National Parks & Conservation Magazine

July 1980

Challenge for the Coast

EACH AMERICAN, on the average, spends *ten days* a year in some form of coastal recreation. Yet a meager 2 percent of the nation's shoreline is publicly owned. In some places, lack of public access to beaches is a critical problem.

Our coastal National Park System units, on the other hand, are familiar places to Americans, engrained in our literature and lore—the tall groves of redwoods, the Great Beach at Cape Cod, the wild ponies at Assateague, or the broad sweep of the Outer Banks at Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout.

So the Year of the Coast poses a decisive challenge for the Park System and other conservation areas. This year we finally passed legislation to protect more of the Channel Islands off the California coast, expand Point Reyes National Seashore, and enlarge Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the vicinity of Tomales Bay. We are designing policy to protect California's Big Sur as well. In the House, we have passed bills to preserve Sweeney Ridge and the Irvine coast of California, to expand Florida's Biscayne monument into a larger national park, and to protect the Kalaupapa area on the windward coast of Molokai, Hawaii. But at this writing we are still tackling the toughest job—protection of the undeveloped barrier island areas off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. About two-thirds of the 295 barrier islands already have been altered by man—some into heavily developed commercial centers like Miami Beach.

I have introduced legislation, HR 5981, that will protect undeveloped barrier islands and spits and major undeveloped portions of other islands by prohibiting the fat federal subsidies that blanket these areas with roads, jetties, seawalls, and housing developments. Economic and real estate experts testifying before our subcommittee characterized barrier island development as a kind of national lunacy in which storm-prone areas are developed with federal subsidies, destroyed by storms, and then redeveloped with more subsidies—at a reported cost to the taxpayers of at least a billion dollars a year.

At a time when people in need are being forced to forego social benefits that will have a permanent impact on their lives, this practice of subsidizing developments that will wash away in the first big storm discomforts me no end. How can we ask the taxpayers to squander millions in subsidies for developments that will damage our barrier islands while scrimping on land acquisition funds needed to protect parklands?

In fact, federal subsidies for developing just half of the undeveloped, unprotected barrier island acreage would amount to about $11.2 billion, whereas acquiring all of this acreage would cost less than *one-fifth* that amount. Accordingly, HR 5981 would facilitate acquisition of such unspoiled areas as part of a Barrier Island Protection System to include new units of the park system and, where appropriate, new wildlife refuges or other conservation areas.

One out of every four Americans lives within a hundred miles of a barrier island. Any delay in protecting and acquiring these areas would jeopardize their access to prime beaches, would waste tax dollars, and would endanger many lives.

We are a nation born of the sea, and we can't afford to throw away the legacy of our seacoast. I am determined to have a barrier islands bill on the President's desk this year.

—Rep. Phillip Burton
Chairman, Subcommittee on
National Parks and Insular Affairs

BRACING BREEZE, lapping waves, wild shrieks of gulls—ever are we drawn to the sea. About this time of year especially we begin to dream of strolling along the swash of a wide, uncrowded beach that stretches as far as the eye can see. That scene is not yet fantasy, but it will become so unless we act now.

Come explore with us in these pages a few of the many treasures of our Atlantic and Gulf shorelines. Discover the natural dynamics of barrier islands, the unnatural demands being placed on them, and attempts to preserve them in a natural condition. In some cases, bad mistakes already have been made; in other cases it is not too late to avoid mistakes.

Even though we have devoted virtually this entire issue to the subject of barrier islands, however, we have only scratched the surface. The topic is too big, too complex to encompass here. We hope you will be piqued, though, to learn more about our nation's seashores, problems affecting them, and how you can help. The books listed in "Bookshelf," page 29, should help. You can also write the Coast Alliance, Suite 310, 918 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20004, for more information on nationwide plans for Coast Week (August 2–9), recreational and political activities in your area, and how you can help obtain protection for our nation's coastline. Of course, NPCA will continue to publicize coastal issues in coming months.

This month NPCA welcomes to its helm a new executive director, Paul Pritchard, who will be charting the Association's course toward the challenges of the new decade. You can meet our new "captain" on page 25. Welcome aboard, Paul!

—EHC

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COVERS Cape Hatteras National Seashore, by Glenn Van Nimwegen
Washed with the glow of sunlight, sand dunes and sea oats at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, epitomize the wild and fragile beauty of our barrier islands—constantly reshaped by wind and sea. Although many of these islands have been badly marred by development, others are now slated for protection.

Eugenia Horstman Connally, *Editor*
Joan Moody, *Assistant Editor*
Nancy Schaefer, *Editorial Assistant*

National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service—is an independent, private, nonprofit, public service organization, educational and scientific in character. Its responsibilities relate primarily to protecting, promoting, and enlarging the National Park System, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the National Park Service while functioning as a constructive critic. In addition, the Association engages in other conservation and preservation programs concerning natural and historic resources. Life memberships are $750. Annual membership dues, which include a $7 subscription to National Parks & Conservation Magazine, are $150 Sustaining, $75 Supporting, $30 Contributing, $22 Cooperating, and $15 Associate. Student memberships are $10. Single copies are $2. Contributions and bequests are needed to carry on our work. Dues in excess of $7 and contributions are deductible from federal taxable income, and gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address, and postmaster notices or undeliverable copies to National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. When changing address, allow six weeks' advance notice and send address label from latest issue along with new address. Advertising rates are available on request from headquarters in Washington.

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

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Hodgenville, Ky., *Jul. 19-20:* Founders Day Weekend; rail-splitting demonstrations, Lincoln-theme art exhibit, period crafts, music programs.

Assateague National Seashore, Va., *Jul. 30-31:* Traditional pony roundup; wild horses swim from Assateague Island to Chincoteague Island and are sold at auction; fireman's carnival, regional foods, especially seafood.

Boston National Historical Park, Mass., *Jul. 4:* USS Constitution Turn-around Cruise, Charlestown Navy Yard. *Jul. 13-14*, Boston Common, all day: "Where's the Old Part?" Discover the past by searching for historic landmarks. *Jul. 15-17*, Boston Common: ADVO-KIDS provides a forum for children to discuss contemporary issues. "Tea for Independence" reenacts the town meeting when patriots determined to throw the Boston Tea Party. Check NPS Visitor Center, 15 State Street, for a daily listing of events.

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

Cape Lookout National Seashore, Beaufort, N.C., *Aug. 2*, 1-5 pm: Outer Banks Folk Music Festival.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, Flat Rock, N.C. Plays given throughout the summer: *Jun. 23-Aug. 31*, "The World of Carl Sandburg"; *Jul. 6-Aug. 24*, "An Afternoon with Mr. Lincoln"; and *Jul. 7-Aug. 14*, "Rootabaga Stories." All performances held under the trees at "Connemara."

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument & Fort Matanzas National Monument, St. Augustine, Fla., *Jul. 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16:* Stargazing interpretation program. Members of St. Augustine's Ancient City Astronomy Club set up telescopes on the southern green and explain various aspects of astronomy and constellations.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., *Jul. 5, Aug. 2, 30:* Outdoor pops concerts by the Chattanooga Symphony. Starts at dusk; bring a picnic.

