sharlene Milligan, executive director of the Grand Teton Natural History Association. "People really enjoy it."

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

Entering the visitor center at Dinosaur National Monument in Utah you pass a colorful diorama tracing the development of dinosaurs. In the center is a bone- and fossil-studded cliff, 170 feet wide and 40 to 50 feet high.

At one end of the building, visitors can see a paleontologist carefully chipping away at the cliff. Park scientists estimate that the stone face holds more than 2,300 bones,

which will take about 30 years to uncover.

From the entrance on the first floor, you can enter the lower gallery and bookstore or mount stairs to an upper gallery where you will find 20-foot-high models of the long-extinct *Camarasaurus*, who lived in the area 140 million years ago. The models are complemented by fossil specimens and wall-sized panels of a flood plain and riverbank that show what the earth looked like during the age of dinosaurs.

Seen through an opening in the upper gallery, the cliff face is a compelling exhibit. You can identify what you see in the stone by using the quarry key at the railing.

In the lower gallery, park interpreters project a 1920s film clip re-enacting the original 1909 discovery of the dinosaur fossils. In addition, the lower gallery includes an exhibit of paleontologists' tools, both early and modern, and a 36-foot cast of a 65-million-year-old *Allosaurus*, purchased by the cooperating association for \$20,000.

The center also has mounted magnifying lenses through which visitors can see an exhibit of microscopic vertebrates that are currently being studied at the park. These tiny mammals are so small that their teeth would fit on the head of a pin.

These projects were organized and paid for by the Dinosaur Nature Association, working closely with the National Park Service exhibit center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. In all, the cooperating association was able to raise \$12,000 directly from the public and contributed another \$107,000, mostly from publishing sales.

Business manager Richard Millett, the CEO of the association, says, "The design Harpers Ferry gave us for the bookstore was good; the traffic patterns were so good that sales increased 32 percent. Less than five years ago, we could not have made these contributions."

JEFFERSON EXPANSION TOURS

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis honors this country's westward expansion; and the park's historical association has been

able to make that complex and long history come alive in innovative ways.

For years they have offered "Tours Through History," Mississippi River cruises that emphasize geology, history, or routes of discovery. This summer they are adding tours into the West that trace sections of the historical expeditions of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and other explorers in Montana, Oregon, and Colorado.

Eventually, you will be able to retrace the entire routes of Lewis and Clark expeditions (which include other parks and historical sites), accompanied by historians and park interpreters. As with their other tours, travel arrangements will be made by the American Automobile Association. Academic credit is available.

BIGHORN RETURNED TO YOSEMITE

Bighorn sheep, declared extinct in Yosemite in 1914, were reintroduced to the park in 1986 through the efforts of the Yosemite Association (formerly the Yosemite Natural History Association). This multiagency project depended on the cooperation of the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game.

The reintroduction plan was to move part of a large herd on Mount Baxter, which lies southeast of Yosemite, into Lee Vining Canyon with the hopes that the sheep would move down into the park during the spring and summer. The only catch was that the land around the canyon was administered by the U.S. Forest Service; and it was leased, at the time, for sheep-grazing by a local rancher.

Bighorn sheep are quite vulnerable to diseases of domesticated sheep. So, successful reintroduction of the bighorn depended on the creation of a buffer zone separating the two species.

At that point, Jan Van Wagendorn, the Yosemite National Park research scientist who was working on the project, turned to the Yosemite Association. The association found the money to buy out the ran-

Classifieds

Travel/Tours

GREAT BASIN SAFARIS. Unique scenic safaris of East Central Nevada or the Great Basin National Park. \$9-\$48. Brochure. 701 Ave. F, Ely, NV 89301. (702) 289-8687

PERU EXPEDITION. June 24 for three or four weeks. Quebrada Quilcayhuana basecamp operation for two weeks; then ascend Huascarán (22,205 ft.) or hike famous Inca Trail. Inquire Iowa Mountaineers, P.O. Box 163, Iowa City, Iowa 52244.

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: Rt. 3, Box 8, Tererro, NM 87573.

