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We'd like to clean up more than a few bathrooms.

Bruce Horowitz

Train to Glacier, page 28

Editor's Note: Building a truly representative park system is an ongoing process. There's never a point when we can say, "Well, that's done." Most obviously, we need parks that tell the story of our cultural history as it evolves. Events that occurred 30, 20, even ten years ago are already part of that history; and the events that have shaped the course of our nation should be represented in the park system. Also, because of increasingly sophisticated technology, we are still discovering archeological sites and new relationships among known sites. Less obvious is the need to protect fast-disappearing if unglamorous ecosystems. When the first parks were established, monumental drama was the order of the day: Yellowstone's geysers and the spectacular palette of the Grand Canyon. Now, we must protect subtle relationships among plants and animals in order that less-spectacular, but just as vital, ecosystems survive.

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National Parks

Vol. 62, No. 1–2, January/February 1988

The magazine of the National Parks and Conservation Association

Commentary

Features

Departments

Cover: **Tallgrass Prairie, by Elaine Shea**
The tallgrass prairie, which once covered more than 400,000 square miles of this country, is fast disappearing. Remnants have been proposed as a national preserve.

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

Life memberships are $1,000. Annual memberships: $250 Guarantor, $100 Supporter, $50 Defender, $30 Contributor, $22 Active and Library, and $15 Student and Retired. Of membership dues, $7 covers a one-year subscription to *National Parks*. Dues and donations are deductible from federal taxable incomes; gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, contributions, and correspondence to address below. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send the address label from your latest issue along with new address. POSTMASTER: Send address changes and circulation inquiries to **National Parks, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007 / (202) 944-8530**

ISSN 0027-9870

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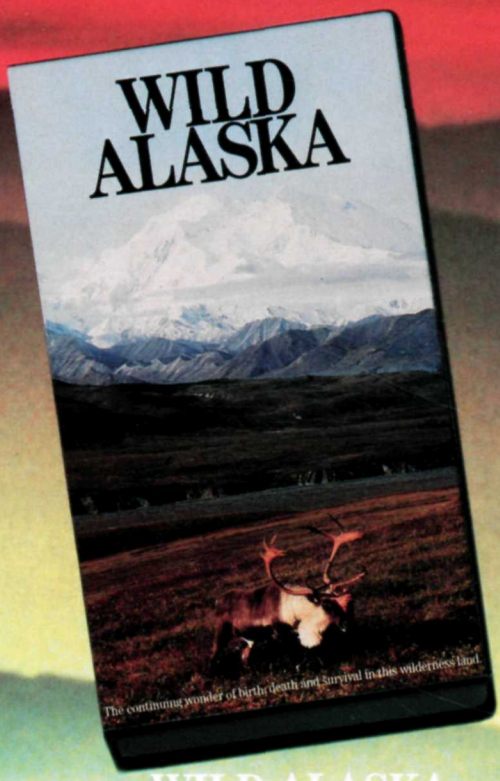

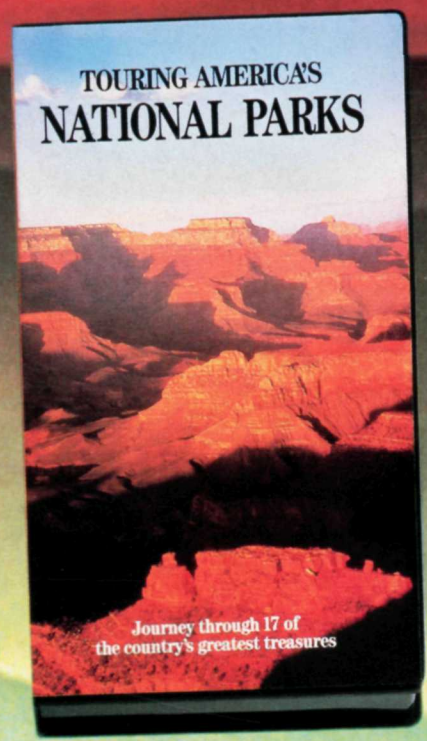

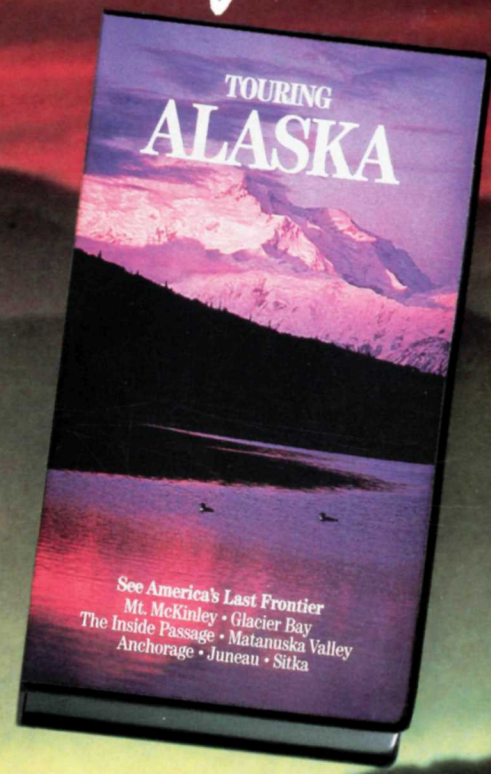

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Commentary

NPCA's Blueprints for the Future of the Parks

America's National Park System has never had a master design, until now. During the early years of the system this lack was probably more of a blessing. In the political world—where parks are created—plans often have a way of limiting a vision. In the late 1800s, the first parks were designated more for their unusual geologic features rather than for the protection of whole ecosystems. And the range of cultural parks was not even imagined. By 1916, when the National Park Service was created, we had only 17 parks. Now there are 339 park areas in the system.

Since those early years, the world has changed considerably. Some park experts say that problems have developed with individual parks, others see problems with the National Park System as a whole, and still others have focused on problems of the National Park Service, which manages the system. Considering the range of concern, in 1981 NPCA decided to do what had never been done. We began work on a plan that would focus park advocates on ways of protecting the National Park System and its invaluable contribution to the nation.

This National Park System Plan is now complete. NPCA's board of trustees and staff have prepared what NPCA hopes will be a source of healthy discussion and a blueprint for the future. Special recognition goes to Destry Jarvis, our vice president for conservation policy, for his role in conceiving and pursuing this dream. The plan includes specific recommendations and criteria for new parks, for expansions of old parks, for improvement of personnel policies and science programs, and much more. The nine broad areas of concern are planning, interpretation, science needs assessment, visitor use, resource management, new areas, personnel/organization, boundary studies, and land acquisition, which includes sections on endangered species and mining.

Now it is time for each of us to read, to examine, to evaluate, and to flesh out an action agenda based on this park system plan.

Along parallel lines, NPCA is revising our association's five-year plan in order to help implement the park system plan. The revision is in the hands of those who crafted NPCA's highly respected first five-year plan: Jim Matson, vice chairman of NPCA's board of trustees, and Karen Kress, vice president for operations. It is the blueprint for citizen action that will make the park blueprint a reality.

We, as citizens, have benefited from the concern and dedication of prior generations. NPCA hopes to pass on a legacy of park protection to future generations. These plans give us blueprints for our thinking. Be it to protect an existing park, add a new one, stop a threat, improve interpretation, seek amendments to existing laws—we ask for your help in turning these blueprints into reality.

Paul C. Pritchard

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.)

The Role of the Ranger

"Patrolling the Park Beat" by Lucinda Peach [Nov/Dec 1987] was on target. The evolution from generalist to specialist is not a healthy trend. Visitors crave quality contact with rangers. The General Authorities Act of 1976 usurped the ability of resource and interpretive rangers to issue citations for minor infractions, and was responsible for much of the increased specialization. There must be room for both the generalists, to accommodate the visitor and issue citations, and a smaller contingent of commissioned park police, to handle serious crime.

Roger C. Garrett
Tigard, Oregon

Although your article "Patrolling the Park Beat" raises many important issues about law enforcement in the parks, the article is misleading on some points.

Only rangers in the law enforcement division carry guns and receive commissions, although anyone in the NPS who wears a badge and a class A uniform is a "ranger," including interpreters and upper-level resource management specialists.

Though law enforcement rangers are increasingly called upon to carry out many standard police duties, a large number of the laws they enforce are unique to the NPS and relate directly to protection of wildlife, plant life, and scenery.

Tom Ribe, interpretive ranger
Kings Canyon NP, California

Whether a park ranger should be a specialist is perhaps the most profound question confronting the profession today. As a ranger of 15 years' experience, who is committed to the generalist principle, none are more aware of that than I.

The issue of the ranger's law enforcement role is particularly sensitive, but your article "Patrolling the Park Beat" does a disservice to the rangers of the Park Service who have attempted to maintain the best traditions of the ranger profession in a world that grows ever more challenging.

Consider some errors of fact. Caption: "Field rangers will always help park visitors, but now most are required to carry guns." Most? Not in this park; nor, I suspect, in any park in the system.

The incident at Stoneman's Meadow precipitated a reexamination of the Service's law enforcement policies, but it certainly did not result in "adding law enforcement to a ranger's responsibilities." Law enforcement has been part of the ranger's job since the foundation of the NPS. While the nature of the role may have evolved over the years, it is incorrect to assert that it is something new.

Robert W. Mackreth
Patchogue, N.Y.

A $5 Bargain

Where in the world did Luella Smith [see "Feedback," Nov/Dec 1987 issue] get the thought that $5.00 is too much for a seven-day visit to an outstanding park such as Shenandoah National Park? If you want to stay one day, two days, or up to seven days, that is your choice. Seven days is a bargain—but so is one day. We all have to realize what it costs to keep these wonderful attractions operating in such a pleasant and productive way.

Kenneth Moyer
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Name That Tree

Your photograph and caption on page 31 of your Sept/Oct issue strongly imply that what the picture shows is birches. But certainly the trees presented are common red maples, in fall coloring, the bark a dark gray mottled with white and with patches of lichen so typical of that species.

Alexander Lincoln, Jr.
Southwest Harbor, Maine

Film Follies

Thanks for your article "On Location" in the November/December issue. I suspect I'm not the only one to point out that the lead photo of *Stagecoach* was not made at Arches National Park.

The comments about the NPS reaction to visitors' enthusiasm for Devil's Tower after the release of *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* set me thinking. Part of my enjoyment of the park involved memories of the film.

The National Park Service uses Indian legends of Devil's Tower in interpretation; director Steven Spielberg created a modern legend. Rather than be annoyed by visitors' interest, the National Park Service should use such popular enthusiasms in interpretive and educational programs.

Jeff Wallner
Bethlehem, New Hampshire

You're right about the photograph. The ochre-colored slickrock of Arches National Park looks nothing like the forests of Rocky Mountain National Park, which is the park pictured in the article.

—the Editors

I enjoyed the article "On Location." Author Carman didn't mention the short-lived TV series *Sierra* filmed in Yosemite in the early 1970s.

The crew painted a portion of the canyon wall orange because it would look better on TV.

Steve Hanson
Austin, Texas

Glacier's Fan Club

I am a new subscriber to *National Parks* and enjoy the articles. In the July/August issue, I read of some others who love Glacier National Park, as I do.

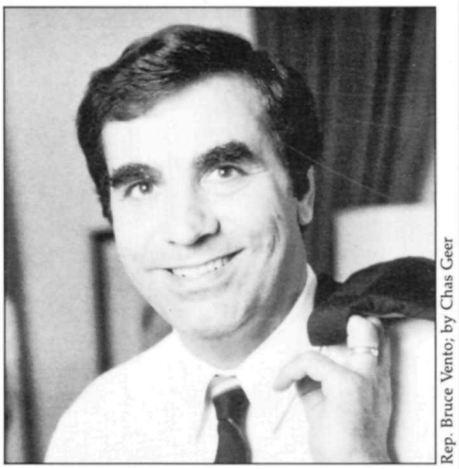
I have been lucky enough to have visited nearly all of the western parks and, to me, Glacier is just about the grandest of them all. I don't think people give it enough credit or coverage.

Mrs. Gary Chandler
McKenzie, Tennessee

NPCA Report

NPCA Presents 1987 Awards For Park Conservation

NPCA is happy to announce the winners of three of the association's prestigious annual awards.



Rep. Bruce Vento; by Chas Geer

Conservationist of the Year

At NPCA's eighth annual members' reception and dinner held in mid-November, NPCA Board of Trustees Chairman Stephen McPherson presented the Conservationist of the Year award to the Honorable Bruce F. Vento. Minnesota Representative Vento (D) is chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands.

Vento's leadership of the subcommittee has led to House approval for several bills related to national park protection. Some examples are bills to control low-altitude aircraft overflights of national parks; to establish the Kings, the Merced, and the Cache la Poudre rivers as wild and scenic rivers; to reauthorize the Historic Preservation Act; to enlarge the boundaries of Acadia National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve; to improve park air quality and visibility; and to designate wilderness within Great Smokies National Park.

Vento was also a key player in the establishment of the country's newest park, Great Basin National Park—the only full-scale national park to be designated in 15 years. Without his leadership, park proponents believe that it would have been much more difficult to pass this 50-year-old park proposal.

Freeman Tilden Award

This year, the Freeman Tilden Award for outstanding interpretation went to Carol J. Spears, a national park ranger at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in northeast Ohio. Spears has designed a unique interpretation program involving visitor participation in park resource management activities. The program allows national park visitors to use the same equipment and procedures used by rangers conducting studies in the field.

The Freeman Tilden Award is co-sponsored by NPCA and the National Park Service (NPS), and was presented by NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., in early November at the National Interpreters Workshop in St. Louis, Missouri. The award's purpose is to recognize outstanding individual achievement in park interpretation and to stimulate creative initiative on the part of NPS interpreters.

Carol J. Spears; by Rob Bobel

Spears was born in Akron, Ohio, and began her career in the NPS in 1980 as a volunteer at Cuyahoga. Later, she continued as a volunteer interpreter at Crater Lake National Park (Oregon), Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park (Alaska), and Women's Rights National Historic Park (New York). During this time she was earning various degrees: a Bachelor of Science in biology, a Masters in Zoology, and three years toward a Ph.D. in wildlife ecology. She has been back at Cuyahoga since 1984, and is enrolled in a doctorate program in environmental education.

Spears' name will be engraved on a plaque at the NPS Mather Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and she will receive a small bust of the late naturalist Freeman Tilden—the "father of park interpretation"—along with a check for $2,500. The Tilden Award is funded by KC Publications.

Howard Chapman; NPS photo

Stephen T. Mather Award

This year's Stephen T. Mather Award was presented to Howard Chapman, former director of the National Park Service's western region. This award is given in the name of the first director of the NPS to recognize those who have risked their jobs and careers for the principles and practices of good stewardship of the natural environment.

As described by NPCA President Paul C. Pritchard, "Howard Chapman has repeatedly placed his principles above personal gain throughout his illustrious 40-year career in the Park Service. On numerous occasions Chapman has taken controversial action where others have hesitated."

Chapman worked his way up the ladder in the NPS, always showing initiative and resourcefulness in promoting the parks and environmental protection. He was western regional director for 15 years.

Chapman is respected for his exemplary efforts to restore natural ecosystems to many of the western

parks. His most controversial stances have been his opposition to intrusive aircraft overflights at the Grand Canyon; his refusal to sign an Interior Department document stating that no more private land should be acquired within Yosemite; and his support for expanding Death Valley and Joshua Tree national monuments to full national park status as part of the proposed California Desert Act.

"Chapman ultimately battled with Interior Department's assistant secretary for fish, wildlife, and parks, William P. Horn, a political appointee, over a so-called 'bad' performance rating and a suggestion that he either seek reassignment or take early retirement," explained Pritchard.

Chapman's struggle with Interior officials led to his retirement from the NPS early this year. After 40 years of dedicated service, his principles and achievements will be admired for many generations. [See "State of the Parks," page 46.]

New Council of Advisors Appointed to Help NPCA

One year ago, during the annual meeting of NPCA's board of trustees, the board voted unanimously to establish a council of advisors. At the 1987 board meeting in November, the council met for the first time.

The council of advisors is comprised of individuals with a past and continuing interest in matters affecting national parks, the National Park Service, and NPCA. Board Chairman Stephen McPherson has said that this interest should be based on a philosophy of preservation with compatible use—a philosophy shared by the NPS and NPCA for over 75 years.

The idea behind the council of advisors is that, as NPS professionals come to have less control over policy decisions affecting the future of the parks, it is important for private citizens to combine their efforts toward preservation. As part of the council, the advisors will make their expertise available to NPCA on an individual basis. Also, they will meet formally at the time of the November annual board meeting.

