

Ah, wilderness

Giant park system study program completed on schedule

The Wilderness Act, passed ten years ago, obligated the National Park Service to study 64 areas of the National Park System and make recommendations as to their suitability or non-suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

NPS deadlines have been met.

Fifty-seven areas were mandated for study completion in September of 1974. Of these, five units were found unsuitable, 49 contain areas recommended for wilderness designation, and two were found to have lands of wilderness quality but no action is recommended at this time.

Because Mount McKinley National Park was proposed for enlargement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act before the wilderness study had been made, this study was deferred by appropriate notice to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The 49 positive recommendations include four which have been designated as wilderness by the Congress totalling 200,945 acres, and 45 recommendations totalling 15.5 million

acres proposed as wilderness and now pending in Congress.

Congress must act on each recommended park segment before it becomes part of the Wilderness System. Management will remain an NPS responsibility, but the acreage designated as wilderness must remain roadless and no motorized equipment may enter it except in emergencies.

The five units found unsuitable are: Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments; Padre Island National Seashore; and Mammoth Cave National Park.

Chaco Canyon is unsuitable because of the need for extensive archeological excavation, restoration and plans to make most of the area accessible for general visitor use involving large numbers of people. Lands at White Sands are unsuitable because it is now used by the Army as part of the White Sands Missile Range. When the missile use is terminated a wilderness recommendation could be made.

Wupatki National Monument was found unsuitable because of existing



Joshua Tree NM, Calif.

Isle Royale NP, Mich.



Olympic NP, Wash.



Wilderness

grazing involving the use of vehicles and because archeological values are not sufficiently known and a new pattern of access and public use may be necessary in the future. Padre Island is unsuitable due to oil and gas development by private owners of mineral rights as well as the State of Texas. Both surface and underground areas within Mammoth Cave were considered but are not recommended for wilderness designation at this time. Surface areas have not yet reverted to a natural appearance after years of agricultural use. Our knowledge of the cave passages and their suitability for public use is too limited to recommend their allocation for wilderness at this time.

The President recommended that no wilderness action be taken now at Glacier Bay National Monument because the area is "...open to mining, ...may contain minerals vital to the national interest and has not been subjected to adequate mineral surveys." The President asked that action be deferred pending the completion of a mineral survey. Similarly, no action is recommended concerning wilderness at Lake Mead National Recreation Area pending completion of a study of reclamation needs.

Wilderness studies are continuing as required by acts of Congress which established nine new units of the National Park System since passage of the Wilderness Act. These nine recommendations are to be submitted during the 1975 and 1976 fiscal years.

Completion of this ten-year phase of wilderness recommendations has required a "really big" program conducted by the regional offices. These have included—for each area—on-the-ground investigations, preparation of proposals, conduct of public hearings, and consideration of public comments. After passage of the Environmental Policy Act of 1969, environmental statements have accompanied each wilderness proposal.

Final recommendations approved by Regional Directors have been sent to Washington for review by the NPS Directorate, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and the Secretary.

Wilderness coordinators for the regions are: Gordon Bruce, MAR; Dan Davis, MWR; Jim Rouse,

PNWR; Forrest Benson, RMR; Paul Swartz, SER; John Henneberger, SWR; Larry Quist, WR; and Paul Kalkwarf and Larry Knowles, DSC.

Overall administration of the program has been assigned to the

Associate Director, Legislation. H. James Howe, supervisory park planner, has had direct responsibility for WASO wilderness activities. (See Howe's comments on wilderness in Let's Make a Difference, page 4.)