Miscellaneous

Help Protect Glacier National Park. Join effective citizen action group: The Coalition, POB 422, Hungry Horse, MT 59919

Bed & Breakfast

BED & BREAKFAST OF VALLEY FORGE. Serving Valley Forge, Philadelphia, Chadds Ford, Lancaster and Bucks Countys. Town, country, historic and ski locations. Free brochure. P.O. Box 562, Valley Forge, PA 19481; 215/783-7838.

Job Opportunities

ENVIRONMENTAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES bulletin lists latest openings with environmental groups, government agencies, nature centers, consulting firms, colleges, and universities throughout the U.S. Ten issues annually, just \$10. For free sample, write to EJO, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madi-

son, 550 North Park Street, Madison, WI 53706. Or call 608/263-3185.

Videos

THE BLUE RIDGE AND SMOKY MOUNTAINS come alive in this fully narrated, 40 minute video. Excellent picture quality. Radiant colors. Mountain music and sounds. VHS only. \$24.95 includes shipping and handling. MC/VISA accepted. Call toll free 1-800-444-2245 Ext 911. No COD's. Group II Productions, 513 Florham Drive, High Point, NC 27260.

NATURE VIDEOS. VHS, BETA. Color, Sound. 2 hrs, each \$18.75 PPD. Roosevelt National Park, N.D. Badlands and painted canyons. Baxter State Park, Maine. Granite mountains and cascades. Shorelands, NJ. Cape May, Sandy Hook. Atlantic Ocean, marshes. Skylands, NJ. Outlooks from the Bearfort ridge. Animals, includes raccoons, moose, vultures, toads, buffalo etc. The moon. B & W, close-ups, names of features. Michael McGrath. P.O. Box 129, Hewitt, NJ 07421.

VIDEOS—Yellowstone/Grand Teton/Glacier/Mt. Rushmore National Parks. Many to choose from. Write for free listing. The Book Keeper, P.O. Box 10, West Yellowstone, MT 59758.

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**Consumer Information Center
Dept. MR, Pueblo, Colorado 81009**

cher's grazing privileges for \$50,000.

"Because of the political implications, our organization could approach the rancher for his grazing privileges while the federal agencies could not," says Steven Medley, who is president of the Yosemite Association.

So, in the spring of 1986, as an interagency team waited below, helicopters drove bands of bighorns toward large nets that framed the slopes of Mount Baxter. The caught sheep were hobbled, blindfolded, and flown to a processing station, where they were measured and fitted with radio collars.

By afternoon 27 bighorn were on their way to Lee Vining Canyon. In the first three weeks, seven sheep died, but now, two-and-a-half years later, the reintroduction can be called a success. The count this spring in the hills of Yosemite National Park included 11 new sheep, eight of them ewes.

BOOK PUBLISHING AT ITS BEST

Most of the brochures, books, and other information offered at parks are produced by cooperating associations, but the largest and most widely awarded publishing program is that of the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, which incorporates 48 park units. In all, Southwest has published about 45 books and more than two million pieces of interpretive literature.

"It is worthwhile for us to devote a lot of resources to our publications," says Tim Priehs, executive director of the association. "Once a book is in a park, it is probably going to be there for five or ten years, and it will go through a number of printings."

"I advise other cooperating associations to work with the best people you can possibly afford. If that doesn't seem realistic at first, there are plenty of avenues for financing these projects."

Priehs expresses the cooperating association attitude better than most—yes, we can do it, and we will do it with the best.

[For more on park publications, see NPCA ad, page 39.]

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Members Corner

Sailing on the *Observer*

After sailing in and around the many bays and inlets along Alaska's southeastern coastline, the urgent need to protect the country's last remaining wilderness becomes clear. That is the intention of the Boat Company's environmental education excursions on the *Observer*, a 100-foot converted United States Navy minesweeper.

Conservation groups can rent the *Observer* for ten-day trips accommodating up to 14 passengers. The crew of eight is willing to alter the itinerary according to the interests of the group. Canoeists can explore hidden coves and shorelines while anglers try their luck fishing for trout, salmon, or any other of the many species abundant in Alaska's waters.