The 15 members of the NPCA Council of Advisors are Richard Adler, Tony Award-winning composer and composer of music relating to parks; James Biddle, former NPCA trustee and president of National Trust for Historic Preservation; K.C. DenDooven, publisher of park publications; Helen Edwards, former conservation chair for the Garden Club of America; Michael Frome, environmental writer; Patrick Goldsworthy, former NPCA trustee and board chairman of the North Cascades Conservation Council; Marian Heiskell, former member of Interior's National Parks Advisory Board; Ross Holland, historian and retired NPS associate director of cultural resources; Alan Hutchinson, maritime historian and international conservationist; Judith Johnson, president of the Committee to Preserve Assateague; Frank Masland, Jr., former member of National Parks Advisory Board; Charlotte Read, executive director of Save the Dunes Council (Indiana); Nathaniel Reed, former assistant secretary of Interior for fish, wildlife, and parks; Paul Schullery, former NPS resource specialist and editor for *Country Journal*; Douglas Schwartz, anthropologist/archeologist and former member of Interior's National Parks Advisory Board.

Park Trust Facilitates Completion of Appomattox

NPCA's National Park Trust program recently facilitated the purchase of the last privately owned tract of land within Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The land was owned by Burruss Timber Associates.

The parcel of land is important to the park because it contains a 2,000-foot section of the old Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road over which Confederate troops marched on April 8, 1865, to obtain sorely needed supplies waiting at Appomattox. The following morning, General Robert E. Lee fought his final battle as Union infantry confronted the northern Virginia army and forced them to surrender.

National Park Service

On April 9, 1865, at the McLean House at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to Union General Ulysses S. Grant, and the four-year-old Civil War came to an end.

Yellowstone Backs Down On Fishing Bridge Pact

In 1973, when NPCA and other conservation groups first issued recommendations to Yellowstone National Park to close its Fishing Bridge campground area, a controversy was sparked that has sizzled for the past 15 years.

Fishing Bridge campgrounds and recreational vehicle areas are located in prime grizzly bear habitat. The grizzlies come to feed on large populations of cutthroat trout that spawn at the nearby outlet of Yellowstone Lake.

While in the area, the bears are attracted by the smells of the campground. This has led to a number of bear-human conflicts: Since 1966, the NPS has killed or removed 31 grizzlies from the area. NPCA believes the grizzlies have priority.

In March 1986, the National Wildlife Federation filed a suit against the park on the grounds that the developed area threatens the park's grizzly bear population, and therefore violates the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

In a 1974 management plan, Yellowstone Park officials decided to remove all facilities at Fishing Bridge and to reclaim the land. The Park Service position brought a reaction from the Wyoming congressional delegation, who complained that closing that area would affect tourist activity. The recreational vehicle lobby also got involved in an attempt to retain the 360-unit RV campsite at Fishing Bridge.

The NPS has tried to strike a compromise over the years, although conservationists have accused the agency of dragging its feet. At the end of October, the park released the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) and planned to accept comments into the second week of December.

The NPS preferred alternative is to relocate the campground, where most of the bear incidents have taken place, and leave the RV site, visitor center, and general store in operation at Fishing Bridge.

Park Superintendent Robert Barbee is expecting the compromise to spark further debate. Following the comment period, the park intends to make a final decision early this year. Conservationists believe that if there were no political pressure involved, the National Park Service would have decided to remove all facilities from the sensitive Fishing Bridge area.

NPCA is opposed to the NPS alternative not only because the RV park would continue to affect prime wildlife habitat, but also because NPCA believes that the campground need not be replaced. Another camping area, Grant Village, was built years ago on the condition that it replace the Fishing Bridge facilities. Yet Fishing Bridge was never closed.

NPCA and other conservation groups maintain that protecting a healthy grizzly population is the most important consideration in the issue, and that any development in the Fishing Bridge area was an ecological mistake from the start.

News Update

Stalemate over Wolves. Due to the stubborn opposition of the Wyoming congressional delegation, the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan has been sidelined. No further action is expected. In a tactic to revive the issue, Representative Wayne Owens (D-Utah) recently introduced a bill to require the National Park Service to reintroduce the wolf within three years. His bill, H.R. 3378, has nine cosponsors.

•

Canada Designates Marine Park. Canada's first national marine park was recently established on the Bruce Peninsula, 300 kilometers northwest of Toronto. The park resulted from federal-provincial cooperation, and will incorporate two existing provincial parks—Cyprus Lake and Fathom Five, an underwater park. Ontario donated the lands to the Canadian national park system.

•

Presidential Preservation Awards. Outstanding historic preservation projects and programs completed during the last ten years are eligible for either the President's Historic Preservation Awards, honoring privately funded projects, or for the National Historic Preservation Awards, honoring federally assisted projects. The award-nomination period closes February 19, 1988.

Eligible projects range from architectural preservation to urban revitalization to rural preservation. The awards are cosponsored by the White House, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Department of the Interior as part of the "Take Pride in America" campaign. For entry forms, write: Awards, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 809, Washington, D.C. 20004.

•

Tourism and Parks Conference. NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., has announced a national conference, "Tourism and Parks," to take place March 9-12 at the Royal d'Iberville Hotel in Biloxi, Mississippi. The conference will improve communication between public and private-sector participants in order to stimulate tourism and spur economic growth in certain regions. NPCA President Paul C. Pritchard will speak at the conference. For more information on the conference, write to Tourism Office, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

•

Guns or No Guns. Although Florida has recently changed its state law regarding gun control, visitors to national park areas should note that federal regulations prohibiting the possession or use of firearms takes precedence over any state law. Unloaded, encased weapons may be stored in vehicles while in parks, but any violations of the federal code could lead to a $500 fine or six months in prison.

NPCA Involved in Exchange Between U.S., Soviet Parks

In an exchange that demonstrated the new Soviet policy of *glasnost* as it relates to national parks, American and Soviet park officials met to share ideas about the role of national parks in their countries.

In June, NPCA's Destry Jarvis, vice president for conservation policy, was among the members of an American delegation that traveled to the Soviet Union. Other participants included Denis Galvin, deputy director of the National Park Service, and NPS scientists and managers.

The group spent two weeks with their Soviet escorts, viewing historic and natural park areas. They discussed matters such as park visitation, interpretation, and scientific research conducted in the national parks.

In October, the Soviets visited the United States. They spent a few days in Washington, D.C., meeting with members of Congress and NPS and Environmental Protection Agency officials. In addition to parks in the Washington, D.C., area, they were taken to a natural national park—Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee—and a cultural park—Lowell National Historical Park, Massachusetts.

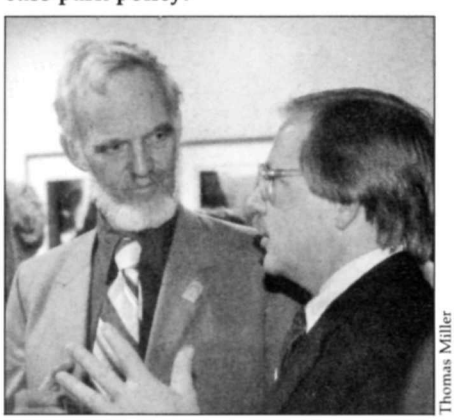
NPCA held a reception for the Soviets during their stay in the capitol city, giving NPCA staff and the conservation community a chance to share ideas through translators.

NPCA believes that the exchange was successful in its goal of opening up worthwhile communication between the two countries. Each country has its own area of expertise.

The Soviet Union has complete inventories of all wildlife and vegetation in their parks. The United States is hoping to embark on such a project soon. American parks are more advanced in park interpretation and public education. The Soviets are interested in improving interpretation in their parks.

According to T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice president for conservation policy, "The productive exchange that took place resulted in several mutually beneficial agreements." One of the goals of the exchange is to establish a sister park to the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, an effort that only the new Soviet atmosphere of cooperation could bring about.

NPCA's Destry Jarvis (right) and Grant Pendill, director of the Organization for American-Soviet Exchanges, discuss park policy.



Thomas Miller

U.S. Urged to Help Protect World Historic Sites

More than 600 historic preservationists from around the world participated in the triennial meeting of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), held for the first time in the United States in Washington, D.C., last October. ICOMOS is a nonprofit, private organization with members from nearly 70 nations.

ICOMOS' goal is the study and protection of international historic structures, districts, and sites. At the Washington meeting, sponsored in part by the National Park Service, the group adopted a charter to protect historic towns and urban areas throughout the world that are threatened by development.

Under the World Heritage Convention, initiated by the United States in 1971 and now adopted by 95 nations, countries can nominate natural and cultural areas within their boundaries as World Heritage sites. These areas must be of world significance and in need of additional protection.

The World Heritage Program provides technical and financial assistance to ensure the protection of designated sites. ICOMOS advises the World Heritage Committee on cultural sites and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) serves the same function for natural areas.

In an address to the Washington assembly, Russell Train, now chairman of the World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation, issued a challenge to the Administration and to Congress to step up their involvement in this program. As chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality in 1971, Train convinced President Nixon to recommend to Congress that they initiate the World Heritage Program as an international treaty.

In more recent years, the U.S. commitment to the program has diminished. For three years the United States neglected to pay dues, and was ruled off the governing board as a result. Train's message was that the United States should meet its full obligations to the group and resurrect its role as a leader for the World Heritage Program that it initiated.

Deer-Poaching Ring Broken in Shenandoah

The head of an illegal deer-poaching network active in Shenandoah National Park was convicted in October. Donald Wayne Miller of Staunton, Virginia, was sentenced to two years in prison, and given an 18-month suspended sentence followed by three years probation.

During the court proceedings in Charlottesville, Virginia, it was learned that Miller had been operating with as many as seven other persons over a three-year period. The hunters apparently lured deer onto Skyline Drive in Shenandoah with bait. Once there, the men intentionally struck them with a vehicle.

U.S. District Judge Harry J. Michael made his position clear. He stated that killing protected wildlife is unacceptable and that punishment must be harsh enough to serve as a deterrent to others.

According to Acting Superintendent Gerald Tays, "This case involved a cooperative investigation with several other law-enforcement agencies, and extended over 18 months."

A month later, another member of the poaching ring, George Bennett, Jr., from Richmond, Virginia, was convicted of four counts of illegally killing and transporting wildlife from the park. He was sentenced to six months in prison for each count, but his entire sentence was suspended. He will be on probation for four years, during which he cannot enter any national park or national forest in Virginia. He must also do 300 hours of community service and pay $1,000 in fines.

As of late November, the number of wildlife poaching arrests in the park this season is up to a record 15.

In order to be more effective against illegal poaching, Acting Superintendent Gerald Tays announced that portions of Shenandoah's Skyline Drive will be closed

again this year for several hours of the night during the hunting season.

A 30-mile section between Front Royal and Thornton Gap, and a 40-mile section between Swift Run Gap and Rockfish Gap will be off limits between dusk and eight a.m. The portion between these sections will remain open on a 24-hour basis, weather permitting.

The park urges all visitors to report any information regarding illegal hunting. Contact the nearest ranger station or park headquarters at (703) 999-2243 or 999-2227. A reward will be paid to anyone whose information leads to the conviction of a person who hunts or illegally transports wildlife within Shenandoah National Park.

New Mexico Civil War Site Proposed as Historic Park

NPCA recently testified in favor of H.R. 3118, a bill introduced by U.S. Representative Bill Richardson (D-N.Mex.) to designate the Civil War's Glorieta Battlefield as a national historic site. The Glorieta Battle took place on March 28, 1862, about 26 miles east of Santa Fe on the Santa Fe Trail.

The 1862 battle pitted Confederate forces from Texas against Union forces from various states. The two armies clashed at Pigeon's Ranch, a hostelry along the Santa Fe Trail near Glorieta Pass in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

The Confederates, under the command of Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, won the battle, but Union soldiers succeeded in destroying the Confederate wagon train—about 80 wagons containing supplies.

Without their supplies, the Confederate troops were forced to retreat to the south along the Rio Grande River, putting an end to Sibley's plan to march north through the New Mexico territory and capture valuable gold and silver mining fields in Colorado. Sibley had also planned a westward campaign to capture the warm-water ports of southern California for the Confederacy.

A small battle in comparison with Gettysburg and Antietam, Glorieta was nevertheless essential in halting Confederate efforts to penetrate farther northward and westward into Union territory.

The Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society, a group working for the preservation, acquisition, and interpretation of the Glorieta Battlefield site, has led efforts to include the battlefield in the Park System.

Don Alberts, the president of the society, testified on behalf of the bill, calling the Glorieta site "one of the most significant historical sites in the Southwest."

Much of the Glorieta site has remained unchanged since 1862. It contains only the main adobe building on Pigeon's Ranch, which was used in the Glorieta Battle. The area was designated a national historical landmark in 1961.

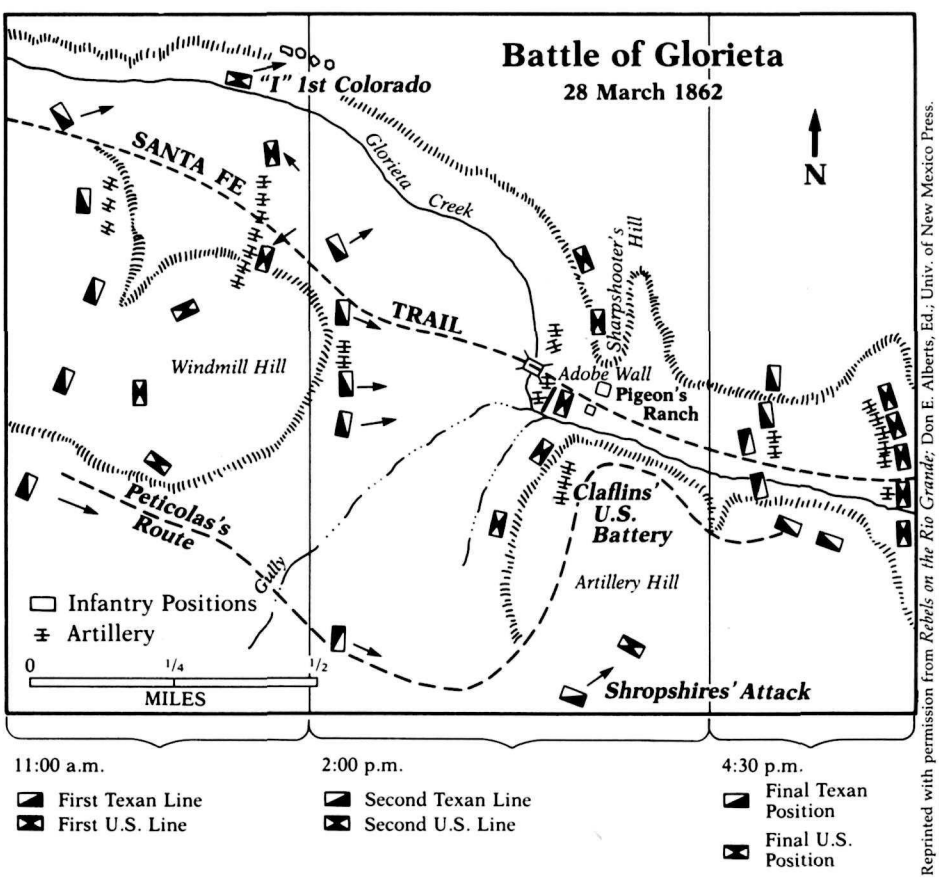
The Glorieta site has attracted increasing attention since the discovery there last June of a mass Confederate burial site. Archeologists have unearthed the remains of 30 or more Confederate soldiers killed in the Glorieta battle. Tom Livesay, director of the Museum of New Mexico, calls the discovery "extraordinarily significant."

NPCA supports the bill in its current form with only minor reservations. NPCA recommends the title "national battlefield" in favor of "national historic site" to simplify terminology applying to battlefields. Bruce Craig, NPCA's cultural resources coordinator, said the park should be at least 600 acres, large enough to encompass both the battleground and important encampments at Johnson's and Pigeon's ranches. Some of this land could be protected through easements.

The National Park Service has opposed H.R. 3118 in testimony, primarily because they had not had the time to do sufficient research on the proposal.

The bill is currently awaiting mark-up by the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. It is not expected to move out of the subcommittee until the NPS has completed its research.

—David Venarde



Reprinted with permission from *Rebels on the Rio Grande*; Don E. Alberts, Ed.; Univ. of New Mexico Press.

Grizzly Encounters Pose Challenge to Western Parks

Officials at Glacier National Park recently confirmed that the death of a park concession employee was the result of a grizzly attack. This incident became the second grizzly-related death in the park during the 1987 season.

The remains of Gary Goeden, 29, from Madison, Wisconsin, were found on September 1, 1987. He had been missing since July 23, when he failed to return from a solitary hike into an isolated area of the park. Based on evidence found near the remains, Goeden had a surprise encounter with a grizzly, struggled with the animal, then tried to climb the tallest tree in the area. Broken branches and scuff marks on the tree, as well as grizzly bear fur at the base, led to the conclusion that the fatal struggle with the bear ended there.