National Park System recommended wilderness acreage

Arches NP	15,703	
Badlands NM	58,924	
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM	8,780	
Bryce Canyon	16,303	
Capitol Reef NP	23,054	
Carlsbad Caverns NP	30,210	
Cedar Breaks NM	4,370	
Chaco Canyon NM	Negative	
Chiricahua NM	6,925	
Colorado NM	7,700	
Craters of the Moon NM	43,243	
Cumberland Gap NHP	6,375	
Grand Canyon Complex	512,870	
Grand Teton NP	115,807	
Great Sand Dunes NM	32,930	
Guadalupe Mountains NP	46,850	
Haleakala NP	19,270	
Isle Royale NP	120,588	
Kings Canyon-Sequoia NP's	750,690	
Lassen Volcanic NP	78,982	
Lava Beds NM	28,460	
North Cascades Complex	515,880	
Padre Island NS	Negative	
Petrified Forest NP	50,260	
Pinnacles NM	10,980	
Shenandoah NP	73,280	
Theodore Roosevelt N Mem P	28,335	
Yellowstone NP	2,016,181	
Yosemite NP	646,700	
White Sands NM	Negative	
Wupatki NM	Negative	
Bandelier NM	21,110	
Big Bend NP	533,900	
Joshua Tree NM	372,700	
Mesa Verde NP	8,100	
Point Reyes NS	10,600	
Saguaro NM	42,400	
Crater Lake NP	122,400	
Zion NP	120,620	
Glacier NP	927,550	
Olympic NP	862,139	
Rocky Mountain NP	239,835	
Katmai NM	2,603,547	
Death Valley NM	1,908,000	
Dinosaur NM	165,341	
Everglades NP	1,296,500	
Great Smoky Mountains NP	390,500	
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	123,100	
Mammoth Cave NP	Negative	
Mount Rainier NP	210,700	
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	299,600	
Assateague Island NS	440	
	Total	
		15,528,732

NPS sets guidelines for river running

The National Park Service has issued an interim "white water policy" statement which in essence stabilizes at current levels the number of float trips that may be taken on rivers under NPS jurisdiction. A comprehensive statement will be approved by the end of the year.

A memorandum to regional directors from Director Ronald H. Walker noted that the rate at which public enjoyment of float trips has increased has left too little time to prepare management plans on a "controlled, scientific basis."

All areas in which river running takes place are expected to have such approved management plans no later than April 30, 1976, each to be accompanied by the appropriate environmental statement.

The principal waters involved are those of the Colorado River System in Canyonlands and Grand Canyon National Parks and Dinosaur National Monument, and the Snake River in Grand Teton National Park.



Floating on the Colorado

Scientists to study Chihuahuan Desert at Texas symposium

Santa Fe, N.M.—More than 350 scientists will gather at Sul Ross State University in Apline, Tex. Oct. 16-18 for a symposium on the Biological Resources of the Chihuahuan Desert Region, U.S. and Mexico.

The symposium is co-sponsored by the Southwest Region of the National Park Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Roland H. Wauer, the Southwest Region's chief of natural science, and David H. Riskind of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, will serve as co-chairmen of the event. Wauer estimated that from 350 to 500 scientists would attend.

"The symposium will allow biologists to present papers on various topics with the purpose of point-

ing out endangered species or assessing habitats," Wauer said.

"Many desert oriented societies are concerned about 'development' of the desert, or 'antidevelopment'," Wauer said. "But this symposium will be more concerned with the native biological resources of the Chihuahuan Desert. It will focus more on the aspect of the desert and its resources and perhaps gain greater consideration for it in policy matters and the like."

Keynote addresses will be made by Bob Burleson and Dr. Bernardo Villa-Ramirez. Burleson is chairman of the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Advisory Committee and a commissioner for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Dr. Villa-Ramirez is a well-known biologist and conservationist

from the University of Mexico.

On the final day, Dr. Myron Sutton, international relations expert for the National Park Service, will be the moderator for a panel discussion.

Panelists will include Dr. Ted Sudia, chief scientist for the National Park Service; Robert McIntosh, assistant regional director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation headquarters in Albuquerque, N.M.; John Henneberger, associate director of the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Office; Dr. Horacio Gallegos, Director of Mexico's Comision Nacional de Obras en Parques Naturales; Mario Luis Cossio, director of Mexico's Fauna Silvestres and Dr. W. Frank Blair, Department of Zoology, University of Texas.