The crew makes plenty of stops along the way for those who wish to see the historic sites of the Russian

colonial town of Sitka in Sitka National Historical Park or hike in the lush national parks and forests along the coast. And wildlife viewing—from whales and sea birds to bears—is unsurpassed.

For more information, contact Hilary Dick, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, (202) 944-8549.

NYPCHA Newsletter

New York Parks and Conservation Association (NYPCHA) has just published the first issue of its newsletter, "Greenspace." Available to all members of NYPCHA, a state chapter of NPCA, the newsletter tracks events relating to the protection of New York's state parks, open spaces, and cultural resources.

Projects that NYPCHA is involved in include getting an 80-mile stretch of the defunct Delaware and Hudson Canal set aside as a greenway for recreation and working to have the Thomas Cole House designated as a national historic site.

For more information on NYPCHA,

write or call New York Parks and Conservation Association, 35 Maiden Lane, P.O. Box 309, Albany, New York 12202; (518) 434-1583.

Dinner with NPCA

NPCA invites all members to attend the Ninth Annual Members Reception and Dinner, held this year on Thursday, November 17, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. As in the past, NPCA's Conservationist of the Year Award will be presented following the dinner.

For more information, contact Hilary Dick, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, (202) 944-8549.

Preparing for Fall

With autumn fast approaching, it's time to place your orders for NPCA windbreakers and fleece jackets. If you're going back to school, our handy totebags are ideal for schoolbooks and personal belongings.

All the usual NPCA merchandise is available, plus a few new items. (See display on page 41.)



Where trees go camping.

How would you feel if they were careless in your house? Please be careful in the forest.



Remember: Only you can prevent forest fires.

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Park Publications Get the Best

NPCA now offers a wide selection of outstanding books and videos on the parks. For arm-chair travelers and backpackers to history buffs and amateur archeologists—NPCA has a collection for all interests.

To receive your free catalogue, write NPCA, Dept. PEMC, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Gallery



Dunsmore Methodist Church, West Virginia

**ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY
PRESENTED IN FINE FOCUS**
A Record in Detail handsomely commemorates Jack E. Boucher's 25th anniversary as staff photographer

for the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Not only is the book a beautifully crafted edition filled with incisive, well-composed black-and-white photographs, it also includes a thoughtful chapter on the role of photography in architectural scholarship by historian William Pierson, Jr. The book also includes a short history of HABS and its companion organization, the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

Most unusual, the book also includes a chapter by Boucher of his experiences and perceptions as a committed photographer of historic structures, and how his experiences relate to the history of photography. These contributions round out the book and put the photography—this newest of arts—in context.

A Record in Detail, the Architectural Photographs of Jack E. Boucher, University of Missouri Press, 1988. 107 pages, \$34.95 hardcover.

STUDENT PROJECTS PROTECT ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

With all the discussion about the future of Manassas National Battlefield Park, it is important to remember that Manassas is not a unique case. Most battlefields, parks, and historic sites are far more vulnerable to encroaching development than the public realizes.

Audra Speicher, student council president of Northern Middle School in rural Accident, Maryland, saw a small item in the local newspaper about the commercialization of the area surrounding Antietam National Battlefield and decided to do something about it. The rest of the student council agreed.

The students decided on a project that would raise money and educate participants about the battle. A banner was set up in the school cafeteria. For 25 cents a student could place a fact about the battle of Antietam on the banner. For another 25

cents, a student could purchase a fact.

Letters were written to Congress. Parents, friends, and other members of the community added their support. Some students made and sold dried flower bouquets, like those sold at Fancy Fairs during the Civil War. In all, the school raised more than \$100 and educated themselves and the rest of the town in the process. Not bad for a school with less than 300 students.

A bill to protect Antietam has been introduced in Congress. Hearings are scheduled for early August.

DUPONT SETS STANDARD BY ENDING CFC PRODUCTION

In an abrupt reversal of its 15-year policy, E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co. announced that it would end production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs are commonly used in refrigeration, mobile air-conditioning units, foam containers, and other

packaging—and they harm the environment.