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash., *Aug. 3-4:* Coulee Sun Art and Craft Fair, "Back to the Earth"; displays and demonstrations of original Northwest art and crafts, with special exhibits and programs on energy and environmental issues. Free shuttle-bus service from Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee to the fairground at Spring Canyon Campground.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, Ky., *Aug. 3:* Quilt festival; hand-crafted quilts will be exhibited at the park visitor center.

Curecanti National Recreation Area, Gunnison, Colo., *daily until Sep. 1, weekends of Sep. 6-7, 13-14, 20-21:* Round-trip boat tours of Morrow Point Lake. Starting point is the Pine Creek boat dock. Reservations up to 3 days in advance. Stand-by seating on first-come, first-served basis. For reservations and further information stop at Elk Creek Visitor Center or call (303) 641-0403.

Custer Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, Mont., *July 12:* The "Little Big Horn Run"; 5.2-mile run from the Reno Battlefield to the main part of Custer Battlefield. Open to public, starts at 8:30 am. Entry fee $5; free T-shirts for entrants. For further information contact Jim Court (406) 638-2622.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, Pa.: *Jul. 26-27:* Peters Valley Crafts Fair; about 75 craftspersons will be exhibiting and selling handcrafted ceramics, textiles, jewelry, woodwork, leather, and metals. Demonstrations given of most of these crafts. *July and August:* Concerts held Saturdays at 7:30 pm at amphitheatre at Delaware Water Gap Recreational Site, located 10 miles north of Delaware Water Gap. Four- to six-hour canoe trips each day along the Delaware River (advance reservations 201-496-4458). Tours daily of Millbrook Village, a late 19th century crossroads village. Demonstrations include spinning and weaving, cooking on wood-burning stoves, and blacksmithing. Guided nature walks are given on weekends. The Arrow Island walk is a 3-mile circuit that begins at 2 pm and lasts about 2 hours. The Dingmans Falls walk is a ½-mile circuit that lasts about 30 minutes and begins each hour on the hour from 10 am to 4 pm.

Everglades National Park, Homestead, Fla., *summer season:* Reserved tram trips for groups of 30 or more people; tram takes passengers on a 15-mile-long loop road into Shark Valley in the Everglades. Phone reservations only at least one day in advance between 8:30 am and 4 pm weekdays: (305) 221-8455. Adults $2, children under 16 and U.S. residents 62 and older $1, nonresident senior citizens $2.

Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned, Kans., *Jul. 4:* 1868 Frontier Army Independence Day Celebration; reenactment of 1868 military activities; army camp scene with cooking, firearms demonstrations, bugle calls, and retreat ceremonies. *Jul. 27:* "Buffalo Soldiers in the West"; the role of black soldiers in settlement of the West; coincides with 114th anniversary of organization of two regiments of Buffalo Soldiers; special programs, camp scene, firearms demonstrations, speakers, displays, films.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md., *Jul. 4*, noon to 10 pm: "Fourth at the Fort"; military tableau, drill team, and fireworks. Concerts by different branches of the armed services during the summer: *Jul. 6*, 6:30; *Jul. 13*, 6:30; *Jul. 16*, 7:30; *Jul. 20*, 6:30; *Jul. 27*, 6:30; *Jul. 30*, 7:30; *Aug. 3*, 6:30. Concert under the Star-spangled Banner on *Jul. 26* at 6:30.

Fort Pulaski National Monument, Tybee Island, Ga.: Self-guiding tours of mid-19th-century masonry fort and island trails; daily afternoon demonstrations of life in a Civil War-era fort include musket and cannon firing and garrison cooking; visitors welcome in various rooms in the fort; rooms and times vary.

Grand Portage National Monument, Grand Marais, Minn., *Aug. 9-10:* Rendezvous Days; celebration reminiscent of voyageurs' rendezvous during fur-trading days.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa, *Aug. 10:* 106th anniversary of Hoover's birth; special program with guest speaker, graveside ceremonies.

Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa., *until Sep. 15:* 250th Anniversary Jubilee of Josiah Wedgwood; international exhibition of Wedgwood China at the First Bank of the United States on Third Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter, Ind., *Jul. 12-13:* Fourth Annual Duneland Folk Festival; music and crafts reflecting folklore and cultural history of Northwest Indiana; music starts at 10 am.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, St. Louis, Mo., *Aug. 22, 23, 24:* Frontier Folklife Festival, featuring folk music, early American arts and crafts.

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

Lowell National Historical Park, Mass., *July 4:* Independence Day celebration features regatta, ethnic foods, and entertainment.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, Hawaii, *Jul. 4-6:* Annual establishment day cultural festival to commemorate the park's 19th anniversary; 10 am to 3 pm each day.

Redwood National Park, Orick, Calif., *until Sep. 28:* Daily shuttle bus tours to within 1⅛ miles of world's tallest trees. Ranger/interpreter accompanies bus; another ranger gives tours of the grove and streamside. Wear good walking shoes, bring a picnic, allow 3-4 hours. Purchase tickets at Information Station in Orick: Adults $1, senior citizens 50¢, children 25¢.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.: "Civil War Soldiers" go about their daily routine at Fort Harrison, *daily until Sep. 1; Sundays only Sep. 7-28;* at Cold Harbor and Drewry's Bluff on *Sunday afternoons through Aug. 31.* Contact main visitor center at 3215 East Broad St., Richmond, for directions and information.

Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va., *Aug. 9-10:* Annual Hoover Days; visit Camp Hoover, President Herbert Hoover's retreat. Hike with your own party or on conducted hikes (4-mile round trip) leaving Byrd Visitor Center (milepost 51 on Skyline Drive); all day long, beginning at 8 am.

St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisc., *Jul. 26-27:* "Wannigan Days"; local celebration in towns of St. Croix Falls and Taylor Falls, featuring parade and street dancing.

Turkey Run Park, McLean, Va., *July 10, Aug. 14*, 6 pm: "An Evening in 18th Century Rural Virginia" presents the cultural aspects of colonial life through music, dancing, and other leisure activities. An authentically costumed volunteer "18th century" chamber orchestra plays popular music of the era on reproduction instruments.

Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.: Costumed demonstrations of Civil War defense of Vicksburg, with artillery firing at 10 am and 2:30 pm on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Virgin Islands National Park, St. Thomas, V.I., *Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 am-1:30 pm:* Local residents portray lifestyles common in earlier 20th century such as weaving, charcoal making, gardening, and cookhouse operations. *Wednesdays, 9 am to noon:* Demonstration at Cinnamon Bay Campground allows participants to assist in heating an

historic brick oven and baking cakes, yeast breads, or Johnny cakes. *Wednesdays, 1:30–4:30:* Demonstrations on native basket weaving at Hawksnest Bay. *Week preceding July 4:* Annual Carnival includes cultural displays, food fair, calypso contest, parades and evening entertainment near the park.