Let's make a difference

Wilderness studies, just a beginning

We know that this ten-year study program has already made some differences in the management of our traditional park wilderness areas. Miles of telephone line have been removed, hundreds of miles of non-essential roads have been closed, and many other nonconforming structures have been taken down or are planned for removal. We have asked the Congress to close Death Valley and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments to further mineral entry and to close Lassen Volcanic and Glacier National Parks to expanded reclamation use. The wilderness study program has been a part of a fresh look at the administration of park units in the recreational category. From most public hearings has come strong public expression for preservation of natural values and for uses that do not involve major developments but, rather, a freedom from development.

While these are not small things, they are in fact incidental to the **real difference** the wilderness program can make.

Our job (yours and mine) is to administer and manage a National Park System and in doing so to carry out many laws, including the Wilderness Act, which have to do with the preservation of certain natural areas of geologic formations created perhaps three billion years ago, and of an evolving fabric of life that we recognize as beginning about two billion years ago. The present action to preserve, by law as wilderness, some of what has been created, is but one more step in man's recognition of the value of the natural world and what his relationship to it may be. The very nature of our role as park and wilderness managers means that as others before us we must **lead** in defining and demonstrating how man should regard nature and what our relationship to other forms of life should be. And what this relationship **must be** if the fabric of life as we know it is to continue.

Man is faced with decisions now in our oceans, our wetlands, and in our uplands as to which species of animals will be permitted to continue to live as part of this fabric of life. Will the American crocodile, the American Bald

Eagle, the grizzly bear, the timber wolf and the blue whale be given an even chance to survive? Wilderness preservation will help but it is not enough. Of the greatest importance will be man's understanding of the total fabric that is essential to our survival. With this understanding I believe that man will act wisely and responsibly toward the natural world.

I say let's grasp this start of a wilderness preservation system as a fresh point of departure to demonstrate to society by our actions and words how we regard wild plants and wild animals and what we believe man's relationship to them should be scientifically, culturally, ethically and morally. If by our example and by our leadership we help our fellow men to see what wilderness is and to understand what Henry David Thoreau must have seen when he said, "In wildness is the preservation of the world," only then will we have helped to make a difference.

We must, of course, do other things. We must perform our specific daily tasks with our very best professional judgement. But we must do more than that. Only if the people understand the natural world and its relationship to them, will there be a National Park System for the enjoyment of future generations.

We have completed 56 studies in accordance with the Wilderness Act. Laws designating wilderness have been passed for only four units of the National Park System. Other wilderness studies required by separate Acts are to be completed in future years. Many of our wilderness areas are being over-used and resources threatened. Problems arise at every hand. Thus while we have reached a landmark by completing this major study program, it is only a beginning after all.

H. James Howe
Supervisory Park Planner

Student visits end at White Sands, begin at Everglades

Sixth grade classes of the Alamoogordo (N.Mex.) School System made special visits to two White Sands National Monument environmental study areas recently. Since the Big Pedestal and Garton Lake National Environmental Study Areas (NESA) opened in 1969, 2,000 students have been welcomed.

The Big Pedestal NESA features the glistening white sand and special studies of local plants and animals. Students visit nearby Indian mounds to search for signs of past occupation—rock chips, potsherds and sometimes arrowheads.

At Garton Lake NESA students collect one-celled animals for microscopic study and inspect the variety of insect, bird and fish life that abounds.

Everglades National Park will again offer Dade County, Florida children the opportunity to learn about the natural world around them in the park's outdoor Environmental Education Program.

Children will be bussed from their schools to the park during the 1974-75 school year. This year's program begins Oct. 16, 1974 and will be continued until early April, 1975.

Students participating in this program with their teachers have an opportunity to compare their everyday home environments with that of the Everglades wilderness.