Because there is no way for the park to identify the grizzly or to understand the circumstances surrounding the attack, no management measures will be taken. The park can only use the incident as an example to visitors: It's not a good idea to go hiking alone, and when you hike, follow the precautionary advice outlined in park pamphlets and exhibits.

•

At Yellowstone National Park, a sow grizzly was exterminated on the grounds that her aggressive behavior and repeated attempts to obtain food from visitor campsites posed a serious threat to visitor safety. The 20-year-old bear has caused many problems in the past, often lingering near developed areas and, in several cases, even charging humans.

In previous attempts to solve the problem, park managers relocated her to the backcountry, hoping that if she remained in more remote areas, she might be cured of her bad habits. She returned each time. Park officials also worried that her yearling male cub would emulate his mother's aggressive behavior. That remains to be determined.

The park acted in accordance with the Interagency Guidelines for Management of Grizzlies in the Greater Yellowstone Area, adopted by a committee representing scientists and biologists from the NPS, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and state officials. The agreement sets forth specific criteria on what constitutes a "nuisance bear" and on how to deal with problem bears.

If a grizzly is seen repeatedly near developed park areas, the first measure taken is "aversive conditioning." Park officials have found that by scaring the animal away using rubber bullets, projectiles, and noisemakers, the bear may come to associate the noise or the sting of the rubber bullet with developed areas and stay away.

If the bear continues to frequent areas of human activity, breaking into park property in search of food or confronting humans, the next step is to trap and relocate the bear to the backcountry. The success rate of this method is poor. Grizzlies relocated up to a hundred miles away have found their way back in a matter of days.

This method also demands a fair amount of research to determine where to reinstate the bear. Park officials must find good grizzly habitat that is not already overpopulated with bears.

The third and last resort is to remove the bear from the park permanently. If a zoo cannot be found to take the bear (and most are not interested because of the expense and the aggressive nature of the animal), there is no choice but to kill it by electrocution. The carcass is then sent to a facility in Bozeman, Montana, for its research value.

Despite these management guidelines the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, of which NPCA is a member, objected to the killing of the bear in Yellowstone because of the seriously endangered status of the park's grizzly population.

Most grizzly-human encounters occur when people wander between grizzly cubs and their mother. One of the toughest resource management decisions is deciding what to do with a grizzly that has attacked a human out of protective instincts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

NPCA Urges Revitalizing Historic Landmark Program

In late October, Bruce Craig, NPCA's cultural resources coordinator, attended an NPS-sponsored symposium on the state of our National Historic Landmark program. The symposium took place in Wash-

ington, D.C., and was attended by historic preservationists, nonprofit groups, and fundraisers.

Many of the country's designated historic landmarks—including buildings, sites, and whole districts—are suffering from a severe lack of funding. The symposium was inspired by a recent NPS report that listed many of our historic landmarks as "badly damaged or imminently threatened." Some of the threats include physical deterioration of buildings, erosion of archeological sites, inappropriate alterations, and vandalism.

A primary focus of the symposium was on private-sector assistance. Such assistance is crucial if the National Historic Landmark (NHL) program is to survive. There are no specific federal monies for private projects, so NHL owners cannot care for their properties as they should.

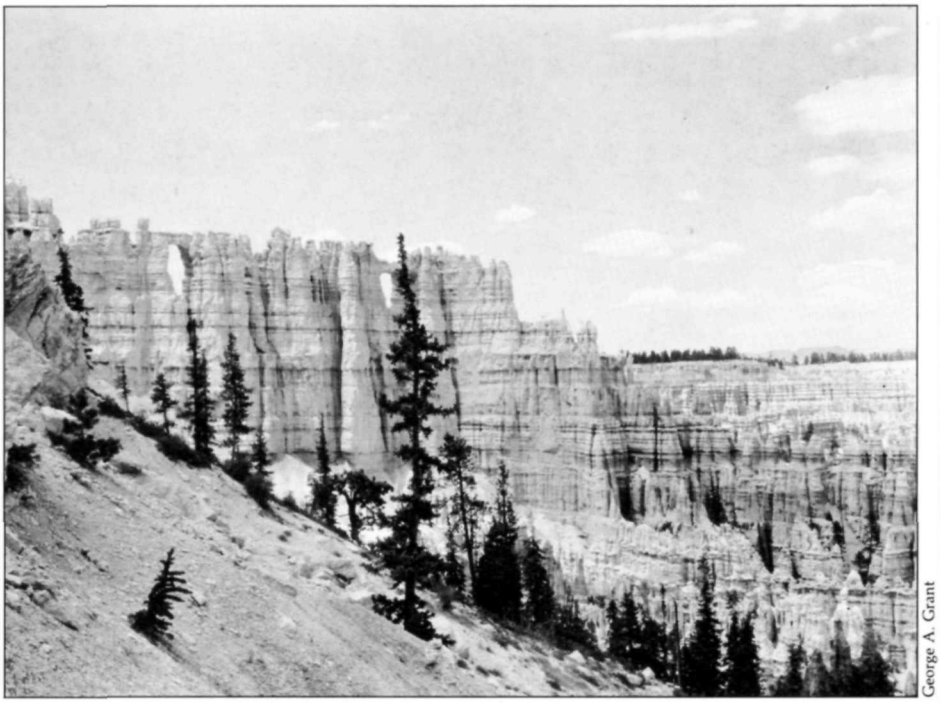
NPCA has urged the federal government to increase its commitment, assisted by state and local groups, so the National Historic Landmark program can be revitalized.

Utah Waters Down Plan To Protect Park Vistas

The state of Utah faces a situation that is jeopardizing its many renowned national parks. Worsening air quality due to industry-generated pollution is obscuring the scenic vistas of parks such as Bryce and Zion.

Under pressure to address the problem at the state level Utah Governor Norm Bangerter in 1985 appointed a Citizens Advisory Committee on Integral Vistas to recommend a plan of action. The advisory committee presented its conclusions last year. Its recommendations were applauded by conservationists.

The advisory committee urged the state to adopt a program that included prohibiting any new major industrial projects in the state that would be upwind from the sensitive areas. Factories and power plants fired by coal were mentioned as being particularly undesirable. The advisory committee also named 20 specific views from the state's five best-known national park areas—



George A. Grant

Scenic views from national parks in Utah, such as the Wall of Windows in Bryce, are being impaired by air pollution. Utah, one of the first states to address the problem, has disappointed conservationists by adopting a watered-down plan.

Bryce, Zion, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, and Arches—that deserve special protection.

Members of Utah's Air Conservation Committee, which is responsible for setting air-quality standards for the state, approved a final program in November that ignored the recommendations of the specially appointed advisory council.

Both sides in the long-running debate agree that the major threat to visibility in southern Utah is pollution generated in surrounding states, such as Arizona and California. Rather than focusing on industrial-haze sources within its own state, the Utah Air Conservation Committee voted to pursue a regional approach to protecting scenic views.

Terri Martin, NPCA Rocky Mountain regional representative, expressed her concern that Utah may have trouble convincing these states to reduce their particulate emissions.

"The Air Conservation Committee canned a vista-protection program in its state. How can Utah ask other states to clean up their yards when Utah is not willing to clean up its own?"

The Air Conservation Committee's policy did not mention protecting any specific vistas and tabled any attempt to regulate future, in-state sources of pollutants. Instead, the committee set aside the visionary approach of the Citizens Advisory Committee in favor of vague recommendations to Governor Bangerter. The primary recommendation is to establish a task force through the Western Governors Association to attack the problem on a regional level. Conservationists are skeptical that any action will result.

In a recent letter to Governor Bangerter, NPCA President Paul Pritchard urged the governor to supplement the establishment of a task force for battling regional haze with a program to protect park vistas from potential new sources within Utah.

Pritchard commented that "when Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel killed the federal integral vista program two years ago, he argued that states could adequately protect park vistas under their own programs. The Air Conservation Committee's decision, however, forces us to conclude that this isn't true in Utah."

YOU ALWAYS HURT THE ONE YOU LOVE

So many people now visit the national parks that we must resolve to treat our parks right

by Michael Frome

OUR NATIONAL PARKS NEED a generous helping of care from Americans who use them. Care doesn't cost money. It doesn't keep anybody out, or rule and regulate what people do. To the contrary, it leads to more personal enjoyment and appreciation of the parks. And, with ever-increasing numbers of visitors, care is essential.

Because travel conditions have changed, even in the past generation, national parks are easier to reach. There are more of us eager to reach them. Consequently, some parks—actually some parts of virtually *all* parks—have been seriously affected, even degraded.

Ask a ranger to explain the cumulative effects of litter, defacement, too many feet walking over tundra, too many hands feeding wildlife and picking wildflowers. Through both overuse and misuse, lovely landscapes have been reduced to the commonplace. It isn't that people don't mean to care. They just don't know, they don't realize.

Also, I fear that national parks appear to many as fixtures, as thoroughly indestructible scenic entertainment. I picture a family arriving at Yellowstone, a park of more than two million acres, and asking a ranger, "We have six hours. How much of this park can we see?"

They will go through Yellowstone as part of the motorized congestion and then drive on, missing the wonderland of clear lakes, streams, forests, and thermal features that can be reached on a thousand miles of safe trails.

And therein lies the key to doing right by the parks. For it's a point of view, an attitude, that counts most. A "park ethic" recognizes parks as special places—to visit for lasting inspiration, rather than for entertainment of the moment.

Every American has the right to enjoy the country's natural treasures. National parks are established to safeguard that right. But the park ethic adds a dimension of personal responsibility and restraint.

Rules and regulations are abhorrent, if you ask me, and should be kept to the minimum. Voluntary acceptance of unwritten rules that are based on common sense is more efficient in the long run.

If more visitors practiced the park ethic in simple ways—like avoiding littering and using their cars less—serious restrictions would be less imperative. And each person could feel as though he or she really shared in the care of our parks.

In *Death Comes to the Archbishop*, Willa Cather wrote of Father Latour, pioneer bishop in the Southwest, who traveled on horseback through Navajo country with his Indian friend, Eusabio.

Riding with Eusabio was like riding with the landscape made human; he accepted chance and the weather as the country did. When they left the tree or rock or sand dune that had sheltered them overnight, Eusabio was careful to obliterate every trace of their presence.

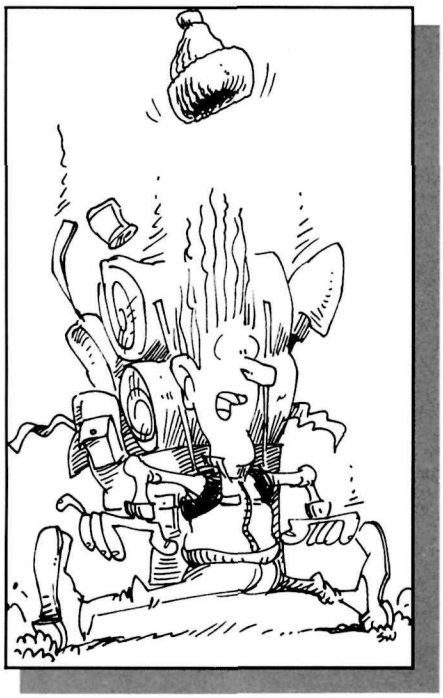
He buried the embers of the fire and the remnants of food, unpiled the stones he had piled together, and filled the holes he had scooped in the sand. It was the Indian's way to pass through a country without disturbing anything, like fish through water, birds through air.

"The land and all that it bore they treated with consideration," wrote Cather. "Not attempting to improve it, they never desecrated it."

I realize that individual responsibility doesn't meet the whole challenge. But developing a park ethic based on individual responsibility marks a starting point.

Michael Frome, a noted author, is an environmental journalist in residence at Huxley College of Environmental Studies at Western Washington University. He was NPCA's 1986 Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award recipient, which honors individual efforts to protect and enhance the park system.

Specific suggestions for visitors were adapted from NPCA's visitor ethics brochure, written by Michael Frome and available in bulk orders for a nominal fee. For more information, write: NPCA Visitor Ethics Brochure, 1015 Thirty-first St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

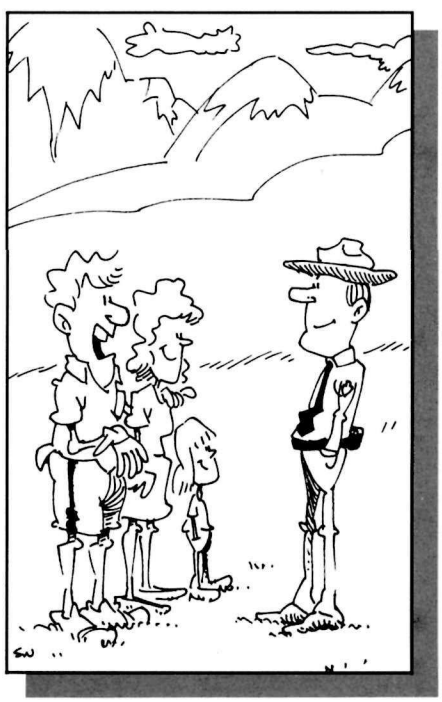


NPCA's guide to visitor ethics suggests: When park roads are gridlocked with visitors searching for sights (opposite page), get away from the crowds. Parks can provide spiritual refreshment if you follow a slower pace. Above: Unless you are in great physical shape, keep your pack weight to one-fifth of your body weight.

Below: Unlike zoo animals, park animals are wild and meant to roam free in their native habitat. They may appear tame, but wild animals can be unpredictable. Keep a respectable distance and carry a good pair of binoculars for close viewing. For best viewing hours, rise with the sun. By 8 or 9 a.m, many animals are in seclusion until dusk. Right: National battlefield parks were set aside to commemorate those who died in battle and to preserve the historic scene. The open space may look inviting; but, instead, spread out your picnic in the park's designated areas so you can walk through time without stamping out history.

Left: If you are planning a trip into the backcountry, go with a companion rather than solo. Check park maps and leave your estimated time of return at the nearest ranger station. Each member of your party should know the route in case you separate, and children should carry identification and know what to do if they are lost. Allow about one hour for each two miles you plan to cover, plus an additional hour for each 1,000 feet of altitude. Camp only in designated sites and use a camping stove if there is a fire hazard or a wood shortage.

Below: Make it a point to speak with one of the rangers. These trained men and women are there to protect park resources and assist the public—the twin missions of the NPS. They can tell you how to avoid the crowds, where the best hiking trails are for your ability, and which of the park's interpretive programs might interest you.



Illustrations by Spyder Webb

A New Generation

Only three areas were added to the National Park System in the past seven years and, of these, only Great Basin is a large, natural park. The congressional process for designating parks can grind slowly and this administration has not embraced the idea of adding new parklands. Yet, new parks are needed. NPCA's National Park System Plan—to be published early in 1988—identifies more than 75 areas (roughly split between natural and cultural) that should be represented in the system, but are not. Some of these areas have enough support to be proposed in Congress this year. The most likely candidates, profiled here, focus on American Samoa, the Anasazi, Petroglyphs, Tallgrass, California Desert, St. Croix, Mississippi River, and West Virginia rivers.

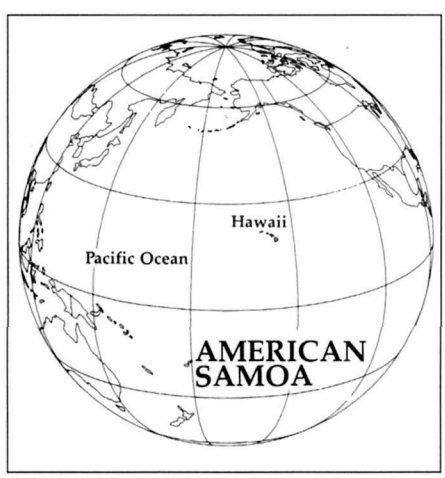
Samoan Rainforest

Partnership in the South Pacific

They sat crosslegged on mats in the Samoan thatched hut. In respectful silence the chiefs passed the ceremonial kava cup to Congressman Bruce Vento. With impeccable form, the congressman dripped a few drops on the mat in front of him (to symbolize returning goodness to the earth) and then drank the bitter, numbing beverage.

The House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands had come to Samoa, an American territory in the South Pacific, to hear what the chiefs of Ta'u—foremost of the Samoan islands—thought about a proposal to create a new national park on their island. The legislation will be presented to Congress during the current session.

As the discussion progressed among the chiefs and subcommittee members Vento (D-Minn.), Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), Jaime Fuster (D-Puerto Rico), and FoFo Sunia (delegate from American Samoa), it became clear how well traditional Samoan conservation ethics merge with the purposes of the National Park System.



Maps by Terry Kilpatrick

As American Samoa Governor A. P. Lutali explained, "The [conservation ethic of the] National Park System is relatively modern, compared to the conservation ethic of Samoa. Unlike continental peoples, who could always move to a new frontier, our ancestors were bound by the limits of their island home."