Voyageurs National Park, International Falls, Minn., *Jul. 12:* "Voyageurs Day"; program commemorating role French-Canadian voyageurs played in fur trade and other commerce in the North Woods.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Walla Walla, Wash., *Saturdays and Sundays until Labor Day weekend:* Slides, movies, and demonstrations help explain the story of the Shahaptian Indian culture and the Whitman Mission on the Oregon Trail.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Republic, Mo., *Aug. 9–10:* Second Annual Living History Encampment; participants in Civil War garb will camp at Battlefield and reenact life of Civil War soldier. Union and Confederate units participate by special invitation. All visitors welcome! For invitations and further information, write to Superintendent, Att: Living History Encampment, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, 521 North Highway 60, Republic, MO 65738.

Wolf Trap Farm Park, Vienna, Va.: Programs in the performing arts given in the *evenings until Sep.* For beautiful free color poster with schedule of performances, write to Wolf Trap, 1624 Trap Road, Vienna, VA 22180, or call (703) 938-3810.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.: The Yellowstone Institute invites you to join its program of week-long in-depth seminars in such topics as geothermal energy, fire ecology, wilderness horsepacking, and rocks and landscapes. One course on ranching history will be held at Grant-Kohrs ranch. Contact the Yellowstone Institute, Box 515, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190, (307) 733-6856. And write to Yellowstone NP, WY 82190, for special activities folder describing things to do with the National Park Service in Yellowstone.

Yosemite National Park, Calif.: "Energy Fair"; *Aug. 4–10,* special programs, films, and displays focusing on energy conservation, with emphasis on solar energy. Yosemite Valley, 9 am-5 pm/"Sixth Annual Folk Music and Dance Workshop," *Aug. 9, 10.* Interpretive presentations of traditional music that helped shape American cultural values. Sat. 1–5 pm. Old Fashioned Barn Dance, 7:30–10 pm. Sun. 12–3 pm. Pioneer Yosemite History Center, Wawona./ "Exhibits of Yosemite Artists." *Through Jul. 31,* landscape painter Marion Mathews; *Aug. 1–Sep. 28,* nature photographer Charles Cramer. Yosemite Valley Visitor Center./ "Field Seminar Program," *thru August:* 3-day and 5-day college-level field classes (U.C. Davis extension credit optional) on variety of specialized park-related subjects. Catalog available from Yosemite Natural History Association, Box 545, Yosemite CA 95389.

Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah, *until Nov. 15:* Interpretive programs including hikes, guided walks, and seminars offered daily. *Jun. 9–Aug. 8:* Zion Nature School, 9 am–noon, ages 6–12. *Jun. 9–Aug. 1:* College-level field seminars in conjunction with Southern Utah State College; contact Dr. Ralph Starr at the college, School of Continuing Education, Cedar City, UT 84720.

chincoteague pony penning!

JAMES L. STANFIELD, © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

MENTION "CHINCOTEAGUE" or "Assateague" to most folks, and their immediate reaction usually is, "Ah, yes! The wild ponies!" The famous ponies that have inspired film, books, and legends still roam wild on Assateague Island. Assateague, a 37-mile barrier island, crosses the Maryland/Virginia state line along the peninsula called Delmarva. Maryland lands are designated as Assateague Island National Seashore; Virginia lands are managed as the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. The wild ponies are prevented from traveling freely between the two states by a barbed wire fence. The Virginia herd is owned by the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Department, which annually rounds them up for auction to raise money and to control the population. The Pony Penning, Swim, and Auction will be held this year on July 30 and 31.

Excitement builds the week before Pony Penning with the opening of the Firemen's Carnival. Everyone can eat their fill of famous Chincoteague oyster sandwiches or clam fritters, and the kids can enjoy carnival rides. On Monday and Tuesday the firemen begin rounding up the ponies.

Wednesday is the big day—the Pony Swim!

In the morning at low tide the herds are driven into the marshes and straight into the channel, where they swim about ¼ mile to Chincoteague Island. They are then driven to the carnival grounds to await auction Thursday morning. About 25 foals are sold each year, with top bid in 1979 at $625. An average bid is $250. On Friday the adults and remaining foals swim back across the channel for another year of freedom on Assateague.

Many motels are already reserved full for this year, but private campgrounds can accommodate most campers. For those who come to the shore for the pleasure of seafood, there are many excellent, reasonably priced seafood restaurants in Chincoteague. For a complete list of accommodations and other services, write the Chincoteague Chamber of Commerce, Chincoteague, VA 23336. (Reserve *now* for next year!) Information on facilities, regulations, and programs on Assateague can be obtained from Assateague Island National Seashore, P.O. Box 38, Chincoteague, VA 23336, and Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 62, Chincoteague, VA 23336.

To reach Chincoteague, drive south from Salisbury, Maryland, or north from Norfolk, Virginia, on route 13 and turn east on route 175.—*Ann Rasor, District Naturalist, Assateague Island National Seashore*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

a rollicking rendezvous

AS THE FINAL NOTES OF MUSIC FADED and the last foot stopped tapping, Gerry Grey, an exceptional dulcimer player with a contagious enthusiasm for traditional music whispered, "It was magic."

And magic it was. For the nine days of the third annual Duneland Folk Festival in July 1979, more than 15,000 happy people had celebrated the history and folkways of northwestern Indiana with music, dance, and song. Under the joint sponsorship of the Westchester Public Library in Chesterton, Indiana, and the National Park Service, they had enjoyed such old-fashioned pleasures as ice cream socials and band concerts in the park, as well as craft exhibits and tours to historic sites.

The festival concluded with a two-day "rendezvous" at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, commemorating the exploits of the legendary voyageurs who once plied the waters of Lake Michigan. With birchbark canoes, hatchet-throwing demonstrations, square dancing, pots of bubbling split pea soup, and kegs of French brandy, authentically garbed trappers and fur traders recreated the yearly gathering at which the voyageurs exchanged pelts for supplies at the 1822 homestead of the area's first permanent settler, French-Canadian trapper Joseph Bailly.

The fourth annual Duneland Folk Festival promises to be the biggest and best yet. It will take place in Chesterton from July 5 through 11 and at the national lakeshore's Bailly homestead on July 12 and 13. If you would like more information, or want to be placed on the festival's mailing list, write to Festival Coordinator, 1100 North Mineral Springs Road, Porter, IN 46304, or call Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, 219-926-7561.—*Mary Kimmitt, Festival Coordinator and Park Ranger, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

the teapot affair

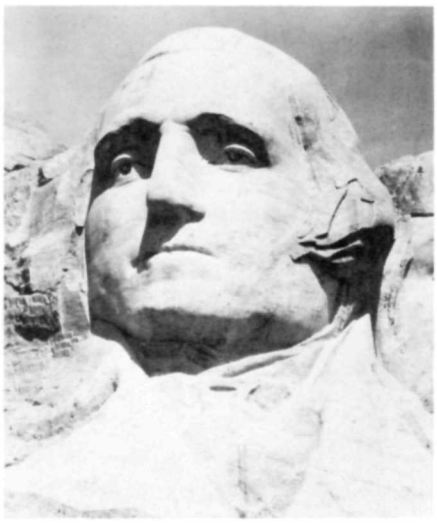
WOULD *YOU* HAVE DUMPED the tea into the harbor to protest British tyranny? Join the debate this summer on Boston Common and discover your Patriot or Tory allegiance.