Decisions, decisions

It isn't always easy to decide which National Park Service area to visit, especially if you are small and the number of brochures large. Jenny Jo is just one of many people

who visit the Information Office at the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha. She is the daughter of former Midwest Regional Office secretary Roxanna LeMaster.

Andrew Johnson's great granddaughter receives award

Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, interpreter at the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greenville, Tenn., and great granddaughter of the late President, received a 30-year pin and meritorious service award from Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton in a ceremony in Washington recently. At right is National Park Director Ronald H. Walker. Mrs. Bartlett, who was born in the Johnson Homestead, was instrumental in getting the site included in the National Park System. Since 1942, she has told visitors about the house and grounds, adding anecdotes about her famous grandfather, President Andrew Johnson.



Safety officers

at national conference

Park Service personnel with full-time responsibility for safety attended a WASO conference in September.

Fred D. Tidwell, chief, Safety, presided for four days of intensive discussions.

The objective of the conference was to make the safety function more responsive to the needs of visitor management and NPS employees.

Principal items on the agenda were: traffic control; signing and highway markings; water safety (lifeguards, boating, swimming, scuba diving, inflatables, hypothermia); NPS Newsletter articles; tort claims; Occupational Safety and Health Act; historical structure fire safety; living history weapons safety; and the reporting system, with emphasis on Boards of Inquiry.

Bicentennial medals for 1974 on sale



The 1974 Official Bicentennial Medal is on sale at the U.S. Mint in San Francisco during the month of October. The medals are made in both bronze and silver and come in attractive display cases. The 1974 medal honors John Adams and the First Continental Congress. The money raised from the sale of

these medals is used to fund Bicentennial projects. Last year, 483 projects received money from this program.

Send \$15 for each silver medal, \$3.50 for each bronze medal to: American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, Post Office Box 1976 A, San Francisco, Cal. 94101.



Safety conferees

Front row: (l to r) Richard L. Wilburn, WR; Robert D. Cheesman, Everglades; Fred D. Tidwell, WASO; O. Raymond Sellers, Great Smoky Mountains; Howard B. Overton, Cape Cod; and Richard Knowlton, U.S. Park Police. Second row: (l to r) Kenneth O. Morgan, SWR; Marie Smithson, George Washington Memorial Parkway; Leo Gutowski, NAR; Elvera Poston, WR; Richard Emery, New York City Group; W. Paul Ellis, Yellowstone; Sharon Ownby, Great Smoky Mountains; Clifford S. Chadderton, NCP; Dorothy L. Rink, WASO. Back row: (l to r) Keith R. Polhemus, NCP West; Howard Haiges, Denver Service Center; Bernhard A. Kolb, MAR; James M. Dempsey, RMR; William R. Galloway, NCP East; Stanley E. Broman, MWR; and Charles P. Woodbury, PNWR.

Toward a new preservation ethic

By Robert M. Utley
Assistant Director,
Park Historic Preservation

A year ago the Director named me to the post of Assistant Director for Park Historic Preservation, newly established to give special attention to our historic preservation programs within the National Park System. Two-thirds of the units of the System, some 180 parks, sites, and monuments, were established because of nationally significant historical or archeological values. And virtually every natural and recreational area contains historic sites and buildings worthy of preservation, some in themselves of national historical significance. This is a marvelously rich heritage, one we are charged with passing on, with its companion natural heritage, to posterity.

In the year since I took up these new duties, my colleagues and I have traveled widely and met with regional directors, superintendents, and specialists in the many professional services disciplines that support management. Everywhere we have sounded the same warning: the historic sites and buildings in our custody are not receiving proper care; they are endangered by inadequate funding, misplaced priorities, scarcity of trained preservation experts, and failure to apply the specialized policies and standards that have been formulated for their care.

We thought we saw the reason for this situation in the traditional preoccupation of the National Park Service with nature preservation. The public identifies us with mountains, forests, canyons, and bears. We are the people in Stetsons who take care of superlative scenery and the natural features and wildlife associated with it. Our dominant "establishment," we feared, tended to see the Service in the same image as did the public, and therefore the needs of historic preservation too often lost out in competition with the needs of nature preservation.