Samoans recognize that Samoa, lacking oil or mineral resources, has but one tangible treasure—its indigenous rainforest. For more than two millennia, their tribal system has succeeded in preserving one of the world's most extraordinary combined rainforest and coastal reef environments.

"Ever since I have been young," said High Chief Moaali'itele, the spokesman for the Samoan chiefs, "I have had a dream of a park or refuge that would protect our rainforest. For years I have prevented any logging of our [tribal] land on the south side of Ta'u Island. I want to reserve that forest for my grandchildren and future generations."

The Samoan landscape is precious because, as one of the last, intact Old World rainforests, it contains entirely different species of plants and animals than the more widely

Varieties of *heliconia* (right), orchids, and African violets grow wild in the Old World rainforest of Samoa.

Anne B. Keiser

Anne B. Keiser

studied forests of the South American Amazonian basin, known as the New World rainforest.

In Samoan rainforests, the plants lack thorns, spines, and other defensive features; many scientists say this is because the rainforest vegetation evolved in the absence of plant-eating mammals. Nor are there poisonous snakes, crocodiles, or other dangerous animals.

Only in Samoa can one find the *u'unu* (*Sarcopygme*), trees with yard-long leaves and large snowball-like flowers. Here also one can watch fruit bats the size of eagles soar on afternoon thermals above the roof of the forest. A lucky observer can occasionally see bats feeding on the brilliant red flowers of jungle lianas.

The traditional Samoan culture is keenly attuned to its environment. Native herbalists, for example, use the *matalafi* tree (*Psychotria insularum*) to treat complications of maternity, inflammation, and fevers.

Native cultures throughout South America also use a cousin of this plant medicinally; and American scientists are interested enough to be testing it with 39 different cancer cultures and the AIDS virus. In fact, 150 Samoan remedies are now being studied by the National Cancer Institute in Washington, D.C.

The National Park Service recognizes the importance of land issues to Samoans. So, when the preliminary study was being written, the American Samoan government and the NPS were careful to work in consultation with the village and head chiefs.

For instance, the chiefs of Vatia village on Tutuila Island asked detailed questions about construction techniques for proposed foot trails. They wanted assurance that bulldozers would not disturb the tranquility and sanctity of their forests.

The study team has proposed the creation of a two-unit national park in American Samoa: an area on the largest island of Tutuila, and another area on the island Ta'u. The proposed park is different from most national parks in two ways:

- the park areas would be managed almost entirely as wilderness, with minimal development; and,
- the park would highlight, preserve, and permit villagers to pursue the 5,000-year-old Samoan culture, the original and most ancient Polynesian culture in the Pacific region.

On Tutuila, 2,100 acres of primary rainforest and nine miles of scenic coastline have been proposed for national park status. Visitors would enter the park by tramway across Pago Pago Harbor to the 1,610-foot-high summit of Mt. Alava. Here, an interpretive center would introduce visitors to the fragile ecology of the rainforest and to the customs of the Samoan people.

No vehicles or overnight accommodations would be permitted inside the park. To protect parkland from visitor impacts, tours of coastal bird breeding grounds would be conducted in small boats rather than by foot or car.

The park would permit local villagers to harvest medicinal plants from forests within the park and to tend small plantations using traditional techniques and tools.

A second park unit of 7,000 acres is proposed for the southern half of Ta'u Island. Visitors would enter the park at the prehistoric village of Saua, perhaps the most sacred site in Samoa. Custom holds that in Saua the sun rises from the sea. The Ta'u park would be closed to vehicles and would allow only limited primitive camping within park boundaries.

In each park unit, the adjacent villages would decide on the type of overnight accommodations built outside the parks. These might range from a modern, 200-room Rainmaker Hotel in bustling Pago Pago to a thatched hut on the beach. Village chiefs would form a permanent park advisory committee; and both park units would attempt to employ Samoans in park staff positions.

In ancient times, tribal members kept track of each other in forests such as this by wearing strings of luminous mushrooms around their necks.

Each year an area of rainforest the size of New York State is destroyed worldwide. Samoa is not exempt from this trend—within the last ten years the largest lowland rainforest in American Samoa has given way to a housing development.

Nearby, in independent Western Samoa, clearcutting is proceeding at such a rapid rate that government estimates the forest will be entirely gone within 20 years.

The Samoan duck has already disappeared from American Samoa, and Samoa's fruit bat (unique in that it is diurnal) will soon follow unless its rainforest habitat is protected. Equally alarming is the loss of indigenous plants of value to western medicine.

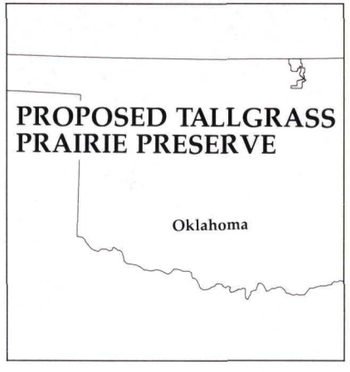
The United States only has .5 percent of the world's total rainforest acreage. Yet, how we preserve these small rainforest resources will set a crucial example. Both the Samoans and Congress are ready to try.

—Paul Cox

Cox is a professor of botany and range science at Brigham Young University and served as interpreter during the congressional field hearings in American Samoa.

Tallgrass Prairie

Elaine Shea



OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, has been proposed as the site of a 98,000-acre Tallgrass Prairie Preserve (only half to be acquired in fee) to set aside what little is left of the bluestem and other grasses that once covered more than 400,000 square miles of the United States. In September 1987, the Oklahoma congressional delegation reached a tentative agreement on the size and format of such a preserve. (For more on the tallgrass prairie, see *National Parks*, March/April 1985.)

Piecing Together the Fragments

The snaking backcountry canyons of Colorado are full of signs of the Anasazi. These people of the tenth through thirteenth centuries built apartments, ceremonial kivas, and stone corn storehouses high on the ledges of slickrock walls. Their canyon fastnesses create images of a people so hunted that they would sacrifice safety to a life wedged onto narrow rock shelves 100, 200 feet above a canyon floor.

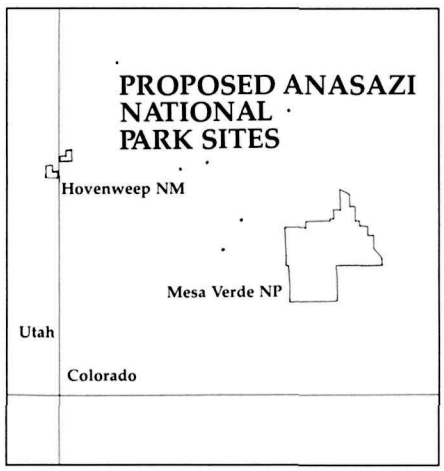
Hunted by whom? Above, on the mesa tops and high desert valleys of the Four Corners area, the sky expands to a full 180 degrees. There is little evidence now or then of any threatening presence other than drought.

The vast bench of the Colorado Plateau arches out in all directions, pinned down here and there by mountain ranges: the huge hook-nosed bulk of Sleeping Ute Mountain to the southwest; the delicate, blue-tinted Abajos, which frame the western sky; the LaSals, marking the Utah-Colorado border; and, at the southernmost end of the Rockies, the severe, 14,000-foot-peaks of the San Juans.

The views are so expansive that, while streaks of rain stream onto the Abajos, at the other edge of the horizon the sun is lighting up the La Sals. Empty as it is now, the Four Corners feels like the center of someplace.

In fact, the Four Corners *was* the center of someplace. In the last decade, archeologists have been trying to find that center by using computer modeling, highly sophisticated surveying, plus satellite photography and other remote-sensing techniques.

What they now believe is that the slickrock pueblos of the canyons and



of Mesa Verde National Park may have been only outlying suburbs of a much larger civilization. They think that Montezuma Valley, the fertile bowl that is ringed by the mountain ranges of the Four Corners, may once have contained a metropolitan area of 30,000. In contrast, Mesa Verde had approximately 4,000 residents at that time, and the present-day town of Cortez counts only 8,000 or so residents.

Besides numerous small sites, about a half-dozen major "city" sites exist in Montezuma Valley. Archeologists have known about these extensive, eroded ruins for decades; but it is only recently that they have seen them as parts of a whole. Until new techniques became available, archeologists—with budgets and time to consider—were loathe to tackle the ruins, which are each far more extensive than those at Mesa Verde.

The thousand-room sites and the many museum-quality artifacts found in them need protection from looters and vandals. To accomplish this objective, NPCA, The Archaeological Conservancy, and others are working toward creation of an Anasazi National Park.

Colorado senators William Armstrong (R) and Timothy Wirth (D) and Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), in whose district the park would lie, have all expressed interest in the proposal, as have other congressional members of the Four Corners.

The park would consist of a series of separate units linking the world of the Anasazi. Such a park would be relatively inexpensive because most of the sites are already public lands, and the major ruins comprise less than 5,000 acres. What these sites lack is a consistent, overall plan for protection, interpretation, and scientific research.

As a whole, these sites would represent the scope of Anasazi civilization before the coming of Europeans. Other areas in the National Park System show only fragments of the Mesa Verdean Anasazi culture.

The following are among the Montezuma Valley sites that could be considered for inclusion in an Anasazi National Park.

• **Lowry Pueblo**. Administered by the Bureau of Land Managment (BLM), Lowry Pueblo is now a national historic landmark. A self-guiding trail leads visitors around the ruins' 1,000-plus rooms and 80 kivas.

Most of the archeological sites proposed for an Anasazi National Park lie buried under layers of desert sand and sagebrush. Hovenweep National Monument (right), whose two units straddle the Colorado-Utah border, has been excavated, however, and would also be part of Anasazi National Park.

Fredrick Sears

• **Sand Canyon Pueblo**. Also managed by BLM, this 1,200-room pueblo typically lies at the head of a canyon. Under federal permit, Crow Canyon Archeological Center is excavating the site.
• **Goodman Point Pueblo**. Administered by the National Park Service in connection with Hovenweep National Monument, as-yet unexcavated Goodman Point Pueblo contains 1,200 rooms, 75 kivas, and two great kivas. The two units of Hovenweep, with its classic and elegant Anasazi stonework towers, would also be associated with the proposed national park.
• **Yucca House National Monument**. An NPS area, Yucca House is more closely associated with the Chacoan rather than the Mesa Verdean subculture of the Anasazi. A walled ceremonial plaza and a main block of rooms three stories high are the monument's most distinctive features.
• **Yellowjacket Pueblo**. Owned by the Archeological Conservancy, Yellowjacket is unusual in that its 1,500 rooms, 28 towers, and 128 kivas are laid out in "streets." It is thought that Yellowjacket may have been a ceremonial city.
• **Mud Springs Pueblo**. Another property of the Archaeological Conservancy, Mud Springs is the largest of all the sites, containing a dam and water-control structures in addition to 1,500 rooms and more than 80 kivas.

Most of these ruins are unexcavated and lie, half-buried, under sagebrush and scrub. But all contain numerous room blocks, each large enough to match any modern-day condo complex.

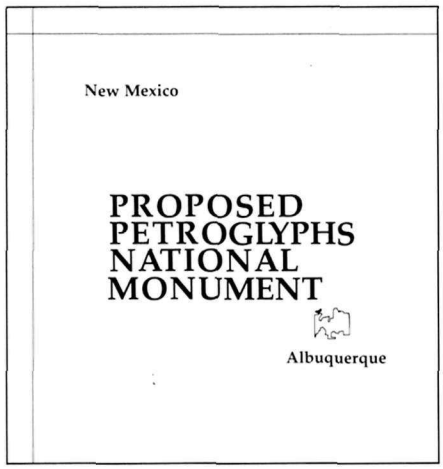
Seen as parts of a whole, these Anasazi ruins, the artifacts they contain, and the smaller outlying puebloes build a picture of an integrated civilization. To see them separately would be like trying to understand Renaissance Italy by looking only at Florence, or only at Venice. It is significant to the study of civilization to see the Anasazi culture as a whole.

—Michele Strutin

The author is senior editor of National Parks *magazine.*

New Mexico Petroglyphs

Sacred Etchings in the High Desert



It is estimated that 15,000 to 17,000 petroglyphs adorn the 17-mile-long volcanic escarpment of the West Mesa outside Albuquerque, New Mexico. This area of the western United States is one of the most richly endowed with prehistoric rock art in the world. Yet, no national park protects and features this prehistoric heritage.

This West Mesa escarpment—owned in separate parcels by the state, the city and by private citizens—was not in need of urgent protection until recently. Until the early 1970s, Albuquerque was a small western town, surrounded by high, empty desert. Now, like most western cities, Albuquerque is booming—and pushing up against the edge of the world's largest concentration of prehistoric rock art near a major city.

"West Mesa currently is being threatened by development as Albuquerque spreads to the west," said Senator Pete Domenici (R-N.M.). "In order to prevent any further destruction of the escarpment and the petroglyphs, we must act to preserve this area soon."

As a result of a grassroots movement, Domenici and Representative Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R-N.M.), plan to introduce legislation early in 1988 that would establish Petroglyphs National Monument.

We now know that the religious roots of both Pueblo and Hispanic cultures are inscribed on West Mesa's long wall of black rock. Seventy to 90 percent of these petroglyphs are examples of the rich Rio Grande style from the late Pueblo period, dating from 1325 to 1680 A.D.

In a report to the National Park Service, Polly Schaafsma, author of *Indian Rock Art in the Southwest* and international expert on petroglyphs, said West Mesa's petroglyphs represent "one of the most dramatic styles of rock art in content, style of execution, and complexity in the Southwest. Figures are numerous, bold, and frequently complex. It represents a break in style [from the periods that preceded it]."

Unlike Pueblo rock art from earlier periods, this style includes kachinas (deified ancestral spirits), masks, clan marks, and symbolic figures, such as the horned water serpent, Awanyu. Many of these figures are associated with shrines that are still significant to the Pueblo peoples. It is possible, therefore, to interpret this art directly through the culture of Pueblo peoples still living in New Mexico and Arizona.

Hundreds of cruciform petroglyphs, which were carved by Spanish colonists represent the early Catholic Church as well. Often, the cruciform designs were placed on the same rock as prehistoric Indian petrogylphs from the different Pueblo periods.

As the NPS report explains, "Petroglyphs from the historic period include Christian crosses pecked by Hispanic sheepherders. Some of the crosses are repeatedly associated with specific earlier figures such as

Full-figure kachina and kachina mask characteristic of Rio Grande style; by Isaac Eastvold

serpents and mountain lions, as if to nullify their power."

National Park Service Director William Penn Mott, Jr., has proposed including the West Mesa in a regional tourist system linking ancient Anasazi and contemporary Pueblo sites in northwestern New Mexico. This automobile tour, to be called the "Masau Trail," honors Masau, the Hopi god whose giant footprints the Hopis followed after they left the underworld to search for the "middle place."

Because of its accessibility, a Petroglyphs National Monument would also offer an unparalleled educational opportunity. The NPS is recommending a regional rock art research center in addition to a visitor center near Interstate 40.

The NPS Southwest regional office has completed a study of the petroglyph area in which the city of Albuquerque, the New Mexican congressional delegation, and the NPS recommend designating a national monument in which specific areas are managed by the city and the state with costs shared by all. As evidence of its commitment, the city of Albuquerque recently enacted a 1/4-cent gross receipts tax.

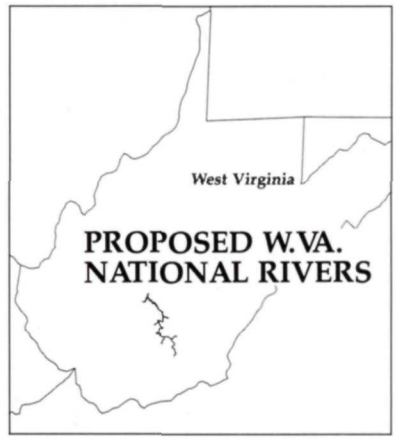
West Mesa land prices are appreciating rapidly. At present, land costs for the monument may range between $44 million and $61 million.

Meanwhile, housing projects and highways continue to be approved on the West Mesa, some right next to the escarpment of petroglyphs.

—Isaac Eastvold

Eastvold is chairman of Friends of Albuquerque Petroglyphs.

West Virginia Rivers



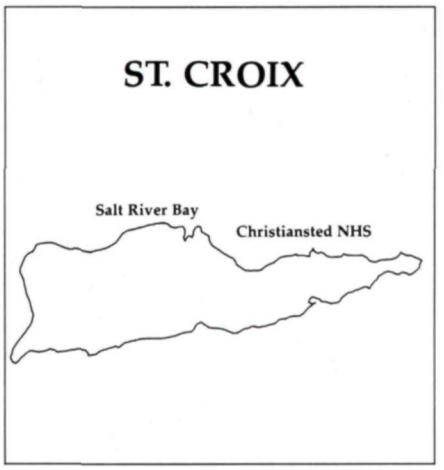
Gauley River; by Robert Harrison, Whetstone Photography

THE NEW AND THE GAULEY are known throughout the country as spectacularly scenic, whitewater rivers. Although part of the New is already a park system unit, additional portions of the river, as well as parts of the Gauley, the Meadow, the Bluestone, and the Greenbrier rivers would be protected under the West Virginia National Rivers bill. H.R. 900, introduced by Rep. Nick Rahall (D-W.Va.) and cosponsored by the state's House delegation, passed the House last May.