"Tea for Independence" is a reenactment of the December 16, 1773, town meeting held in the Old South Meeting House when patriots decided to throw the Boston Tea Party. Throughout the school year children have the opportunity to recreate history when they visit the Old South Meeting House.

Before their visit, a class or other youth group is given information about the French and Indian War, the Tea Act, and the friction between England and her colonies in the 1760s and 1770s. Upon arrival at the Old South, participants are divided into small groups based on the social and economic makeup of Boston in 1773. Each child is given a role card that explains the character he or she will play. Each group plans its position on the tea tax, then the public meeting begins. The citizens debate the action that should be taken regarding the tea ships at anchor in Boston harbor.

In 1773, citizens dumped the tea using the slogan, "Boston harbor a teapot tonight!"—but what would the outcome be in 1980?

The "Tea for Independence" program is offered from October to March at the Old South Meeting House. This summer, in honor of Boston's Jubilee 350 celebration, the program will be presented July 16 and 17 on Boston Common—and everyone is invited!—*Frances Kolb, Acting Chief of Interpretation, Boston National Historical Park*



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

rededication

ON JULY 4, 1980, the gigantic sculptured head of George Washington at Mount Rushmore National Memorial will be rededicated on the 50th anniversary of its unveiling. The 2 pm program will feature the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command Band from Offut Air Force Base in Omaha, Nebraska; an aerial salute over the memorial; and a Color Guard 21-gun salute.

The SAC Band will open the evening program at 8 pm, and the Rapid City 4-H Club will present and hoist a ceremonial flag they have made especially for this program. Lincoln Borglum—who worked with his sculptor father Gutzon Borglum during the mountain carving—as many other fellow workers as can be located, and members of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills will attend and will be honored for their work and efforts in the making of this impressive monument to our nation's leaders.

The memorial is located in the Black Hills of western South Dakota on Highway 244 and can be reached by following U.S. 16 south from I-90 and Rapid City, South Dakota.—*Edwin L. Rothfuss, Superintendent, Mount Rushmore National Memorial*

hands across the border

IN THE LATE 1920s and early 1930s the Rotary Clubs of the Districts of Montana and Alberta, Canada, conceived the idea of an international park that would join Glacier National Park and Canada's Waterton National Park. (The parks share a common international boundary and work cooperatively on many mutual operations.) The idea became reality in 1932 with the official proclamation of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

The annual Peace Park Assembly is a two-day affair for the neighboring Rotarians. The public is invited to this year's ceremonies at Glacier Park Lodge to commemorate the world's first international peace park. Following interdenominational church services on July 27 at 10 am, the inspiring "hands across the border" ceremony begins.

Headed by colorful Royal Canadian Mounted Police in full dress uniform, Canadians stand on one side of a white ribbon symbolic of the international border; U.S. citizens stand on the other side. Then everyone holds a hand from across the ribbon while repeating the following pledge:
"In the name of God, we will not take up arms against each other, we will work for peace, maintain liberty, strive for freedom, and demand equal opportunities for all mankind. May the long-existing peace between our two nations stimulate other peoples to follow this example. We thank Thee."

There's seldom a dry eye at the end of this moving ceremony of rededication to peace and friendship!—*Phillip R. Iversen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park*

SUZY MILLER, BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

outer banks ballads

SAILORS! PIRATES! GHOSTS! LOVERS! These colorful denizens of romance and adventure will live again in ballad and sea chanty at North Carolina's annual Festival of Outer Banks Folk Music. To be held at Cape Lookout National Seashore on Saturday, August 2, from 1 to 5 pm, the festival will celebrate a rich musical heritage.

Descendants of early English settlers still live on the chain of sandy islands off the Carolina coast known as the Outer Banks. Many "bankers," as they are called, speak with an Old English brogue to this day and accompany the old-time songs with ancient instruments like the fretless banjo, the Elizabethan lute, the tabor pipe, and the psaltery.

You can hear their songs and stories at this folk music festival where performers of all ages will share their talents and their knowledge of the music and culture of the Outer Banks. Open to the public without charge, the festival will take place at the North Carolina Marine Resource Center on Bogue Banks, 7 miles from the Atlantic Beach turnoff on US 70 in Morehead City. For information, write Cape Lookout National Seashore, Box 690, Beaufort, NC 28516.—*Preston D. Riddel, Superintendent, Cape Lookout National Seashore.*

Barrier islands are delicately balanced natural systems—but they can provide many recreational opportunities if properly managed

by susan sparrow
photographs by robert perron

Barriers — The inconstant lands

HAVING spent their lives on solid ground, most people find it difficult to imagine lands that are ever changing and ever renewing themselves. Yet, such dynamic movement is the definitive characteristic of the landforms known as barrier islands.

Narrow, elongated strips of unconsolidated sand lying parallel to the mainland shore, individual barrier islands are unstable and transitory, yet most are part of a larger barrier island system that, as a whole, is relatively stable. The major U.S. barrier island system—the longest chain in the world—is found on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It boasts of almost 300 islands totaling more than 1.6 million acres. Some of them—such as Miami Beach and Atlantic City—are heavily developed. Other well-known barrier islands—such as Assateague—are relatively undeveloped. Yet others are little-known wild areas off our shores.

As fragile as they may seem, in their natural state barrier islands are actually well equipped to handle the constant battering of wind and waves. Facing the open ocean like our frontline defense, they protect the mainland and the water behind them from the ocean's ravages and tropical storms and hurricanes.

The key to the ability of barrier islands to survive the power of the storms has been documented in recent decades: they *migrate*. The essence of adaptability, barrier islands take the blows by riding with them. This migration takes place in a number of ways. For instance, "overwash" occurs during major storms when water crests over the dunes and crosses the island. As a result, sand is moved toward the rear of the island, building up the landward side as the island literally rolls over itself.

Sand can also migrate by means of inlets formed when a barrier beach becomes so narrow that a severe storm creates a temporary opening between the ocean and the sound behind the barrier. Large quantities of sand can then be carried into the inlet and back into the bay or lagoon beyond.

Wind as well as water plays a strong role in the restless, ever-changing configuration of the islands. Normally, dunes are anchored against the wind by beach grasses and other vegetation. But some dunes have no such defense. These wind-driven or migrating dunes can bury anything in their paths.

THE CONTINUOUS migration of the islands has shaped communities of hardy plant and animal life that can adapt to the demanding environment. In fact, some species actually require such an environment for their very survival. For example, many seabirds require newly deposited sand for nesting, and a number of common beach grasses need blowing sand for good growth.

A myriad of plants and animals inhabit the marshes and sandy shores of barrier islands, including water birds, shore birds, and a variety of endangered or threatened species. These species include eastern brown pelicans, whooping cranes, and American alligators and crocodiles on the southern islands; and sea turtles, bald eagles, and Arctic peregrine falcons in both the north and south.

Barrier islands usually consist of five distinct ecologic zones: oceanfront beaches, dunes, maritime forests, interior sloughs and wetlands, and back island marshes.

The beach and dunes must constantly absorb the energy of the pounding waves. But the dunes also serve as storage areas, holding sand that may be needed to replace lost sand after large storms. Held in place by grasses, the dunes provide a stable environment for the third zone, maritime forests.