DuPont invented CFCs and produces 25 percent of the estimated 2.3 billion pounds used worldwide each year. Until this announcement, DuPont had refused to acknowledge earlier scientific evidence documenting the harm done to the ozone layer by CFCs. The company did, however, accept the evidence released on March 15 by the federal Ozone Trends Panel, a study by more than 100 scientists and researchers that was spearheaded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Competing chemical companies have commented that the decision will profit DuPont in the long run, since the company is far ahead of others in researching chemical alternatives to CFCs. In fact, DuPont has already introduced some substitutes.

As pleased as environmentalists are, they admit that the effect of DuPont's decision on the ozone layer will depend largely on the kind of support and agreement this ban gets from other companies and other countries. Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.), head of a Senate Environment and Public Works subcommittee, called the statement "a very responsible move. DuPont must now press their industry colleagues."

FINAL NOTES: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is holding an art and photography contest. The park will accept entries between September 12 and 25; and cash prizes will be awarded. For information on registration, call (216) 650-4636 or (216) 524-1497. . . . The fall edition of *Helping Out Outdoors*, American Hiking Society's directory to volunteer projects in the national parks, is now available. Send \$3.00 to AHS, 1015 Thirty-first Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. . . . It's time to write for your American Youth Hostel 1988 Handbook, the guide to inexpensive lodging in youth hostels. The guide is free to AYH members; nonmembers can order the directory for \$7 from AYH, Dept. 950, Box 37613, Washington, D.C. 20013-7613.

Collectibles

Clothing

NPCA Hamilton Bay Pullover. Heavyweight arctic fleece, tailored collar, set-in sleeves, pockets, knit cuffs and waistband, machine washable. Embroidered NPCA logo. 100% polyester. Made in the U.S. Sizes: S, M, L, XL. White or Gray. N101, \$32.50

NPCA Popover Pouch Jacket. Drawstring hood, elastic cuffs. Folds into zippered pouch pocket. Royal blue with white NPCA logo. 100% ripstop nylon. Adult sizes: S, M, L, XL. N102, \$20.95

NPCA Polo Shirts. Cotton/polyester knit with NPCA logo. Green or white. Made in the U.S. Adult Sizes: S, M, L, XL. N103, \$16.95

NPCA T-Shirts. Machine washable cotton/polyester with NPCA logo. Made in the U.S. Kelly green or white. Adult sizes: S, M, L, XL. N104, \$6.95

NPCA Baseball Cap. Kelly green NPCA logo on white cap with matching green bill and mesh. One size fits all. N105, \$4.95

NPCA Suntamer Visor. Snap-back visor with green bill and NPCA logo in kelly green on white front. N106, \$4.95

Pins & Patches

NPCA Lapel Pin. Green and gold enamel. N107, \$3.50

NPCA Park Pins. Set of ten color pins featuring different park emblems and the NPCA logo. N108, \$7.50

NPCA Patch. NPCA logo embroidered in green, gold, and brown on white. N109, \$2.50

Dates and Notes

America's National Parks 1989 Calendar. Over 60 full-color photos of America's National Parks and Monuments with interesting facts and information. N110, \$9.95

America's National Parks Notecards. Stunning scenic and wildlife color photos grace these high-quality notecards. Twelve cards of one design per box, \$12.00. Cards also sold individually, \$1.00 each.