As mining and logging have declined as the state's major sources of revenue, the state sees tourism—thus, river protection—as economically vital.

St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Crowding Out Columbus



St. Croix's scenic road winds along the ridgeline between Kirkegaard Hill and Ham's Bluff. Far below lie a white-sand shoreline and the turquoise waters of the Caribbean, which draw visitors—and developers—to this largest of the Virgin Islands.

Beyond are Christiansted Harbor and Salt River Bay—where Christopher Columbus first landed on what would become U.S. territory. The bay also contains the finest remaining mangrove and salt lagoon ecosystems in the Virgin Islands, which support a multitude of bird, fish, amphibian, and plant species.

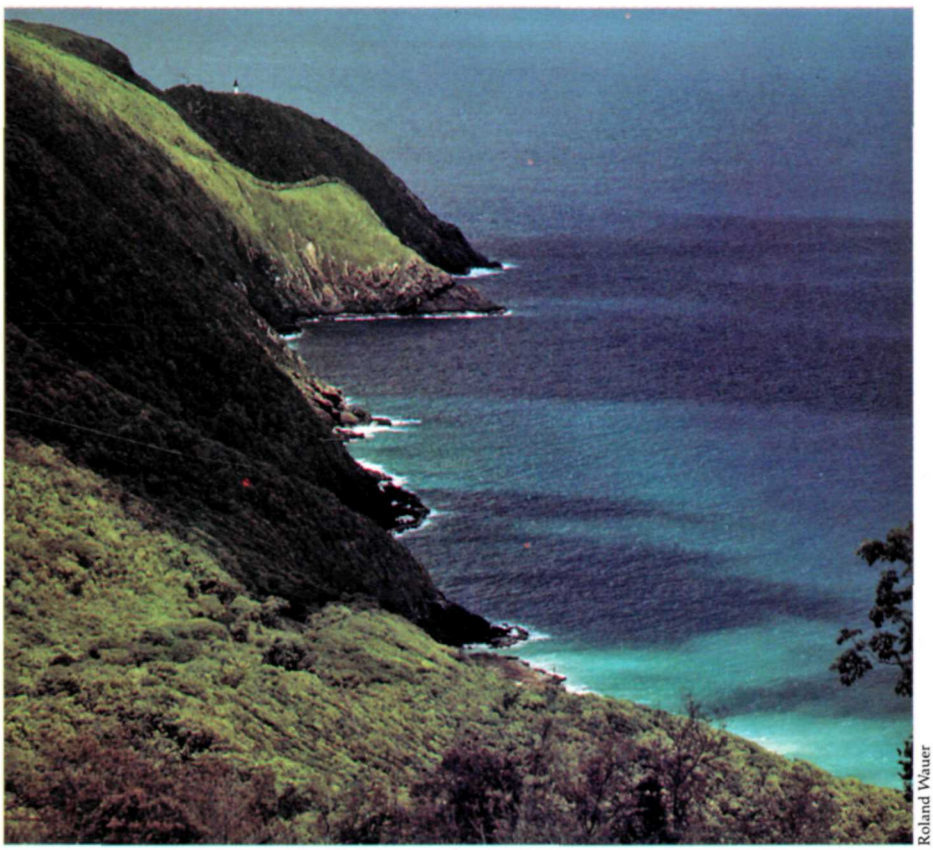
For these reasons, NPCA believes this internationally significant area deserves protection such as the National Park Service could provide. [See *National Parks*, Jan/Feb 1987, "Caribbean Landing Point."]

On St. Croix, houses have been built in every imaginable location. The last seven years has seen a 500-percent growth rate in condo and hotel projects. Now, developers are casting their eyes on this last undeveloped corner.

In anticipation of the 500-year anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World, to take place in 1992, special attention has focused on protecting Columbus' landing point in Salt River Bay.

The Virgin Islands (V.I.) legislature wants to establish the Salt River area as a territorial park. In 1958, it authorized the purchase of 50 acres including the landing site, but no funds were appropriated. A mere five acres was finally purchased in 1961.

A bill signed in December 1986 authorizes $60,000 to the NPS to help plan the area; but the current V.I. Administration has not come up with the money. Under this plan, the NPS would train territorial park staff for ten years, then turn over management of the park to them. Meanwhile, permits for a 300-condominium resort planned for Salt River Bay were granted in 1986 by the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Committee. The project has been held up by appeals since then, but if it is approved, conservation organizations plan to sue.



Roland Wauer

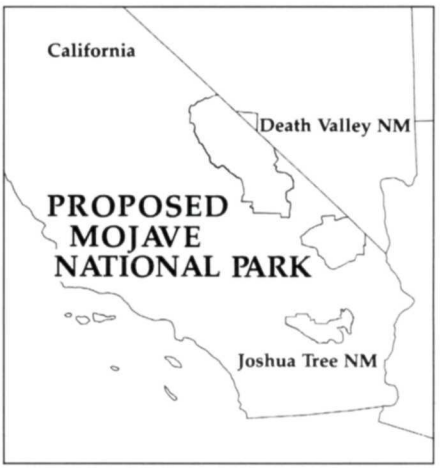
From atop Ham's Bluff (above), at St. Croix's NW corner, you can look across the Caribbean to St. Thomas and St. John, the other U.S. Virgin Islands.

Salt River Bay has been recognized as both a national historic landmark and a national natural landmark, a rare occurrence. Yet, these designations offer no protection. NPS involvement in the future of this estuary offers the greatest hope of checking the tide of development washing over St. Croix.

—the Editors

California Desert

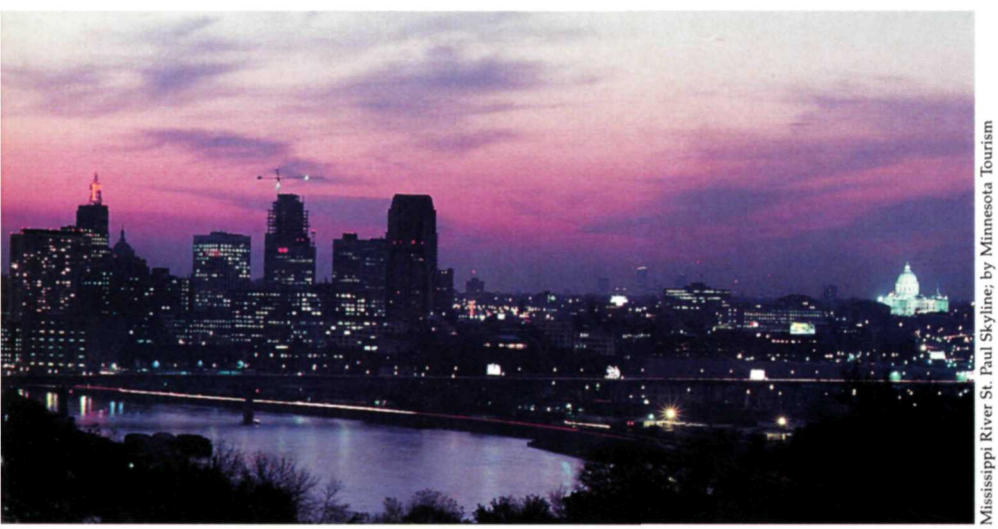
Eureka Valley WSA; by Charlie Borland



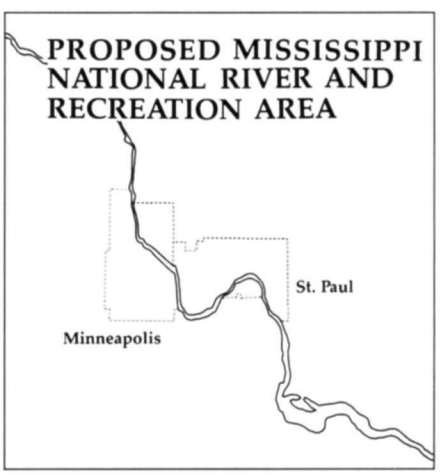
THE CALIFORNIA DESERT Protection Act was introduced by Senator Alan Cranston (D-Cal.) in 1986. A comprehensive bill to protect some of the vast and extremely fragile resources of southern California's desert region, S. 1162 would accomplish the following:

- fill out the boundaries of Death Valley and Joshua Tree national monuments to encompass logical ecosystems, and upgrade these national monuments to full national park status;
- create a 1.5-million-acre Mojave National Park near the California-Nevada border. The area is now administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as the East Mojave National Scenic Area, but has only "impermanent protections," according to Cranston;
- add 20,500 acres of BLM land to Red Rock Canyon State Park;
- designate approximately 80 wilderness areas on what is now, for the most part, BLM land.

Upper Mississippi River



Mississippi River St. Paul Skyline; by Minnesota Tourism



PROTECTING THE MISSISSIPPI River corridor through the Minneapolis-St. Paul area has been a goal of the Twin Cities since 1969. In May 1987, Representative Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), chairman of the House National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, introduced H.R. 2530 to protect 69 miles of the river corridor.

Besides providing recreational opportunities for the 2.2-million residents of Minneapolis-St. Paul area, the Mississippi River proposal would protect St. Anthony Falls, the only natural waterfall on the entire river. Other natural resources include endangered peregrine falcons and bald eagles, the upper Midwest's largest metropolitan heron rookery and the country's largest black-crowned night heron rookery.

To get involved, see page 39.

Sentimental Journey

Glacier is the only park left on the great railroad routes of the West

by Liza Tuttle

Tom & Pat Leeson

The drivers of these antique red shuttle buses are called "jammers," because inexperienced drivers typically jam the gears when they are learning to drive Glacier's narrow, winding roads.

Mile after mile of golden grasslands passes in front of the window, as if North Dakota and eastern Montana were an endless, woven welcome mat for what lies ahead.

When the plains come to an end, the train enters distinctly different terrain—mountain country. The distant, brown peaks of the northern Rockies line the horizon. Patched with snow and split by immense rivers of ice, they tell the power of glaciers.

When Congress designated this section of northwestern Montana as a national park, they named it Glacier—not because the park contains more than 50 of them, but because the carved landscape is testimony to their inexorable force. The park lies alongside the route of AMTRAK's *Empire Builder* from Chicago to Seattle; and if there is still one great American train adventure, it's a railroad journey to Glacier National Park.

Described by conservationist George Bird Grinnell as "the Crown of the Continent," Glacier National Park lies adjacent to Waterton Lakes National Park on the Canadian side. The parks together form the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park and a biosphere reserve under UNESCO.

Encompassing 1.4 million acres, these two parks are a breathtaking collection of mountain spires, precipitous canyons, ancient glaciers, and more than 200 mountain lakes.

There was a time when you could visit most of the western national parks by train, disembarking near park entrances. In fact, during the early part of this century the railroads and the parks did much to promote one another.

Early preservationists, such as John Muir, called on the railroads to aid in establishing national parks in the West. The role of the railroads was crucial because Congress was reluctant to designate parks unless enough Americans benefited from them. The railroad's role was to facilitate and promote travel to these parks, spurred on by the chance to make a profit.

The railroads did quite a job, printing thousands of travel advertisements and posters that billed the West as the last romantic landscape in America. They commissioned famous landscape artists—such as Thomas Moran, Louis Akin, and, in the case of Glacier, John Fery—to paint images that would later become icons of the western parks.

Most of the parks' early visitors were wealthy northeasterners, with apprehensions about visiting such wild country. To ensure return visits and favorable reviews, the railroads—determined to accommodate visitors in the style to which they were accustomed—constructed huge, luxurious lodges.

Glacier, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, Yellowstone, and the Grand Canyon were all promoted by various railroad companies who advertised the parks' magnificence, built comfortable hotels, and brought visitors to their gates.

Now, Glacier is the sole remaining national park on the route of a passenger train in the contiguous United States.

Although it is difficult for a generation used to getting places immediately to adjust to train time, in the wake of airline problems, trains are becoming a popular alternative. On a train you can sit back with a good book and forget about schedules for a while. Your only schedule is the train's, and that means hours of undisturbed time. No telephones, no appointments, no worries.

Trains are also a good place to meet people. Travelers can congregate in lounge cars to view the passing scenery through wraparound windows. The dining car, the snack bar, and the music of the occasional pianist or accordian player during happy-hour all contribute to the conviviality of the train.

These days, the lounges have video screens for evening feature films; and some trains have dome-roofed cars that allow spectacular, 360-degree views.

As the train speeds along, Dean Paton talks about his romance with the railroad. For the past three years, Paton and his son Jesse have taken the train from Seattle to Glacier Na-

Railroads Built the Country—and the Parks

Preservationists found themselves in an extremely vulnerable position. The geography of tourism was against them. Every national park, including Yosemite, was in the West, far removed from the centers of population. Few Americans were sympathetic with purely ecological justifications for scenic preservation. Only the railroads seemed sympathetic with preservationist ideals. It followed that preservation groups needed to strengthen their ties with the railroads. Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association, and Allen Chamberlain, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, publicized the advantages of such an alliance. Only if more Americans "could be induced to visit these scenic treasure houses," Chamberlain concluded, would the public "come to appreciate their value and stand firmly in their defense."

Groping for his own analogy, Watrous decided that tourism might best be defined as the "dignified exploitation of our national parks." Accordingly, in 1911, he urged preservation groups nationwide to publicize "the direct material returns that will accrue to the railroads, to the concessionaires, and to the various sections of the country that will benefit by increased travel."

It remained for Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher to give these views the sanction of the government. In September of 1911, he convened a special national parks conference at Yellowstone to discuss the major problems facing the reserves. When several prominent executives of the western railroads, including Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern, accepted Fisher's invitiation to attend, preservationists were convinced they were being heard.

Fisher's introductory remarks were equally heartening. Speaking directly to the railroad executives, he praised their support for the national parks as the highest form of "enlightened selfishness," self-interest of the type entitling it to the "grateful recognition" of all park advocates.

One after another, the executives, led by Hill, returned the compliment with further promises to assist the government in upgrading the facilities of the national parks, especially hotels, roads, and trails.

The support could not have been more timely; the National Park Service bill, introduced to Congress in 1911, ran into stiff opposition from powerful opponents in the federal bureaucracy. Only the endorsement of the western railroads seemed unshaken. Much like preservationist interests, the railroads looked forward to working with a single government agency, one committed to promoting the parks full-time.

—Alfred Runte

Above is excerpted from *Trains of Discovery*, by Alfred Runte, 1984, Northland Press.
Art: Courtesy of Burlington Northern Inc., from the collection of Alfred Runte.

Summit of Rising Wolf in Glacier National Park; by Gordon Anderson

Bruce Horowitz

Destination Glacier: The four-day excursion trip to Glacier, offered by AMTRAK, includes coach train travel, park lodge accommodations, transportation between lodges, and all meals. The excursion package allows one night in each of the park's historic lodges, including a trip to Canada's Waterton Lakes Park and a night at the Prince of Wales Lodge.

If you can afford it, indulge in AMTRAK's sleeper accommodations. A variety of sleeping compartments are available, differing in size and price. They are all considered first class, which means that your meals and such amenities as a morning newspaper are included. As for food on the train, if you don't expect too much, you could be pleasantly surprised.

If you would like more information about the AMTRAK-Glacier excursion, call 1-800-USA-RAIL.

tional Park, where they meet another father and son. What started out as a one-time trip has turned into a tradition.

"As long as the train keeps running, I'll keep taking it," Paton says. "It's a really *civilized* way to travel. You have time just to relax and think. If I drove the same trip, I'd be a wreck. Besides, instead of sitting in a car, my son can move around in the train and play games. And Glacier is incredible. I could come for the next 15 years and do something different each time."

Paton always makes his reservations for late in the season, about the last week in August or first week in September, when the hectic high season has simmered down, and the hotels are running at far less than capacity. The first snowfall, and the end of the lodge season, comes just a few weeks later.

Tom Carroll worked at Glacier Park Lodge as a bellman 11 years ago, when he was in college. With his wife, he was visiting the park for the first time since. They took the train because Tom remembered that it stopped right at the lodge.

"Maybe it's just that we expect to get places faster," Carroll said of the train trip."Six to seven hours on the train is enough, especially going through the plains states."

The park itself was the highlight of their trip; not the train ride. They both found it difficult to sleep comfortably in coach seats.

"I guess it was just the romance of train travel that enticed us," Carroll said.

Mrs. Melvin Nuss' father was a train man, so she grew up riding the train and wanted to ride it again for nostalgic reasons. She and her husband rode the train from Wapakoneta, Ohio, to Glacier.