Located on the highest parts of the islands, the inland shrubs and forests provide habitat for a great variety of wildlife. Wind and salt spray leave strangely shaped, low-lying trees. In the Golden Isles of Georgia, for instance, Cumberland and Ossabaw islands have large forests of giant live oaks, draped with Spanish moss, whose breadth can exceed their height.

Also located on the interior of larger islands are the freshwater sloughs and wetlands, habitat for alligators and turtles and often major nesting and feeding areas for migrating birds.

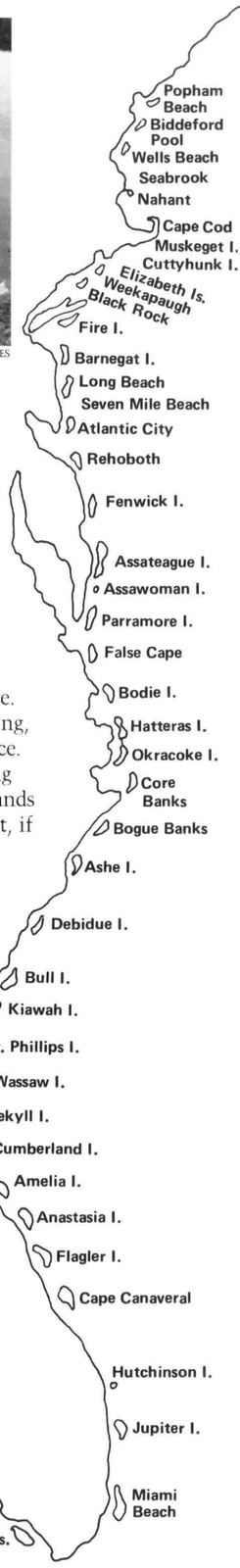
MOUTH OF ALTAMAHA RIVER, GEORGIA

OUTER BANKS PONIES

The most productive parts of the islands, however, are the salt marshes on the back shore. These marshes provide essential habitats, protection, and nutrients for the young fish and shellfish of many of our most important sport and commercial species. They also perform other critical functions, such as filtering out pollutants and exporting nutrients vital to the entire web of life along the coast.

Barrier islands are finely tuned systems, in perfect balance with natural forces, but vulnerable to damage through man's interference. Alteration of wetlands through dredging, filling, and nutrient loading upsets the critical balance. Leveling dunes, stabilizing inlets, and building on marshes threaten the ability of barrier islands to serve as shock absorbers against storms. Yet, if they are managed carefully, the islands can provide a wide range of recreational opportunities such as fishing, swimming, scuba diving, and camping, without any damage to the natural resources.

Recognizing this, Congress has established national seashores on eight barrier islands: Fire Island, N.Y., Assateague, Md. and Va.; Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout, N.C.; Cumberland Island, Ga.; Cape Canaveral, Fla.; Gulf Island, Miss.; and Padre Island, Tex. In addition, Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., and the Sandy Hook unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y., are barrier spits.



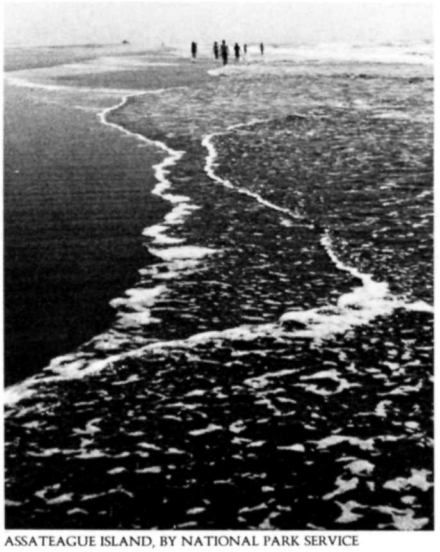
The constant erosion and accretion of sands along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts create a state of dynamic stability when unimpeded by human hand. Appreciated for their esthetic merits, the finest sand sculptures occur where a river outlet and a long-shore current meet (above). The barriers provide refuge to a myriad of wildlife, from shorebirds to rugged Outer Banks ponies.

THIS SUMMER Congress is considering protecting other barrier islands as national parks or wildlife refuges. Although the final selection by Congress of specific islands that will be protected by the legislation has yet to be made, conservationists have identified a number of high-priority areas. For instance, an NPS inventory calls Muskeget Island at Nantucket "probably the most magnificent barrier feature in Massachusetts." The island is richly endowed with fish and wildlife, including gray seals and dozens of species of birds. Even the endangered peregrine falcon and bald eagle are occasional visitors.

Some barrier islands require special consideration because they are especially sensitive or face imminent, significant threats. Seven Mile Beach off the New Jersey coast, for instance, features a large exposure of relatively undisturbed dune and beach habitat that is threatened by residential construction and a plan to construct a large parking lot. Hutchinson Island in Florida is rapidly undergoing development. Yet its undeveloped portions provide haven for sea turtles, manatees, and other wildlife and the last public recreation beaches close to eastern Florida urban centers. The island features historic shipwreck sites and Indian mounds.

Some areas under consideration as barrier island park or refuge units, such as lands on South Padre Island in Texas, are located alongside or near existing national seashores. They need protection to ensure that people can enjoy natural forms of recreation there rather than high-intensity urban types of recreation. South Padre, an important fish nursery and habitat for wildlife from jackrabbits to coyotes, especially needs protection from development and manipulation of the shoreline by vehicles.

While these and other barrier islands are being considered for protection, it is useful to examine the



ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

state of our presently established national seashores.

THE PARK SERVICE has preserved Cumberland Island, Cape Lookout, and the Mississippi portion of Gulf Islands National Seashore in a more natural state than other national seashores where bridges have been constructed to provide auto access to the islands. Instead, people have a true sense of visiting an *island*—not just an extension of the mainland—because they must reach their destination by plane, boat, or ferry.

At Cape Hatteras, our first national seashore, a highway runs the length of the seashore, a bridge and parking lots have been built, and the island has been disturbed by years of artificial dune stabilization and beach nourishment projects. Millions of dollars were spent on a beach erosion control program from 1936 until 1974, when the Park Service finally concluded that the best course of action at national seashores is to stop interfering with the natural processes.

The Army Corps of Engineers, however, is still trying to fight the same old war against nature with proposals to stabilize Oregon Inlet at Cape Hatteras and Moriches Inlet next to Fire Island National Seashore, and to extend a jetty at Ocean City north of Assateague National Seashore. These proposals could have costly and disastrous effects on barrier island dynamics and on fish and wildlife. At Assateague, for example, the northern end of the island already is eroding at an unnatural pace because a jetty on the southern tip of Fenwick Island, just north of Assateague, traps the sand and disrupts its natural southward migration in the littoral drift.

At Cape Hatteras the result of years of artificial dune stabilization was that much sand has been washed away, causing the island to narrow dramatically. Eventually, the dunes themselves may be washed away, leaving no protection for the manmade structures behind them. Ironically, it was the presence of the stabilized dunes that led to a false sense of security for building on the island in the first place.