Grand Teton National Park, N111

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N112

Yosemite National Park, N113

Glacier National Park, N114

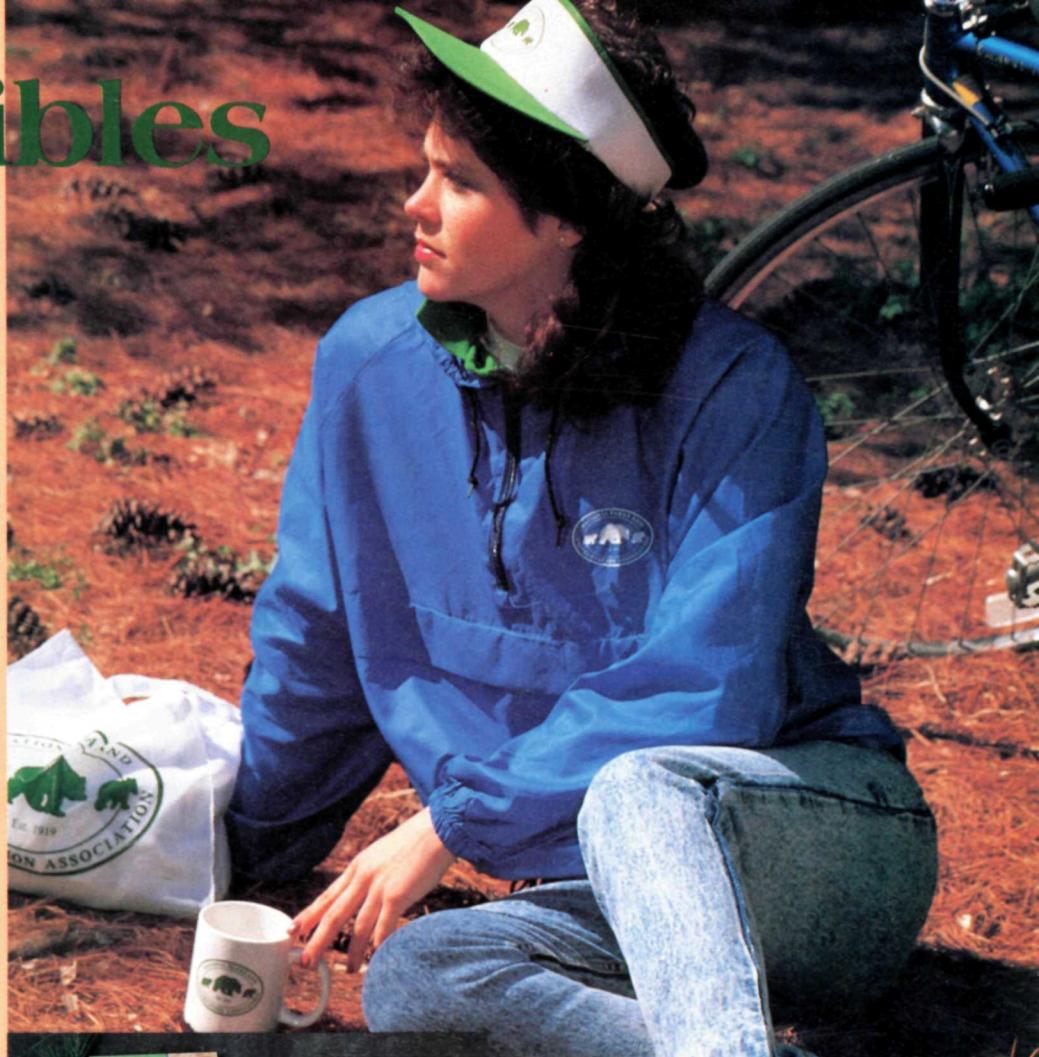
Mind Teasers

National "Park Wit" Discovery Games. Amass points by answering intriguing questions about our natural and historic parks. Four versions, each with 108 different cards. \$5.95 each.

National Park Wit, N115

Yellowstone & Grand Teton Wit, N116

Civil War Wit, N117



Northwest National Park & Forest Wit,

N118

Entire set of 4 games, N119, \$24.95.

National Park Jigsaw Puzzles. Full-color, 500-piece puzzles reproduced from U. S. Geological Survey maps, showing scenic routes, trails, elevations, contour lines, and points of interest. Five puzzles. \$10.00 each.

Grand Canyon National Park, N120,

Yosemite National Park, N121,

Yellowstone National Park, N122

Mount McKinley, Denali National Park,

N123.

Acadia National Park, N124.

Entire set of five puzzles, N125, \$45.00.