They enjoy the train because they can leave the driving to someone else. But, most of all, they enjoy viewing wildlife along the way—an unlikely experience if you are driving on an interstate highway. In general, trains offer views of the countryside without the intrusion of the fast-food strip or the commercialized interstate pit stops.

Mrs. Nuss remembers the old days. "The cars were dirty back then. We're talking about the old steam engines, with the black soot that used to come in the open windows and collect on everything. You always made sure to wear dark clothing.

"Sleepers were too expensive for ordinary people back then, as were the dining car meals. Mother would always pack food for us, or we'd buy sandwiches from the vendors who came on board at several stations. Nowadays, it's clean, and the meals are no more expensive than in an average restaurant."

You can burrow under layers of blankets, while winds rattle the window frames, knowing you are on the threshold of wilderness.

Sometimes riding AMTRAK can be economical. Paul Parsons, from Birmingham, Alabama, plans a train adventure every year. This year, with AMTRAK's All-Aboard program, he traveled 8,000 miles in 18 days for a total fare of $299—less than it would have cost by car. The way he figures it, he could never cover that many miles by car for that little. He saved money he would have spent on hotels and the train gave him a chance to see the small-town America you can't see from a high-speed highway.

Today, AMTRAK's *Empire Builder* makes station stops at both the east and west boundaries of the park. East Glacier Park station, a mile or so from the eastern boundary, is just across the road from the elegant Glacier Park Lodge, one of the imposing lodges built by the Great Northern Railway Company early in this century. Belton Station, located in the town of West Glacier, lies on the park's southwest boundary.

The Great Northern Railway Company was begun as a freight railroad by James J. Hill, a man skeptical of the opportunities in passenger rail service. His son, Louis W. Hill, took over in 1907; and he saw the potential in passenger service if a national park were to be established in the spectacular backcountry alongside the company's tracks.

At the time, noted outdoor explorer George Bird Grinnell was pushing Congress to establish just such a park. Glacier was designated in May 1910.

This legislation spurred Louie Hill to build a hotel chain within the park—even though he was skeptical of the venture because Glacier's "season" could last little more than the three months of summer. Great Northern also launched a "See America First" campaign aimed at convincing Americans to spend their dollars at home instead of in Europe. Hill viewed the promotion of Glacier, the country's newest park, as his gift to the nation.

In the 1910s, Louie Hill built three enormous lodges, and sprinkled a dozen or so smaller chalets throughout the park. Later, because World War II had curtailed visitation to the park and the chalets had fallen into disrepair, most of them were dismantled. Only two of the original chalets remain.

The massive, historic lodges—Glacier Park Lodge, Many Glacier Hotel, Lake McDonald Lodge (not built by Great Northern), and the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton—remain, grand and comfortable. The furnishings are tasteful if sparse.

Many rooms open out onto balconies; all now have private bathrooms with showers; and some are pine paneled, with hand-hewn log bedframes and Hudson Bay blankets. You can burrow under layers of blankets, while winds rattle the window frames, knowing you are on the threshold of wilderness.

Glacier Park Lodge was built on a strip of land straddling the park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation on the park's east side. The hotel land

was bought from the Piegan Indians, a tribe of the Blackfeet Nation, and the lodge is fittingly decorated with Blackfeet portraits and crafts.

Construction began on Glacier Park Lodge in 1911, just a year after Glacier became a national park. (What was originally a 61-room lodge was quickly expanded to 155 rooms.) The structure evokes a feeling of the old American West, with enormous, bark-covered 500-year-old Douglas fir supports towering over the lobby, and cedar logs supporting the verandas.

The other two hotels built by the Great Northern Railway (Many Glacier in Glacier and the Prince of Wales in Waterton Lakes) are magnificent Swiss-style lodges nestled in alpine settings overlooking dark, windbeaten lakes. With more than 200 rooms, Many Glacier Hotel, completed in 1915, is the largest of the three Great Northern lodges. Because the location has been called the Interlaken of the United States, the hotel is decorated with Swiss flags and the emblems of each of the Swiss cantons. Swiftcurrent Lake, aptly named, stretches out in front of the hotel and is ringed by craggy peaks. With binoculars, guests on the hotel verandas often spot bighorn sheep and mountain goats traversing the high peaks.

The Prince of Wales Hotel is named for Edward VII who, in the 1930s, abdicated the British throne for Wallis Warfield Simpson, the American woman he loved, just as the building was being completed. Many say the Prince of Wales, with its spire, many-gabled roof, and soaring windows, is the loveliest and most grand of the hotels.

The last of the park lodges, Lake McDonald Lodge (known for years as the Lewis Hotel), was acquired by the park in 1930. Elk, moose, and sheep trophies line the lobby and stuffed owls and birds peer down from perches in the rafters. It is said that the lodge's open-frame fireplace is large enough to roast an entire ox. An inviting fire burns day and night during the season.

Although most park visitors opt for car camping or for other lodgings within the park, two of the original twelve chalets built by Great Northern still house guests, approximately 50 each. A seven-mile hike from the road, Granite and Sperry chalets are run a bit like hostels. Each has a few private bedrooms, but most guests bunk together in two-to-six-bed

Map by Terry Kilpatrick

dormitories. The chalets' cooks provide hearty hiker's fare at family-size tables where visitors trade stories about hikes and wildlife encounters.

Grizzlies are a favorite subject. Glacier has a large, healthy grizzly population, and one recent story concerned both bear and train. In 1985, a Burlington Northern freight train derailed on the portion of track that parallels the Middle Fork of the Flathead River at the park's southern border. The freight cars were loaded with corn, and the spilled bounty attracted grizzlies from all over. The mess was not cleaned up; and, over a period of time, the corn slowly fermented.

The bears gorged themselves happily, becoming slightly giddy and bold as they played alongside the tracks. The idea of drunk grizzlies amused the local folks, but park management was understandably concerned about visitor safety. Now, two years later, the railroad finally poured lime over the corn to discourage the bears.

Travel within Glacier Park in its early days was primarily by horseback. For that reason, the Great Northern Railway Company built the lodges and the dozen chalets a day's horseback ride apart. Early visitors detrained at East Glacier Park (known then as Midvale) station.

From there they could walk to Glacier Park Lodge, rent one of a thousand horses owned and managed by a concessioner, and set out the next morning on a trek that would, in stages, lead westward across the Continental Divide. Upon arriving at the west edge of the park, a traveler could pick up the train at the Great Northern station at Belton (West Glacier).

It was not until the 1930s, and after much difficult planning and construction, that the Going-to-the-Sun Road was completed as the first transpark route. Truly an engineering feat for that day and age, the precipitous road is still a challenge for nervous drivers and for NPS maintenance crews. The Park Service shoulders the burden of opening the road each spring, and must struggle to locate it beneath 30 to 40, and sometimes 80, feet of snow.

(Going-to-the-Sun Road supposedly gets its name from an ancient Blackfeet legend. After creating the world and then man, Napi—the creator, who came down from the sun—set out for home. He climbed to the top of a high peak, then disappeared in a burst of snow and lightning. When the storm subsided, the sun shone brightly, signaling his safe return.)

Within the park, there is an alternative to car travel. Greyhound, Inc., which now operates the park's four main lodges, provides a unique bus service between train stations and lodges. (This service is included for visitors traveling with an Amtrak excursion package.) Glacier's 15-seat "reds"—antique, fire-engine-red touring buses with roll-back roofs—were built in the 1930s, and are a delightful trademark of the park.

Of course, the best way to see the park is on foot. A ranger companion and I set out on a 13-mile hike on a trail that had been closed several times during the season because of grizzly sightings. We found several piles of berry-studded grizzly scat—but no grizzlies.

The spectacle of the peaks and translucent turquoise lakes kept my mind off grizzlies. Beginning from Siyeh Bend on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, our path took us over Piegan Pass, at an elevation of 7,810 feet. A fiercely gusting wind focused our minds on the narrow-ledged trail and I was exhausted when we finally reached Many Glacier Hotel. The lobby was warm and welcoming. Tired muscles relaxed by a hot bath, then a meal looking out over Swiftcurrent Lake: this is the way to see the park.

Combining a relaxing railroad journey with a visit to Glacier National Park is a winning formula. The NPS and AMTRAK have talked about improving the connection by providing interpreters on the trains—as they did in the mid-1970s.

Another interpretive tool would be to attach an antique car to the train, which would serve as a memorabilia-filled museum of the railroad's golden age.

Although plans for train interpreters are still just plans, efforts are now under way to reinstate railroad service to other national parks in the West, such as Mount Rainier, Grand Canyon, and, perhaps, Yosemite. Most parks are experiencing ever-increasing numbers of visitors per year—and almost all arrive in private automobiles, putting a huge burden on park roads, natural resources, and staff.

Some managers foresee a time when all private vehicles must be banned from the parks. If this happens, a train and shuttle bus combination, such as Glacier has, makes sense. But we are fast losing our rail system. Already some 130,000 miles of tracks have been abandoned around the country.

Our trains built the West, profoundly influencing our history and even the creation of the national parks. Yet this happy marriage of train and park would be only a page in a history book were it not for the train to Glacier.

Liza Tuttle is editorial assistant of National Parks *magazine.*

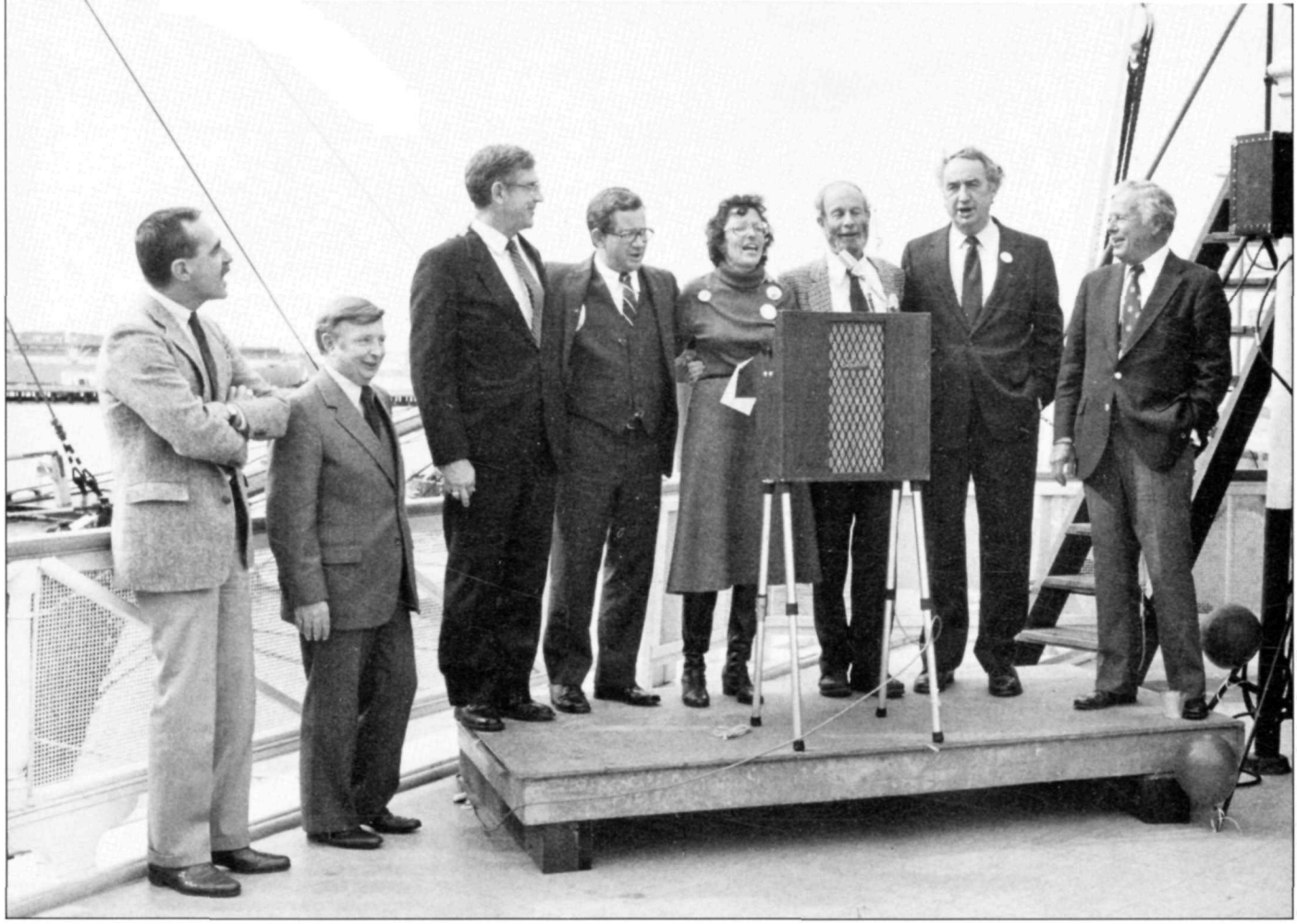
Glacier: Majestic and Vulnerable

THE BORDERS OF Glacier National Park are girded by external pressures that threaten the integrity of the park. So numerous are these problems that the NPS's 1980 State of the Parks Report declared Glacier the most threatened park in the system. Eight years later, the park's situation is improved, but it is not yet satisfactory. Glacier's threats include:

- **Logging.** Extensive logging has taken place and continues all along the eastern and western edges of the park. The area's many conifers, including lodgepole pine, are considered valuable timber. Although a combination of clearcutting and selective logging is practiced to some extent, the extensive timbering that occurs displaces wildlife from critical habitat and mars scenic views.
- **Seismic Blasting.** Oil companies are trying to locate oil and gas reserves right up to park boundaries by detonating explosives above ground, then monitoring the waves through the earth. The disruptive noise ruins the solitude of a wilderness experience.
- **Oil/Gas Drilling and Coal Mining.** The first oil well in Montana was drilled in 1904 in what is now Glacier National Park; and oil exploration continues outside park boundaries today. If deposits of commercially valuable quantities of oil and gas were found, full-scale development could include wells, access roads, refineries, and sweetening plants.

The Cabin Creek coal mining project over the Canadian border, but adjacent to Waterton, continues to be controversial. If an international council approves the mining of cliffs on either side of the North Fork of the Flathead River, the polluted river would flow south along Glacier's boundary, affecting both wildlife and wilderness.

- **Wildlife Poaching.** Hunters persist in their attempts to poach wildlife within park borders.
- **Livestock Trespassing.** Horses, cattle, and other livestock that wander onto park land can erode trails, overgraze wildlife forage, create dust pits where they roll, trample precious flora, and displace native wildlife. There is particular tension between the park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the east. The park would like the Blackfeet to fence in its animals, but fencing is against tribal principles. Nor does the tribe recognize the park boundary as the end of its territory, which it believes extends to the Continental Divide farther west.
- **Summer Homes/Development.** The edges of Glacier National Park are attractive spots for private vacation homes as well as for subdivisions. The development that comes with residents—roads, stores, service stations—has park officials concerned about wildlife displacement and the disruption of natural migration corridors.
- **Helicopter Overflights.** Scenic helicopter flights over park areas are an intrusion on the beauty and silence of the park experience. Glacier was listed as a study area in the recently passed overflight legislation; but, currently, there are no restrictions on flights.
- **Fire Suppression.** Suppression of naturally caused fires—both inside and outside the park—causes unnatural buildup of fuels. The resulting nonnatural succession of forest species can affect the entire food chain. The park has implemented a prescribed burn program to restore a natural balance.
- **Air Pollution.** Regional air pollution combined with acid rain poses a serious threat to the park. Although Glacier's forests and lakes are not yet badly degraded, the potential is there; and decreased visibility due to particulates in the air is apparent. —*L. T.*



Courtesy of People for a Golden Gate NRA

Taking Action

A guide to help you get involved in park protection from the roots up

by Laura Loomis

NPCA frequently, and happily, receives letters from people asking how they can get involved in preserving and expanding the National Park System. NPCA coordinates two grassroots networks: the Contact Program and National Parks Action Program (NPAP) and works closely with certain local groups that participate in park issues.

NPCA's Contact Program is a letter-writing, action-oriented network. Members are alerted to critical park issues and urged to write to appropriate legislative or administrative officials. Most recently, Contacts wrote to ask their senators to support wolf recovery in Yellowstone National Park.

NPAP is a network of "park-watchers"—individuals or organizations who serve as NPCA's eyes and ears in parks near them. More than 200 of the 338 units of the National Park System have park-watchers; of this number, 50 represent local conservation organizations. For further information about both programs, write to NPCA Grassroots Coordinator, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

In addition, NPCA works with local conservation groups, such as the Mount Rainier National Park Associates (MRNPA), on park issues at the local level. Organized with the help of NPCA in 1985, MRNPA promotes regular public involvement in a variety of park management issues, including the question of road expansion in the park. Members have also helped clean up park trails and count the park's elk herds. Earlier this year, MRNPA assisted NPCA by providing information on adjacent lands suitable for inclusion in the park. A quarterly newsletter keeps MRNPA members in touch.