In contrast, Cape Lookout has remained undeveloped and the natural beach dynamics unimpeded. Consequently, Core Banks at Cape Lookout is a classic example of "dynamic stability," with a wide beach; low, sparsely vegetated dunes that do not prevent overwash; and grasslands behind and among the dunes that gradually grade into shrublands and then into salt marshes on the sound side of the island.

For now, the imminent fate of the barrier islands already in the Park System and the ones being considered by Congress for protection is uncertain. But it is safe to assume that nature will maintain the upper hand, reminding man that he should not be building "castles in the sand." ■

Susan Sparrow was an intern with NPCA from January through April 1980. While in Washington, she became interested in barrier islands and the problems affecting them. Susan is presently a senior in the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

by dennis brezina

fishing on the outer banks

FISHING on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, a 175-mile chain of barrier islands jutting dramatically into the Atlantic Ocean, promises fun, excitement, and a good chance to catch fish. Visitors can choose pier, surf, sound, or deep sea fishing from April until December.

The Outer Banks, easy to reach from Interstate 95 and U.S. 17, the Ocean Highway, offers motels, beach cottages, and five campgrounds at Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

Once there, just go to the water and fish. A license is not required for fishing on the ocean or the sounds near the inlets. Numerous marinas and fishing piers rent or sell tackle and sell live and artificial bait. Small boats for sound fishing and larger ocean-going vessels for deep sea fishing are rented or chartered at the marinas. (For more information, write to the Dare County Tourist Bureau, P.O. Box 399, Manteo, N.C. 27954.)

Pick from eight fishing piers located between Kitty Hawk and Hatteras, seventy miles to the south; the daily fee is a couple of dollars. Fish for bluefish (popularly known as "blues"), croaker, spot, sea mullet or kingfish, sea trout, and flounder. Swim and surf fish on the nearby beaches.

Surf fishing, possibly the finest on the Atlantic Coast, is best where the inlets (Oregon, Hatteras, and Ocracoke) meet the ocean. Although you may have to walk a mile or two, it is worthwhile. Here also, waders can search for sand dollars as long as they are not bothered by tiny crabs nipping at their toes.

Any stretch of the wonderfully deserted beaches between Oregon Inlet and Cape Hatteras beckons to the surf fisherman. Car turnoffs at the birdwatching platforms of the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge are excellent places to stop. Cross the sand dunes, wade into the foaming surf, and cast out for croaker, spot, and blues. (Drum or channel bass can be caught by the inlets.)

The broad expanse of Pamlico Sound and the smaller Albemarle, Roanoke, and Currituck sounds afford good fishing. Boats and tackle are rented in and around old "banker" towns such as Collington and Old Kitty Hawk and in Manteo on Roanoke Island. Spot, croaker, grey and speckled trout and, in the fresher waters (license required), largemouth bass abound.

"Big fishing" takes the angler on an ocean adventure. The trip to the blue waters of the Gulf Stream is sixty to seventy miles from Oregon Inlet and much shorter from Hatteras and Ocracoke due to the closer proximity of the Gulf Stream. With a charter boat and a captain serving as a guide, the opportunity awaits for the sudden strike of a tuna, albacore, sailfish, wahoo, dolphin, mackerel, or marlin. (The largest fish caught on the Outer Banks was a 1,142-pound marlin.)

Although your final catch—deep sea or otherwise—may not be big enough to mount, it can be filleted for a delicious meal or iced or quick frozen for the trip home. ■

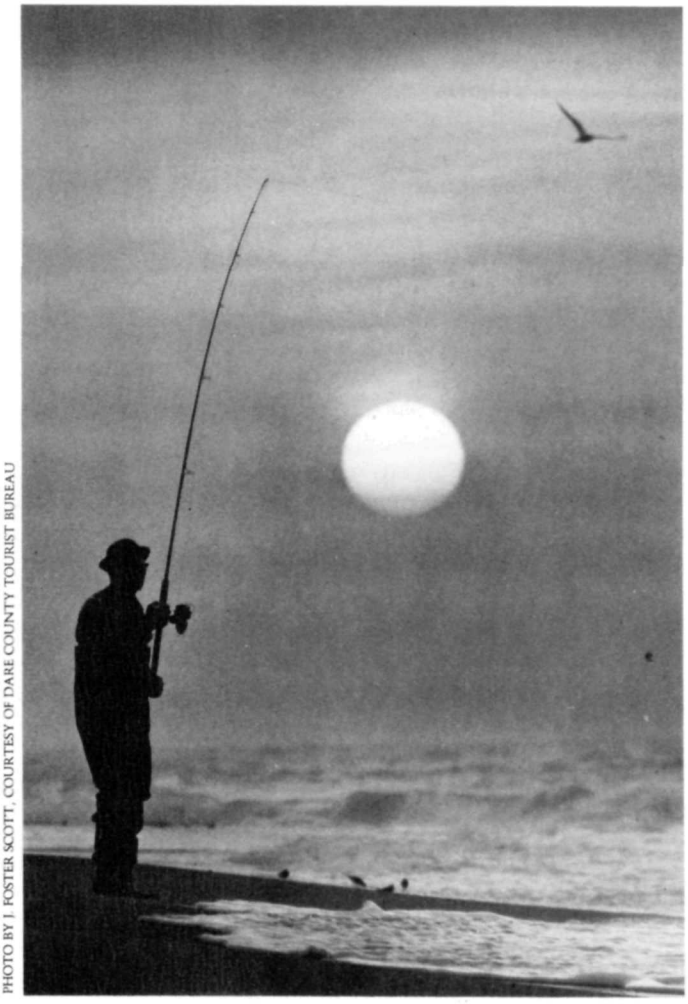


PHOTO BY J. FOSTER SCOTT, COURTESY OF DARE COUNTY TOURIST BUREAU

Freelancer Dennis Brezina has published widely on environmental issues, military and foreign affairs, history, travel, and inspirational pieces and is author of *Congress in Action: The Environmental Education Act* (1974).

Cape Lookout:

Shorebirds and sea turtles share the windswept sands of this national seashore with the ghosts of its colorful past

CAPE LOOKOUT LIGHTHOUSE, BY HUGH MORTON

by ANN BLACK

A voyage to discovery

MILES AND MILES of white sand strewn with shells, driftwood, and weathered timbers of wrecked ships stretch between limitless vistas of sea and sky. The silence is broken only by the rhythmic thud of the surf and the cries of gulls. A solitary heron stands motionless and watchful at the water's edge, ignoring the flocks of willets and sandpipers eddying to and fro across the sand. Overhead a trio of brown pelicans glides silently past, scanning the water for fish.

The longest stretch of undeveloped beach on the East Coast, Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina, is a 58-mile span of low, sandy islands with no paved roads, no hotels, no restaurants, and no permanent human residents. No bridges link it to the mainland—all visitors must come by boat. Those adventurous spirits who make the journey will be amply rewarded for their efforts.