Not surprisingly, we learned a few things ourselves in these travels. Although we are still discouraged that the Stetson does not sym-

bolize the Liberty Bell as forcefully as it does Old Faithful, we discovered that the conclusions we had drawn about the preeminence of nature preservation may have been unwarranted. In region after region we heard from senior officials a similar refrain: everything you are saying about historic resources is also true of natural resources; they too are suffering from inadequate funding, misplaced priorities, scarcity of preservation experts, and failure to apply specialized policies and standards.

If this be true, and historic and natural resources are not in competition, then where lies the obstacle to their proper care? The answer, I submit, is a system of values, or priorities, that too often ranks preservation after development and visitor services.

Development is essential, of course. Roads, visitor centers, comfort stations, and picnic tables must often be provided. So too are visitor services essential. Visitors must be accommodated, protected, and aided in every appropriate way to understand and appreciate park values. But when development and visitor services are accomplished at the expense of preservation, our ordering of priorities must be questioned. We must ask whether we are not still suffering a budgetary, programmatic, and psychological hangover from MISSION 66. We must ask whether our search for public acclaim has not allowed some of our interpretive programs to slip over the border between interpretation and entertainment.

Competition between priorities is a condition of life in any bureaucracy. There will never be enough dollars and people to do everything that should be done. Allocation of dollars and people among competing needs is not a function solely of the man or men at the top. In our decentralized system, it is in large part a product of priorities that flow from bottom to top, from superintendent to regional director to director. Thus the philosophy with which we as an institution approach our mission becomes critical.



Utley

It is almost a cliché that our 1916 organic act assigns us two not entirely compatible missions—preservation and use. But examine the language of the law carefully: "which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The first element is a simple mandate to preserve. The second is *not*, as usually interpreted, a simple mandate to provide for public enjoyment, but rather to provide for only such public enjoyment as is consistent with preservation. Preservation is a condition of public use. If the first element were dropped altogether, the second would still stand as an unequivocal charge to place preservation first.

Indisputably preservation comes first in law. Indisputably it comes first in logic—without preservation, the rest is utterly pointless. The time is overdue for the National Park Service to recognize the force of law and logic, to rededicate itself to the preservation ethic, to declare without equivocation that preservation comes first—in short, to embrace philosophically and carry out in our daily stewardship the fundamental mandate laid down in our organic act.

People on the move

New faces

BRAITHWAITE, Kay, to Admin Off, Training & Devel, WASO
 CROUSE, Sharon M., Clk, Public Affairs Off, WASO
 DeBUSK, Gary, to Voucher Examiner, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMR
 DENIS, Agnes L., to Sec, Land Acquis Div, WASO
 EULER, Robert C., Anthropologist, Grand Canyon NP
 FRANCIS, Derer M., Maint Helper, Golden Gate NRA
 GARDNER, W. Wayne, to Landscape Architect, Assoc Reg Prof Serv, RMRO
 GILL, Barbara D., to Sec, WASO
 GREENE, Albert G., Jr., to Deputy Chief Scientist, WASO
 GUTKIND, Sondra S., Librarian Archivist, Independence NHP
 HOLDAWAY, Darrell C., to Maint Helper, Golden Gate NRA
 JONES, Donna Sue, to Pk Aid Lincoln Home NHS
 JONES, Shirley R., Janitor, NCP
 LANEY, James O., EEO Officer, NARO
 LONG, Douglas S., to Janitor, Mount Rainier NP
 MYERLY, John P., to Visual Info Spec, Div Exhibits, HFC
 PALLETT, Donald E., to Private, U.S. Park Police
 PETSCHKE, Rhea L., Clk, Div Resource Mgmt, WERO
 QUERRY, Lorraine E., to Clk-Steno, Assoc Reg Dir Pk Sys Mgmt, SWRO
 RODRIGUEZ, Santiago, to Equal Oppor Spec Employm't, Assoc Dir Admin, WASO
 STEELER, Lawrence S., to Pk Tech, Div Visitor Serv, NCP
 STEPHEN, George, to Architect, Assoc Reg Dir Pk System Mgt, NARO
 STILWELL, Rodney M., to Clk, Castillo De San Marcos NM
 STOREY, Brit Allan, to Historian, WASO
 STRACK, Fredrick J., to Realty Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO
 TIPPETT, Brenda L., to Clk-Typist, US Pk Police
 TROST, Larry C., to Laborer, Tree Group, NCP
 TUCKER, Cecil L., to Maint Worker, NCP
 WILSON, Laura P., to Clk-Typist, Legis Serv Div, WASO