For further information on the Mount Rainier National Park Associates, write to MRNPA, 9230 41st Ave., NE, Seattle, WA 98199.

Some local conservation organizations, such as the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning (TCWP), have a statewide interest in con-

servation and park issues. TCWP, founded in 1966 during a fight to save the Obed River from damming, has developed one of the most influential voices for the environment in the Tennessee Valley area. TCWP members defeated the dam, and then made sure that a major portion of the Obed River was included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

In a similar fight, TCWP defeated a dam proposal for the Cumberland River and successfully gained permanent protection for that river as part of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Wilderness designation, limitations on strip-mining, and the creation of state parks are all causes in which TCWP has been active.

TCWP also publishes a newsletter and occasionally organizes "letter-writing socials" where members get together to write decision-makers on issues. Annually, the group publishes a political guide to state and federal legislators and administrators. During election years, it publishes information on statewide environmental issues.

To learn more about the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, write to TCWP, 130 Tabor Rd., Oak Ridge, TN 37830.

Other park groups, such as Voyageurs Region National Park Association, have interests that range from specific parks to a regional focus. Organized in 1965, this small group was instrumental in the park's formation in 1971. In fact, it donated the first land for the park. Now, the association serves the park as an advisory group.

In 1986, VRNPA expanded its focus to ensure the natural beauty of the St. Croix River area, a national scenic waterway. Currently, VRNPA is developing a management plan for St. Croix National Scenic Riverway and working with the NPS to assure that snowmobile trails in Voyageurs are not expanded.

For further information on the association, write to Voyageurs Region National Park Association, 822 Marquette Ave., Suite 401, Minneapolis, MN 55402.

NPCA also works with organiza-

Courtesy of Save-the-Dunes Council

Courtesy of Committee to Save Assateague

Opposite page: People for a Golden Gate NRA has just celebrated its 15th anniversary. At its 10th anniversary party, many of the original architects of the park's legislation were honored: (from left on platform) Jack Davis, former superintendent; former NPS Director Bill Whalen; Amy Meyer, co-chair of People for a GGNRA; Edgar Wayburn, chairman of People for a GGNRA; the late Rep. Phillip Burton and former Rep. William Mailliard sang "Happy Birthday" to the park.

Top: An important project for the Save-the-Dunes Council was lobbying Congress for an environmental education center. National Park Service Director William Penn Mott, Jr., was on hand to cut the ribbon for the dedication of the Paul H. Douglas Center in September 1986.

Bottom: The Committee to Save Assateague created support for the establishment of the Assateague National Seashore and, then, held community cleanups at the beaches.

tions devoted to a particular resource, such as caves. The Cave Research Foundation (CRF) is a nonprofit, volunteer organization that supports and promotes research, interpretation, and conservation activities in caves and karst areas throughout the world.

The majority of the foundation's work is pursued in several U.S. national parks, primarily at Mammoth Cave, Carlsbad Caverns, Guadalupe Mountains, and Sequoia-Kings Canyon national parks and at Buffalo National River.

The CRF works in close partnership with the NPS to interpret research results and to advise park managers about providing adequate protection for the caves. The foundation's annual fellowship award and several grants encourage innovative studies by graduate students. CRF also conducts educational programs on caves for government agencies and the public.

People who are attracted to the challenges of working in caves are invited to join the Cave Research Foundation. For more information, write Ronald Wilson, CRF, 1019 Maplewood Dr., #211, Cedar Falls, IA 50613.

For history buffs, there are cultural groups, such as Friendship Hill Association, founded in Pennsylvania in 1980. Its purpose is to promote the preservation and interpretation of the home of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson and one of the unsung heros and scholars of the American Revolution.

Each autumn the Friendship Hill Association has a Festifall, with arts and crafts of the period. And the association has just received a grant with which to buy a large collection of original Gallatin papers. For more information, write Friendship Hill Association, 15 W. Church St., Uniontown, PA 15401.

Other local conservation groups that NPCA works with include the following:

ALASKA

Denali Natl Park: **Denali Citizens Association**, 126 W. 10th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501; **Denali Shuttle Bus Association,** P.O. Box 818, McKinley Park, AK 99755.

Glacier Bay Natl Park: **Friends of Glacier Bay**, P.O. Box 67, Gustavus, AK 99826.

ARIZONA

Grand Canyon Natl Park: **Friends of the River**, P.O. Box 1115, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.

NPAP is a network of "parkwatchers" who serve as NPCA's eyes and ears in parks near them.

CALIFORNIA

Death Valley Natl Monument: **Death Valley Task Force**, 960 Ilima Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

Golden Gate NRA: **People for a Golden Gate NRA**, 3627 Clement St., San Francisco, CA 94121.

Joshua Tree Natl Monument: **Joshua Tree Natural Historical Society**, P.O. Box 681, Twenty-nine Palms, CA 92277.

Redwood Natl Park: **Save the Redwoods League**, 114 Sansome St., Room 605, San Francisco, CA 94109.

Santa Monica Mountains NRA: **Friends of the Santa Monica Mountains & Seashore**, 1675 Sargent Place, Los Angeles, CA 90026.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Natl Capital Parks: **Georgetown Concerned Citizens**, 1320 27th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

FLORIDA

Big Cypress Natl Preserve: **Tropical Audubon Society-Everglades Natl Park**, 5530 Sunset Drive, Biscayne Natl Park, South Miami, Florida 33143.

Everglades Natl Park: **Friends of the Everglades**, P.O. Box 279, Homestead, FL 33030.

GEORGIA

Chattahoochee River NRA: **Friends of the River**, 1100 Peachtree Center, Harris Tower, 233 Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30343.

Cumberland Island Natl Seashore: **The Georgia Conservancy**, 711 Sandtown Rd., Savannah, GA 31410.

GUAM

War-in-the-Pacific Natl Historical Park: **Mariana Recreation & Park Society**, P.O. Box 20721, Guam Main Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands 96921.

HAWAII

Hawaii Volcanoes Natl Park: **Hawaii Audubon**, P.O. Box 275, Volcano, HI 96785.

INDIANA

Indiana Dunes Natl Lakeshore: **Save-the-Dunes Council**, P.O. Box 114, Beverly Shores, IN 46301.

LOUISIANA

Jean Lafitte Natl Historical Park: **Ecology Center of Louisiana**, 1041 Farrington Drive, Marrero, LA 70072.

MAINE

Acadia Natl Park: **Friends of Acadia**, P.O. Box 725, Bar Harbor, ME 04609.

MARYLAND

Assateague Island Natl Seashore: **Committee to Preserve Assateague**, 616 Piccadilly Rd., Towson, MD 21204.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Natl Historical Park: **C&O Canal Association**, 6001 Bryn Mawr, Glen Echo, MD 20812.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cape Cod Natl Seashore: **Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod**, P.O. Box 636, Orleans, MA 02653.

Frederick Law Olmsted Natl Historic Site: **Natl Association for Olmsted Parks**, 25 Edgehill Rd., Brookline, MA 02146.

Lowell Natl Historical Park: **Lowell Historical Preservation Committee**, 204 Middle St., Lowell, MA 01852.

MICHIGAN

Pictured Rocks Natl Lakeshore:

Friends of the Pictured Rocks, P.O. Box 10144, Lansing, MI 48901.

MISSOURI

Ozark Natl Scenic Riverways: **Coalition for the Environment**, 5860 DeGiverville, St. Louis, MO 63112.

MONTANA

Glacier Natl Park: **Coalition for Canyon Preservation**, P.O. Box 422, Hungry Horse, MT 59919; **Resources Limited**, Whale Buttes Rd., Polebridge, MT 59928.

Yellowstone Natl Park: **Greater Yellowstone Coalition**, P.O. Box 1874, Bozeman, MT 59715.

NEW MEXICO

Bandelier Natl Monument: **Friends of Bandelier**, 11 Los Arboles St., Los Alamos, NM 87544.

Chaco Culture Natl Historical Park: **Archeological Conservancy**, 415 Orchard Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87501.

NEW YORK

Gateway Natl Recreation Area: **Gateway Citizen Committee**, 1040 Avenue of the Americas, 16th Fl., New York, NY 10018.

Martin Van Buren Natl Historic Site: **Friends of Lindenwald**, 10 Venture Terrace, Glenmont, NY 12077.

Saratoga Natl Historical Park: **Citizens Advisory Committee for Saratoga Battlefield**, 7 Circle Ln., Albany, NY 12203.

Women's Rights Natl Historical Park: **Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation**, P.O. Box 227, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cape Hatteras Natl Seashore: **North Carolina Coastal Federation**, Route 5, Box 603, Newport, NC 28570.

PENNSYLVANIA

Friendship Hill Natl Historic Site: **Friends of the Roebling Bridge**, P.O. Box 100, Barryville, NY 12719.

Gettysburg Natl Military Park: **Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association**, P.O. Box 1863, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

Independence Natl Historical Park: **Friends of Independence NHP**, 313 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.

TEXAS

Big Thicket Natl Preserve: **Big Thicket Conservation Association**, 3810 Westerman St., Houston, TX 77055.

Padre Island Natl Seashore: **Frontera Audubon Society**, 200 E. 11th St., Weslaco, TX 78596; **Coastal Bend Audubon Society**, 538 Handover, Corpus Christi, TX 78412.

UTAH

Bryce Canyon Natl Park: **Southwest Resource Council**, P.O. Box 1182, Hurricane, UT 84737.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Buck Island Reef Natl Monument: **St. Croix Environmental Association**, P.O. Box 2247, Kingshill, St. Croix, U.S. VI 00850.

VIRGINIA

Manassas Natl Battlefield Park: **Prince William League for Protection of Natural Resources**, 6808 Groveton Rd., Manassas, VA 22110.

Petersburg Natl Battlefield: **Friends of the Virginia Civil War Parks**, 1708 Hickory Hill Rd., Petersburg, VA 23803.

WASHINGTON

Ebey's Landing Natl Historic Reserve: **Friends of Ebey's**, P.O. Box 207, Coupeville, WA 98239.

Lake Chelan NRA and North Cascades Natl Park: **North Cascades Conservation Council**, 7217 Sycamore Ave., Seattle, WA 98117.

Olympic Natl Park: **Olympic Park Associates**, 13245 40th Ave., NE, Seattle, WA 98125.

WEST VIRGINIA

Appalachian Natl Scenic Trail: **Appalachian Trail Conference**, P.O. Box 236, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

WYOMING

Grand Teton Natl Park: **Jackson Hole Alliance**, Skyline Ranch, Box 12, Jackson, WY 83001.

Proposed Parks

Continued from page 27

To support the establishment of any of these proposed parks, write to the people in this list. Senators should be addressed by name, The Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510; all representatives should be addressed by name, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20505.

American Samoa National Park: Secretary Donald Hodel, Department of Interior, C Street between 18th and 19th, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240; Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), chairman of Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks, and Forests.

Anasazi National Park: Rep. Ben Campbell (D-Colo.); Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.); Sen. William Armstrong (R-Colo.).

Mississippi National River and NRA: Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.) and Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.).

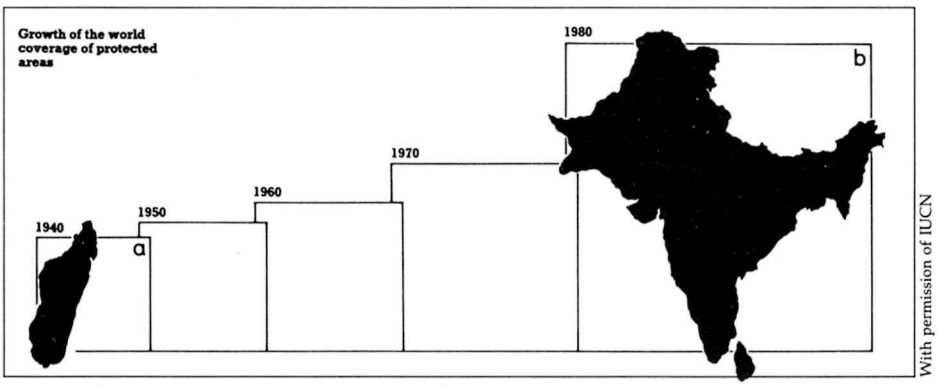
Petroglyphs National Monument: Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), chairman, and Sen. James McClure (R-Idaho), ranking minority member, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman, and Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska), ranking minority member, House Interior Committee.

Salt River Bay National Park: Del. Ron de Lugo (D-V.I.); NPS Director William P. Mott, Jr., Department of Interior, C Street between 18th and 19th, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Tallgrass Prairie Preserve: Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) and Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.); Rep. Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.).

West Virginia Rivers: Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) and Sen. John D. Rockefeller (D-W.V.).

Gallery



With permission of IUCN

In 1940 the amount of protected tropical areas in the world was equal in size to Madagascar. Now, the total amount of protected tropical area equals the size of India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh combined.

MANAGING THE TROPICS: A STARTING POINT

In recent decades, more than 1,400 parks, preserves, and other protected areas have been created in the tropical zones of the world. Yet, protection on paper alone does not mean that these areas will be properly managed. In order for that to happen, endangered species and critical habitats must be spared encroachment. At the same time, local communities must be able to pursue their traditional livelihoods without damaging their resources and, ultimately, their own way of life.

Information on how to achieve these sometimes disparate goals is urgently needed. Fortunately, there exists *Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics,* a new book by John and Kathy Mackinnon, Graham Child, and Jim Thorsell.

This book, a synthesis of the 1983 World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas held in Bali, is the only comprehensive source of information on managing tropical protected areas. The authors have transformed an enormous collection of scientific papers and philosophical essays into a single volume that is readable, relevant, and convincing to even the casual reader.

Yet, it is detailed enough for the scientist concerned with tropical resource management. More than 100 illustrations and carefully chosen case studies combine to make *Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics* a valuable reference.

In its 295 pages, the book explores three major issues:

- why tropical protected areas are needed and how they should be classified;
- how to cultivate public and governmental support for protected areas; and,
- how to manage tropical protected areas.

Much of the content and principles contained in this book have worldwide application. Twelve chapters take the reader to the core of protection issues. These issues include how to select sites; the politics of protected-area management; how to integrate protected areas into economic and social systems; strategies for public involvement; and principles of environmental education.

A bibliography of almost 300 references, an up-to-date appendix of worldwide organizations and agencies in tropical reserve management, and an exhaustive index enable this volume to be a point of departure for anyone interested in tropical management.

For a copy, write IUCN Publication Services, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, CH-1196, Switzerland.

—Sam Ham
Department of Wildlife Recreation
University of Idaho

The Vietnam Memorial Wall Preserves Memory of All Vets

After all the brouhaha over the building of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., the newest controversy must have seemed like an aftershock.

This time, the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project and others, including Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel, wanted to add a sculpture of a female Vietnam vet to the site.

Despite the law that requires that no new memorials be added to the city's central core without first getting congressional support, the D.C. Commission of Fine Arts was petitioned directly for their approval. Arguments were similar to those discussed when the Memorial's black granite wall was first built. Then, amid a storm of controversy, a figurative statue of three soldiers was added to the site.

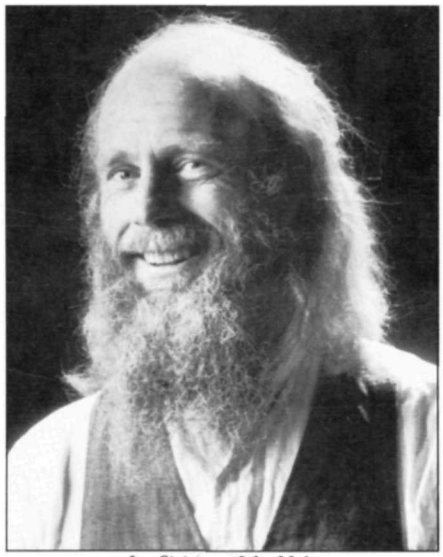
Although eight women are listed with the other dead on the wall, the statue of the three soldiers included no women. Some argued that women's contributions to the Vietnam War had been slighted.

Others believed just as deeply that the sanctity and impact of the wall would be compromised by the addition of yet another statue; and, once begun, where would the additions stop. In the end, the commission rejected the proposal by a four-to-one vote.

John Muir, Alive and On Stage In Stetson's One-Man Show

When veteran stage and screen actor Lee Stetson advertises his one-man show, he means just that. Stetson researched, wrote, performed, and staged the show—and he will also give a seminar or workshop on acting and the history of American theater, if you're interested.

The John Muir he portrays in his one-man show, *Conversations With a Tramp*, portrays Muir in 1913 (the year before he died) musing over his 25 years of environmental work. Muir waits in his study to hear whether President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill authorizing a dam for the Hetch Hetchy River in Yosemite National Forest. The authorization was a major defeat for the renowned



Lee Stetson as John Muir

environmentalist. "When I finish the performance, people in the audience actually cry," says Stetson.