ESTABLISHED as a national seashore in 1966, the barrier islands of Portsmouth, Core Banks, and Shackleford Banks parallel the bend in the North Carolina coast from Ocracoke Inlet, at the southern tip of Cape Hatteras National Seashore, south and west to Cape Lookout and Beaufort Inlet. The Cape's colorful history includes tales of pirates—the infamous Blackbeard himself used the natural harbor at the tip of the Cape as a hideout for his cutthroat crew. Eighteenth century Spanish privateers preyed upon colonial and English shipping from this same protected Bay. Until they were superceded by technology in the 1930s, the surfmen of the banks—renowned throughout the Life Saving Service for their courage and tenacity—performed heroic rescues from stations spaced along the outer beach. And on these shifting sands villages like Diamond City and Portsmouth enjoyed brief lives and vanished, leaving only a few weathered buildings behind.

Of the three large islands that comprise the national seashore, Core Banks offers the longest stretch of beach, extending southward unbroken for nearly 20 miles from Drum Inlet to the tip of Cape Lookout. Its name is thought to be derived from that of the Coree Indians who once lived in the area. A narrow ribbon of sand, Core Banks supports little but sparse island vegetation, sea oats, and marsh grass. It is one of the few remaining Atlantic beaches where, on still hot nights near the time of the summer solstice, the giant loggerhead sea turtle lumbers ashore to lay her eggs.

At the southern tip of Core Banks the diamond-patterned Cape Lookout lighthouse towers 159 feet above the beach. The area's most prominent landmark, for more than a century it has warned ships of the dangerous shoals south of the Cape.

So treacherous are these shoals that on early maps the cape was labeled "Promentorium Tremendum," or "horrible headland." In fact, so many ships have run aground on this perilous stretch of coast that Cape Lookout, together with Cape Hatteras to the north and Cape Fear to the south, is known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," its tombstones, the battered hulls of sunken ships ceaselessly covered and uncovered by the shifting sand.

The first lighthouse was erected here in 1812. Painted with red and white horizontal stripes, it served until 1859, when the present brick tower replaced it. Taller, with a more powerful lens, the new tower became the prototype for all subsequent lighthouses built on the Outer Banks.

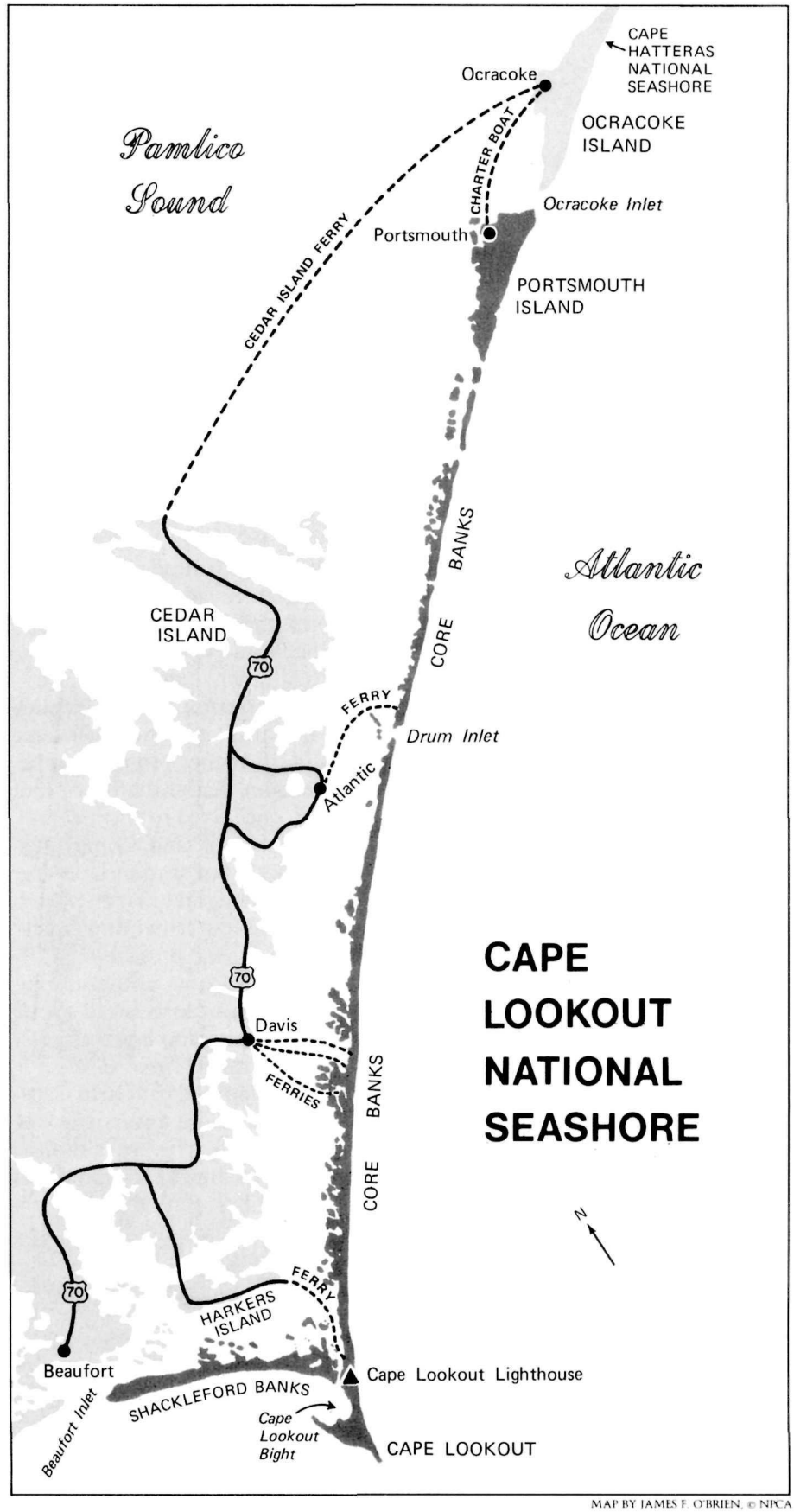
To make the lighthouse more useful as a daytime mark, the present distinctive black-and-white diamond pattern was adopted in 1873. Although the light keeper has been supplanted by automatic controls and the structure itself is threatened by erosion, Cape Lookout light still stands as a warning to mariners.

PERPENDICULAR to Core Banks and separated from it by man-made Barden Inlet, the island of Shackleford Banks runs eight miles northwest to Beaufort Inlet—the southern boundary of the national seashore. Here, almost in the shadow of the lighthouse from which it took its name, once stood the village of Diamond City. A century ago nearly five hundred people lived in Diamond City and the half-dozen other villages that dotted Shackleford Banks, subsisting on the produce of their gardens, their livestock, and the abundant fish of Cape Lookout Bight. From time to time the men of Shackleford put to sea in small pilot boats in search of whales. A small whaling industry had existed on the banks since the early days of the colony, and whaling was an impor-

tant part of local history and folklore. But Shackleford's whaling operations were shortlived, and the story of its settlements was to have a disastrous ending.

The Outer Banks, being directly in the path of storms, have always been subject to hurricanes and northeasters; at least 150 hurricanes have been recorded here since 1585. At the end of the nineteenth century, storm after storm lashed Shackleford Banks, and gradually its people, hardy though they were, began to leave the island. Then, in 1899, a furious hurricane struck the banks. It tore houses apart, tossed boats like toys, and flooded gardens with salt water. In despair, the remaining residents of Shackleford decided to abandon their home. As the story goes, many of them dismantled their houses and transported them board by board across the sound to nearby Harkers Island and a place they called the "Promised Land," near Morehead City. Today little remains of Diamond City and the other settlements except the now-wild descendants of their sheep, goats, cattle, and horses that still graze on the island.