Fun & Useful

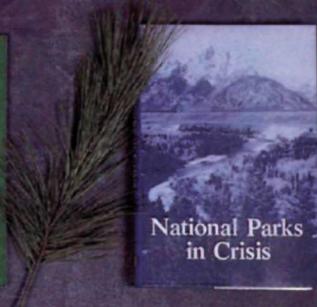
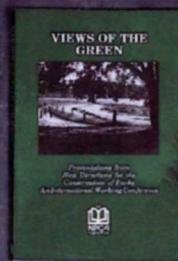
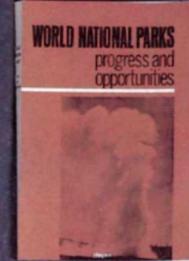
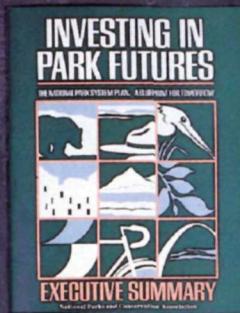
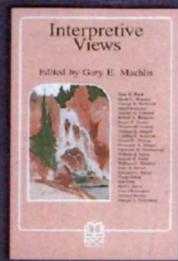
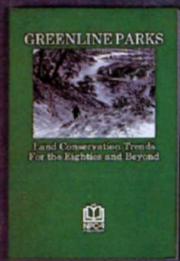
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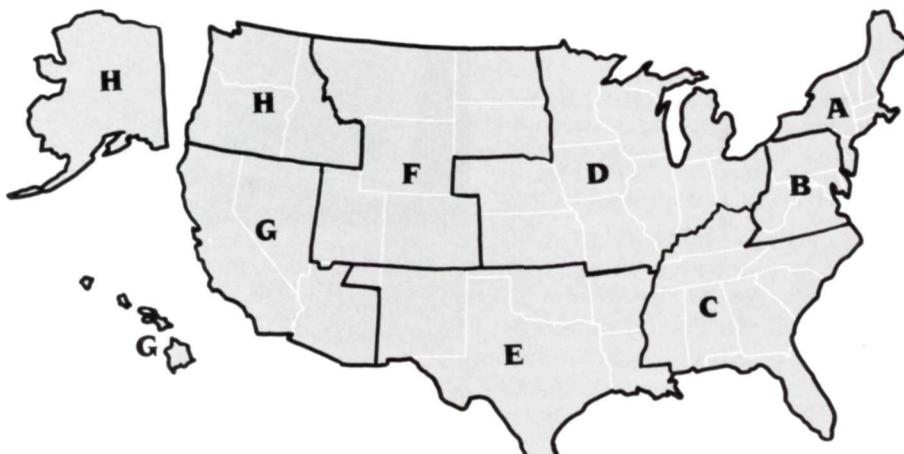
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Civil War Parks

Park Portfolio

At last the war was over. But even as it ended, Americans knew that events very much out of the ordinary had taken place, changing them and their country forever. These were deeds to be commemorated.

Whether on fields of mighty battles or beside the humble homes of civilian bystanders, the passing armies left a lasting heritage. We are all prisoners of that past, and it is a fortunate captivity.

Today our Civil War is the best preserved and best memorialized episode in our national experience. [It] is a story of men and women with a sense of their place in history. Many may be forgotten now, but what they have done for us will live as long as the rivers flow past Harpers Ferry, as long as the mists cling to Lookout Mountain, as long as the grass grows at Gettysburg.

Excerpted from Civil War Parks: the Story Behind the Scenery, by William C. 'Jack' Davis, photography by David Muench; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114. \$4.50 postpaid.



Top: Both sides were unable to cope with the vast numbers of injured prisoners resulting from modern warfare. **Above:** Gen. Ambrose Burnside sent hundreds of men needlessly to their death over what became known as Burnside Bridge. If he had investigated, he would have discovered the creek to be fordable.



FOR PRISONERS WHO DIED at Camp Sumter, record keeping was shabby at best. There was great concern that after the war relatives would not be able to locate and identify the bodies of their loved ones. Into this situation stepped one prisoner, Dorece Atwater of the Second New York Cavalry.

Sent to Andersonville, Dorece Atwater was detailed as a clerk to the surgeon who recorded all of the daily deaths. Secretly, Atwater compiled his own list of names and regiments of the deceased, keying them to numbers that were inscribed on the hastily erected posts or boards that were placed over the graves.

With the war over, Atwater eventually saw this list of 12,920 names published, thereby enabling proper identification of the graves. He received no reward and little recognition for his efforts, but Dorece Atwater was a true hero of the Civil War.