New places

AMES, David B., Pk Mgr, Fort Point NHS, to Same, Petrified Forest NP
 BELL, Francis A., Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Same, Big Bend NP
 BRAZILL, George M., Procurement & Prop Mgmt Asst, Lassen Volcanic NP, to Same, Death Valley NM
 BUNNEY, Gary E., Pk Planner, Leg Div, WASO, to Pk Mgr, Lake Mead NRA
 COLEMAN, Stuart E., Supv Pk Ranger, North Carolina Unit, to Same, Lava Beds NM
 DALE, Laurel W., Pk Mgr, NCP to Same, Coronado NM
 DILLON, Leray H., Pk Ranger, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Supv Pk Ranger, Coulee Dam RA
 EDELSTEIN, Susan F., Mgmt Asst, Yosemite NP, to Public Info Spec, RMRO
 HART, Richard T., Pk Mgr, Casa Grande Ruins NM, to Same, Custer Btld NM
 HENDERSON, Glen E., Pk Mgr, Tonto NM, to Same, Tuzigoot NM
 HILLIARD, Henry M., Realty Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv SERO, to Pk Mgr, Russell Cave NM
 KARISH, John F., Biologist, WASO, to Same, Zion NP
 KARRAKER, David O., Supv Pk Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Same, Training & Devel, WASO
 KOLB, Bernhard A., Horticulturist, Assoc Reg Dir Pk System Mgmt, MARO, to Safety Mgr, Independenc NHV
 LITTLE, Marcus L., Radio Repairman, Great Smoky Mounts NP, to Electronics Equipmt Mechanic, Yellowstone NP

LOPEZ, Edward A., Supv Pk Ranger, Amistad RA, to Pk Ranger, Big Bend NP
 MINCE, Walter R., Pk Ranger, Training & Devel, WASO, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
 MONTFORD, Franklin V., Supv Pk Ranger, Cape Cod NS, to Pk Ranger, Assoc Reg Dir Pk System Mgmt, NARO
 RILEY, James A., Supv Pk Ranger, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
 SCHULZ, Wayne W., Supv Pk Ranger, Death Valley NM, to Pk Ranger, Grand Canyon NP
 SHERFY, Marchella M., Pk Tech Gettysburg NMP, to Historian, WASO
 SIKES, C. Newton, Supv Pk Ranger, Gettysburg NMP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
 STOCKERT, John W., Supv Pk Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 VOLZ, Arthur A., Pk Tech, Muir Woods NM, to Same, Point Reyes NS
 WARREN, Michael C., Supv Pk Ranger, Everglades NP, to Pk Ranger, Cumberland Gap NHP

Out of the traces

ANDERSON, Robert K., Voucher Examiner, NCP
 BRADLEY, Glenda J., Voucher Examiner, WASO
 BURNS, James R., Ranch Worker, LBJ NHS
 CUNNINGHAM, Linda K., Sec, Visitor Serv Div, WASO
 DYE, William E., Jr., Laborer, Gulf Islands NS
 EDWARDS, Harriet H., Sec, Public Affairs Off, WASO
 FLOYD, Elfie A., Key Punch Oper, PNRO



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 Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton
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 Director Ronald H. Walker



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