In order to create this play, Stetson spent two years steeping himself in Muir's writing and seven months living in Yosemite Valley. He first performed *Conversations* at Yosemite; now he also offers the play to colleges and enviromental groups. For information on Stetson's performances, call (209) 372-4461 x291.

Travel Writers Protect Their Sources

Since 1969, the Society of American Travel Writers has presented its Phoenix Award for conservation, preservation, beautification, and antipollution projects. Its choice is always impressive. (And we thought that even before they gave NPCA an award.) This year the winners range from Patrick Noonan, of the Nature Conservancy, to Bill Neidjie, of the Bunitj People in Australia, who was instrumental in creating Kakudo National Park, which protects sites significant to the aborigines.

We would like to hear about the ideas, books, people, or programs that you feel contribute to our understanding, use, and protection of the national parks. Please send items to Gallery, National Parks *magazine, 1015 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.*

Members Corner

Conference on Future Parks

Hear the latest ideas concerning park protection while meeting with conservation leaders from around the country at NPCA's national conference on "Protecting and Planning for Parks of the Future."

To be held at the Hotel Washington in Washington, D.C., March 15-16, 1988, the conference will bring together park professionals and conservationists to discuss innovative means of preserving and protecting our parks.

The program will include general sessions and workshops based on five themes: protection, funding, new parks, education, interpretation, and use.

For further information and a brochure, please contact Ellen Barclay, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, (202) 944-8550.

Attention New Yorkers

New York Parks and Conservation Association (NYPCA), a state chapter of NPCA, would like to hear from state park and historic site friends groups in New York State. NYPCA is dedicated to protecting, expanding, and promoting parks, open space, and cultural resources in New York State. The chapter also provides support to local and regional activities and facilitates communication among groups. Contact NYPCA, 35 Maiden Lane, P.O. Box 309, Albany, NY 12201, (518) 434-1583.

Many Thanks

NPCA would like to thank those members who responded to our randomly targeted membership survey. These surveys help us know and serve the needs of our ever-growing association. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Annual Fete

NPCA extends gratitude to all those who made the annual members' dinner a success. Held at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, November 20, the event featured a silent auction, a dance band, and the presentation of NPCA's 1987 Conservationist of the Year Award.

This year's recipient, Congressman Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.), expressed his gratitude and his continued commitment to adding areas of national significance to our ever-evolving National Park System.

"I have heard the arguments for the last seven years that the national government does not have the money to buy land, to hire park staff, or to build facilities for people to use. To that argument I can only say that a nation that does not have the commitment, the will to protect its most outstanding and significant natural and cultural heritage is indeed impoverished, not in money but in mind and heart."

Assembled were association members, staff, friends, and honored guests. NPCA very cordially thanks all for attending.

NATURE'S AMERICA

DAVID MUENCH

"America's greatest landscape photographer."
PHOTO MAGAZINE

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"stunning, poetic..." – Arizona Highways

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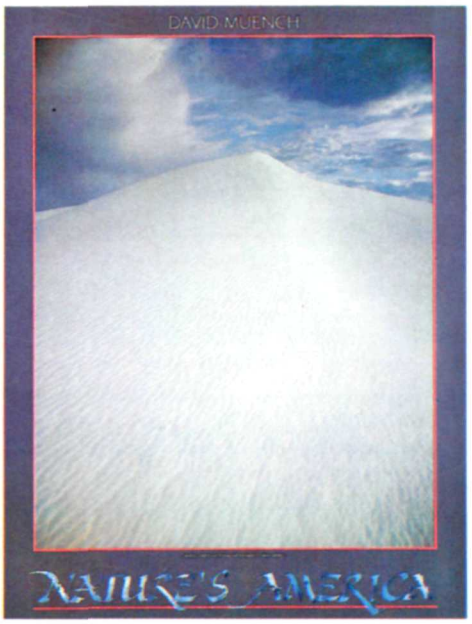
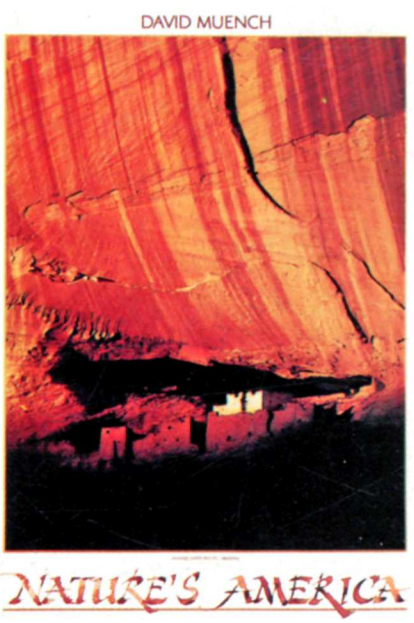


WHITE SANDS



ANASAZI

EAGLE CREEK

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

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		Yebechei Rocks	Gallery Poster	18" x 24"	$20.00	
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		Anasazi White House	Gallery Poster	18" x 24"	$20.00	
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Grand Canyon

Gary Ladd

Bill Belknap

Top: Storms drift into the canyon frequently, providing enough moisture to make the cacti bloom (above). Right top: Water passes from the mountains through cuts like this one at Upper Deer Creek Falls on its way down to the Colorado River. Views of Lower Deer Creek Falls are favorites of river runners, who number in the thousands each year. Right bottom: The Colorado River polishes the hard schist and granite rocks into sculpture called "stream fluting."

Park Portfolio

The Colorado River has performed its greatest work in northern Arizona. Here, earth sculpture reaches its grandest proportions. The river turns from its southerly course through 62 miles of the Marble Gorge and plunges westward through the Kaibab Plateau, imprisoned in a narrow gorge a mile below the canyon rims. (*Kaibab* is a Paiute Indian word meaning "mountain lying down.") Today, the entire distance from Lees Ferry above Marble Canyon to the Grand Wash Cliffs is called Grand Canyon—a distance of 280 river miles.

The spectacular central portion of the canyon averages about nine miles in width from rim to rim; but, in places, promontories are as little as four miles apart. The greatest width is 18 miles.

The Grand Canyon is nature's finest monument to the combined forces of uplift and erosion aided by an unlimited amount of time. Obviously, the chasm was carved from the same solid rocks that now form its walls. Most of the work was done by the Colorado River and its tributaries.

The Colorado rises high in the Colorado Rockies in Rocky Mountain National Park. The distance from the source across the high plateau country and down to the Gulf of California measures 1,450 miles.

A major contributor to the torrent is the Green River, which begins in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming and travels 720 miles through canyons and parks to join the Colorado in Canyonlands National Park, some 1,100 miles above its entry to the gulf. The Colorado and its tributaries drain a land area of over 240,000 square miles, and the stream drops 10,000 feet over hundreds of rapids in its descent from mountains to sea.

The river has been given many names in a variety of tongues. The Spaniards called it the Rio Colorado (red river) and Americans adopted an English translation, Colorado River. The name was appropriate, for the river was indeed red (or brown) due to the color of the sand and mud carried with the current.

A river does its greatest work of transportation during flood stages. The load of suspended solids and dissolved material carried by the Colorado River has varied from a few hundred tons a day at low water to a maximum of 27,600,000 tons per day during a flood on September 13, 1927. The average load per day over a span of many years was 391,780 tons.

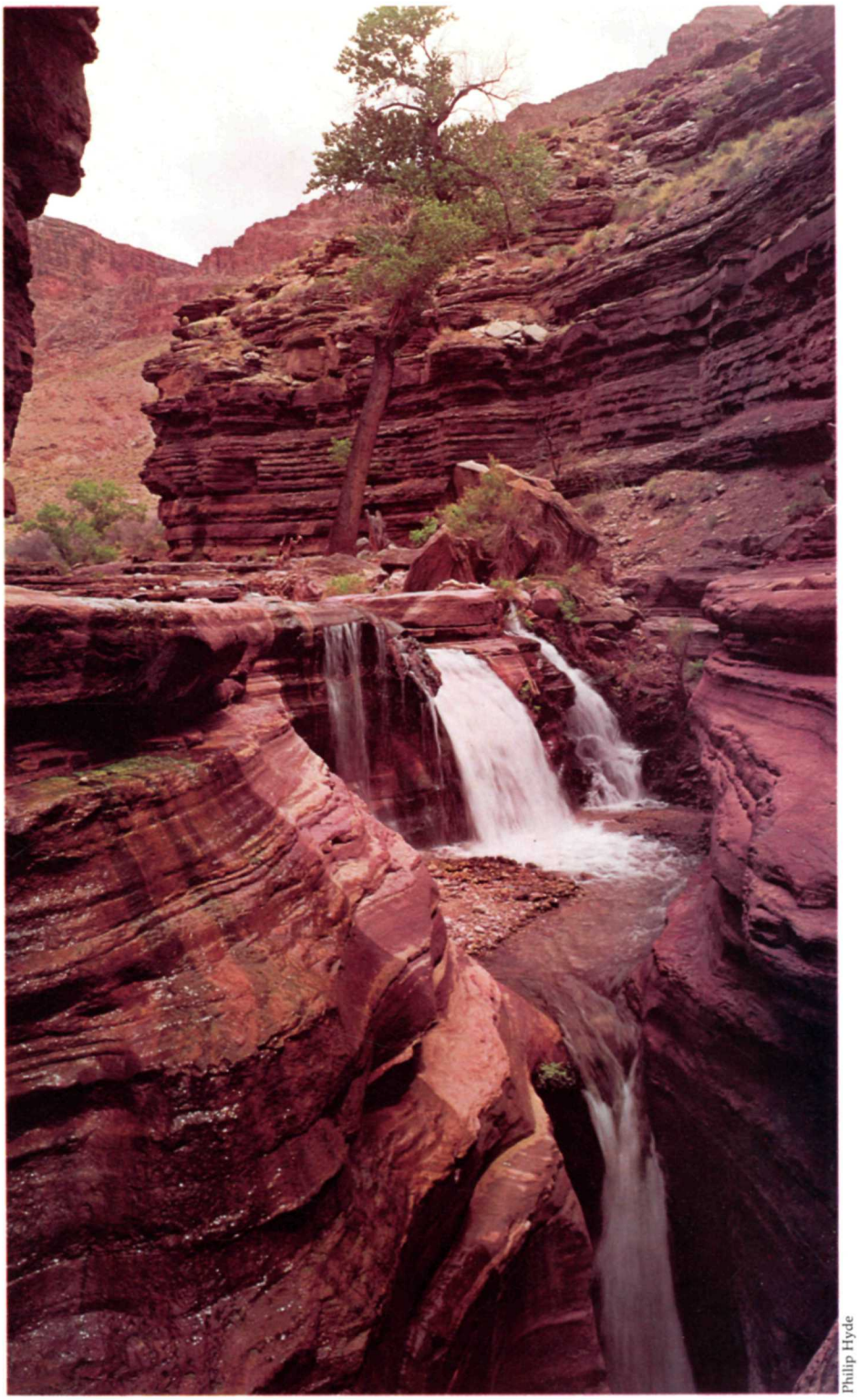
The following example illustrates what a tremendous feat has been accomplished by the river: If only the 400,000-ton *average* burden were loaded into dump trucks of five tons capacity each, it would take 80,000 trucks going by at a little more than a second apart for 24 hours just to do the same amount of work the river did quite naturally each day.

These were the materials that aided the Colorado River in its slow but inexorable wearing away of layer after layer of rock to create the fantastic landscape we know.

The Colorado has temporarily lost its power to move tremendous quantities of sand and boulders; it now obeys man's commands [through the dams].

But the Grand Canyon remains a dramatic tribute to the power of that river, a power that cannot be fully comprehended.

Excerpted from *Grand Canyon: The Story Behind the Scenery*, by Merrill D. Beal; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114. $4.50 postpaid.



Philip Hyde

Bill Belknap

State of the Parks

Separate Status for the Park Service

by Howard Chapman

The following has been excerpted from the speech given by Howard Chapman upon receiving NPCA's Stephen T. Mather Award. The award was given to Chapman for his commitment to conservation principles even while risking his career. Chapman was with the National Park Service for more than 40 years; and, most recently, served as director of the western region. He retired last year, after battling what he saw as the politicization of the NPS during the present administration.

CONGRESS, IN 1916, PASSED the bill that created the National Park Service with a very specific mission. In the 70 years that have followed, Congress has continued to reaffirm its commitment to parks. We have seen the National Park System grow in this country and to more than 120 countries around the world. The NPS land management philosophy has stood the test of time.

Yet, the [present] Interior secretary has chosen to criticize the National Park Service for living in a cocoon. And, over the recent past, events have exposed [the Interior Department] as an adversary, not an advocate.

While Assistant Secretary [William] Horn would have the public believe that Bill Mott is running the National Park Service, we have seen time and again where [Horn] and his staff have inserted themselves into an issue to modify or outright veto decisions of the director. It would be one thing to do this if the director had no experience in park matters; but, in Bill Mott's case, he has forgotten more than all the assistant secretary and his staff ever knew about parks.

What we are seeing is a blatant attempt to change the direction of the Service, to place use ahead of resource protection. Even the [Interior] secretary's proposal to drain Hetch Hetchy—a grandstanding effort—is based on use (to relieve the pressure on Yosemite Valley) and not on natural values.

The Hodel/Horn team has shown that they will push and override anything to advance their cause of use. The only force that has been able to shut them down has been Congress. Clearly, the National Park Service has to get into a position where it has a greater ability to stand its ground against such adversity as

Carla Wooldridge

presented now by the Interior Department.

I have seen this administration make economic results a high priority for its managers. We find ourselves practically making commercial product endorsements to get donations. But instead of asking for paper clips and nails, we should go [to Congress] for the investment that insures the parks' future and its appreciation by the public.

The NPS has to have a strong cohesive team spirit, a spirit that turns away from individual recognition in favor of the Service's strength and cohesion. My experience has been that, today, the Service doesn't have this quality among many of its higher echelons.

Frequent circumventions by people in top management positions to advance personal programs to the Interior Department before [these programs] have been accepted or rejected by the director or his staff tears the trust that is so important to the organization. In my mind, there is indeed a crisis ahead for the National Park Service and the park system if administrations in the future have philosophies similar to the one presently on board.

There is little question but that I would cast my lot with independent agency status, such as the Smithsonian Institution has. When I see the potential of a man such as Bill Mott being so corraled by the Interior Department, independence makes sense.

Independent status could mean that we could go to Congress truly expressing the long-range needs of the parks. This, in turn, would make it possible for Congress to judge how wisely we are spending our money. We have to show that we do have an agenda for the future, rather than staying in a reactive mode.

Today, the Interior Department deals a short-term hand. It is a real tug of war in the [congressional] appropriations hearing. Congress is trying to find out what the true conditions are in the parks and how they may relate to long-term needs. But the NPS witnesses are fresh from a personal meeting with the secretary where he has said—in a roundabout way—that we are to speak to nothing except what is in the budget. It is a game with unfortunate consequences.

The National Park Service must stay true to the admonishments of Horace Albright to protect the parks, to retain their values, to assure that it is the quality of the visit and not the quantity that counts. We must remember Newton Drury's warning that if we whittle away at the parks those whittlings are cumulative, the end result will be mediocrity, and greatness will be gone.

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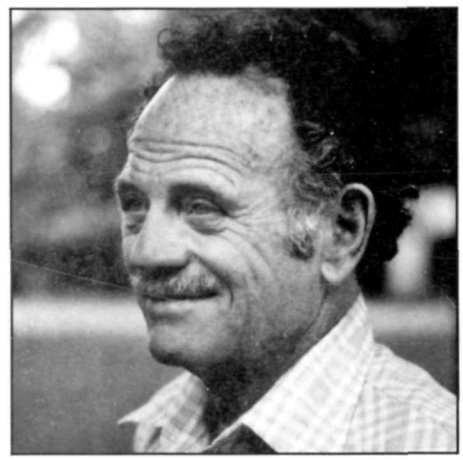
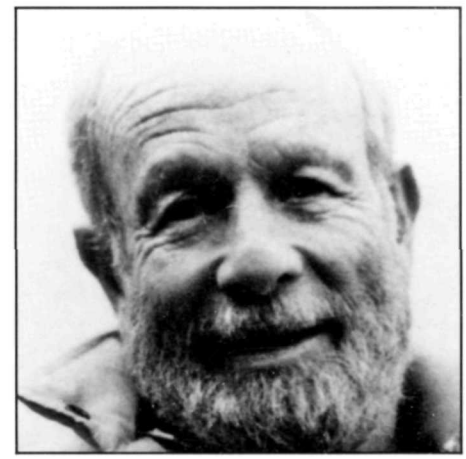
1985 RECIPIENT

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS. Author of *The Everglades: River of Grass,* Mrs. Douglas was largely responsible for the establishment of Everglades National Park in 1946 and continues her work as the Founder and President of Friends of the 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.

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.

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