MOST POIGNANT OF ALL Fredericksburg Battlefield monuments is the one dedicated to Sergeant Richard Kirkland of South Carolina. It stands in front of a stone wall where this humanitarian, unable to stand the piteous cries of the Union wounded, crossed over the wall while under fire to take water to the injured.

Collecting canteens, Kirkland filled them at Mrs. Stevens' nearby well and went out into the hail of fire. The Federals saw what he was doing, held their fire, and raised a cheer. It was the spirit of the times, and Kirkland would ever after be known as the Angel of Marye's Heights. In 1965, South Carolina and Virginia honored him with his own monument.



SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER and U.S. Grant had been good friends before the war. Indeed, when Grant was down on his luck in the 1850s, Buckner loaned him money. Now it was Buckner whose luck had soured. Unwilling to face the stigma—and possible personal danger—of surrendering to Grant, his superiors at Fort Donelson had chosen to flee. Buckner, now in command, manfully remained.

Buckner received Grant's demand for "unconditional surrender," soon to be a catch phrase of the war. With no choice but to accede to terms he thought "unchivalrous," Buckner surrendered. Meeting later with Grant, the Confederate found his old friend more than magnanimous. During their conversations, Grant, remembering Buckner's aid of years before, offered his own funds to ease the Confederate general's personal hardship.



CITIZEN JOHN BURNS of Gettysburg was a veteran of the War of 1812. When the [Union and Confederate] armies came, he got out his old rifle, donned a blue swallow-tailed coat and silk top hat, and set off to fight for the Union. He was 72 years old. Joining with the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry at first, Burns fought with the famed Iron Brigade. Wounded three times, he then headed home.

Parks and People: A Natural Relationship

In this issue of National Parks, we highlight Volume Three of NPCA's National Park System Plan. In upcoming issues we will explore other volumes of this seminal work.

YOUR HEAD POUNDS FROM the stench of automobile exhaust as you inch forward through traffic, wishing you had taken a different route to work. Your thoughts wander to your upcoming national park vacation; you see tree-covered hills, distant views—a far cry from the mayhem of the city.

For some visitors, however, this idyllic vision of relaxation in the parks is shattered when they arrive and find the congestion they hoped to leave behind.

For example, the view from Cadillac Mountain at Acadia National Park in Maine is legendary. But, last year, traffic at sunset sometimes became gridlocked, and emergency vehicles could not get through. On a few occasions, severe crowding at Yosemite has led park personnel to close the gates to the park.

Visitation to national parks grows every year. This year, the National Park Service estimates that more than 287 million people will visit the park system. Yet, the NPS does not know much about these visitors. Fewer than five percent of the parks have collected statistical data on visitor demographics, where visitors go, and what they do in the parks. Good visitor data is necessary in order to make management decisions—such as whether to widen a road, close a popular campground, or limit off-road vehicle use.

This June, the NPS remedied this situation. Using a process developed



Illustration by Carla Conway

at the University of Idaho, visitors will be systematically surveyed, and a data base of visitor information will be developed.

Surveying visitors was one of the recommendations of Volume Three of NPCA's National Park System Plan, "Parks and People: a Natural Relationship." This study focuses on issues that affect visitor use of the parks.

Volume Three makes recommendations on the need to better manage park visitors; the appropriate extent and nature of visitor services and facilities in parks; the role of tourism and regional recreation planning; and the impact of visitors on park "gateway" communities such as Moab, Utah, (near Arches and Canyonlands) and Gatlinburg, Tennessee (near Great Smoky Mountains).

Instead of attempting to balance preservation and use, as has been done in the past, NPCA suggests that the NPS promote an ethic of preservation with *compatible* use. Using this guideline, the NPS will be able to justify limiting certain activities, such as vehicular traffic, where

these activities impair park wildlife and other resources.

The NPS needs to ensure that the purpose of each park is not obscured by management actions to "enhance" visitor use. For instance, today's decision about whether or not to allow a dirt road often becomes tomorrow's decision about paving or widening that road, and ultimately may lead to construction of concessions and other services. Facility construction can then lead to demands for even better roads.

Recently upgraded roads and concessions at the Sol Duc area of Olympic National Park, Washington, have led the NPS to propose even more facility upgrading to handle increasing public demand.

Dissemination of information can help disperse use to appropriate areas. In our plan, NPCA calls for improved regional recreation information, pooling information from national, state, and local park authorities. We also recommend that parks develop better relationships with adjacent communities and the tourism industry.

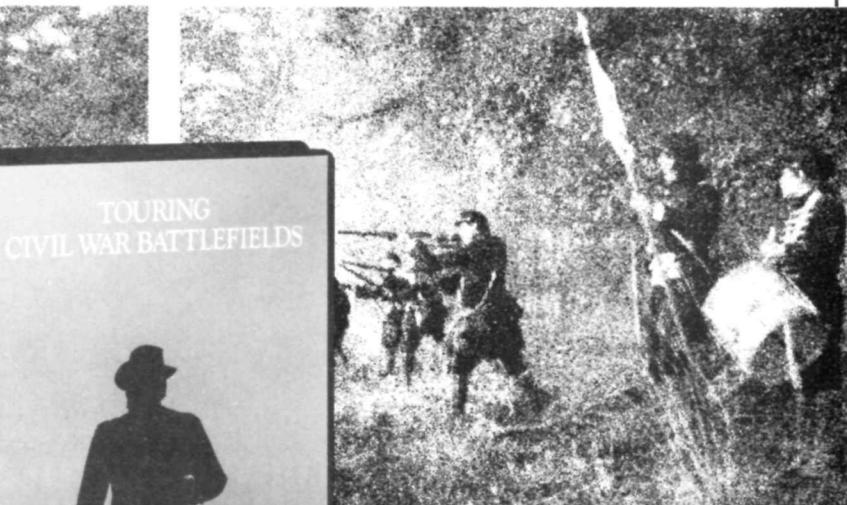
In order to adequately protect the natural and cultural resources of parks—the very reasons for which they were established—the NPS must adopt management policies that minimize the historic swings between preservation and use. The risks grow ever greater as some concessioners, recreation advocates, and others press for more uses, which may damage resources. After all, a quality experience depends on a quality resource.

—Kathy Sferra
NPCA Recreation
Resources Coordinator

Award-winning video remembers the Blue and the Gray



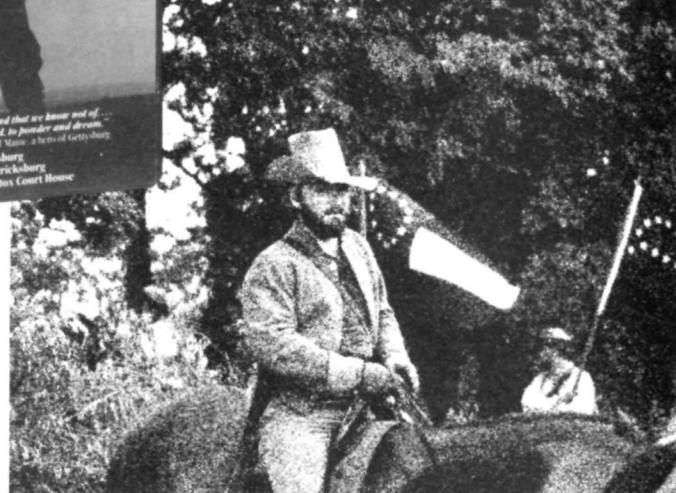
Manassas (Bull Run)



Gettysburg



Fredericksburg



Antietam

TOURING CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

In honor of the 125th Anniversary of the Civil War, this award-winning video is an accurate portrayal of the heroic soldiers who fought for the Blue and the Gray. No battlefields have greater appeal than the meticulously preserved meadows and forests where four heroic encounters of the Civil War were decided: Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Relive the story of each conflict as thousands recreate these battles. Visit the small village of Appomattox Court House, where the solemn surrender took place. Battlefield historians were consulted throughout for content and accuracy. This emotionally charged video combines action, information and insights. Most of all, this portrayal humanizes and brings to life names that appear in Civil War history, character weaknesses in military leaders, the plight of the lowly foot soldier, and bravery that every viewer will admire.

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