NORTH OF Core Banks lies Portsmouth Island, once said to have been the most beautiful island of the Outer Banks. On its lonely and windswept northern tip now stands what is perhaps the most isolated ghost town in the United States. Established in 1753, Portsmouth grew out of the need to transport goods past the Outer Banks to such North Carolina ports as New Bern and Bath. Because Ocracoke Inlet was too shallow for passage by large ships, their cargoes were offloaded at Portsmouth for transfer to smaller vessels that could negotiate the inlet. Portsmouth soon became the chief seaport of the Atlantic Outer Banks, where ships from Norfolk, Virginia, and Washington, Morehead City, Beaufort, Elizabeth City, and New Bern,



MAP BY JAMES F. O'BRIEN, © NPCA

North Carolina, picked up and discharged cargo.

At the height of its prosperity in the 1840s, Portsmouth had a population of about 600, but after Hatteras Inlet opened to the north in 1846, the number of vessels using Ocracoke Inlet began to decline. Coupled with the outbreak of the Civil War, this shift in trade spelled doom for Portsmouth village. Most of the residents of Portsmouth Village had left the island in 1861 in the face of advancing Union troops. Attempts to revive the town's economy after the war failed, and its population steadily declined until the last two inhabitants departed for good in 1971.

Today Portsmouth is the best preserved abandoned village on the Outer Banks. Many of the original buildings remain, and the Park Service plans to restore the entire village as a cultural exhibit depicting the life of the Outer Bankers.

By following the self-guided walking tour, visitors can see how these rugged individuals of a bygone era lived and worked in an often hostile environment. At the crossroads sits the small frame building that was post office, general store, and social hub of the village. From it a footpath leads to the one-room schoolhouse where village children were taught until 1947. Behind the post office, lies one of five village cemeteries, its tombstones now overgrown with wildflowers. Across nearby Doctor's Creek is the cottage of Henry Piggott, Portsmouth's last male resident. After regular mail service to Portsmouth ended, Piggott used to go out to meet the mail boat from Ocracoke in his skiff until his death in 1971. He is buried behind the Methodist Church, the spire of which is still a prominent landmark for seamen.

FORTUNATELY, Cape Lookout's windswept solitude will be preserved intact for us all —a place where we can hike, fish, gather shells, and watch birds wheeling against the sky; where we can leave the bustle and racket of daily life to rediscover the slow, subtle rhythms of tides and seasons.

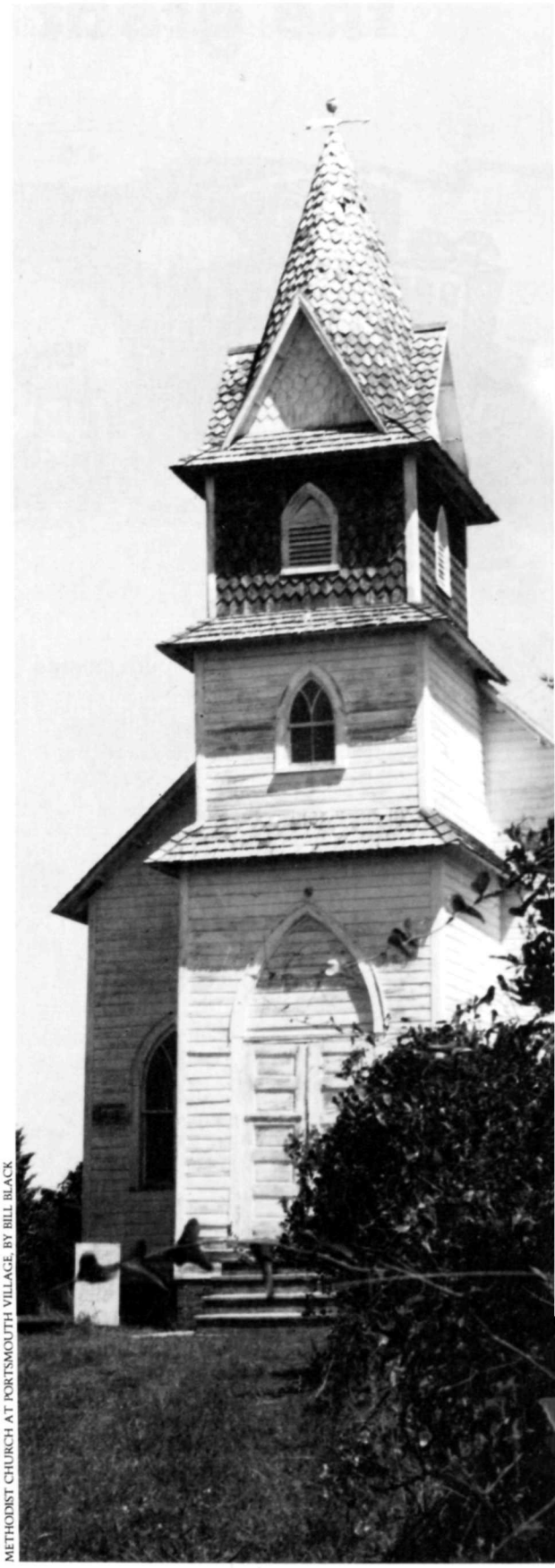
Plans for the national seashore call for a minimum of development, no roads, no private vehicles, primitive camping, and continued access only by ferry. Except for measures to protect the endangered loggerhead sea turtles and nesting birds, no attempt will be made to control the natural processes of island life. Although increased ferry service, appropriate interpretive exhibits, and essential sanitation facilities are planned, for the most part visitors will be left to discover for themselves the special charms of Cape Lookout.

At present ferry service is available from Harkers Island (reached by road from Beaufort) to the Cape Lookout Bight area and from Davis and Atlantic off Route 70 on the mainland to points on Core Banks. You can reach Portsmouth Village by charter ferry from Ocracoke, at the southern tip of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. From Ocracoke, too, the Cedar Island Ferry connects with Route 70 south to Beaufort.

There are no visitor facilities at the seashore, but you will find food, supplies, and overnight accommodations in Beaufort, Harkers Island, Davis, and Atlantic. For your visit to the seashore you will need hats, shirts, and suntan lotion to protect you from the sun, plenty of insect repellant, and enough food and water for the length of your stay. Tents should be sturdy and equipped with mosquito netting.

For more information, write Cape Lookout National Seashore, P.O. Box 690, 415 Front Street, Beaufort, NC 28516 or call 919-728-2121. And enjoy your stay.

A resident of Virginia Beach, Virginia, free-lance writer and editor Ann Black holds a master's degree in English from the University of South Carolina.



METHODIST CHURCH AT PORTSMOUTH VILLAGE, BY BILL BLACK

the great barrier island bailout

Proposed legislation would save taxpayers money and would create new barrier island parks and refuges

by laurance rockefeller

illustrated by sally blakemore

ONLY A FOOL builds on sand, said Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount. Today, on America's barrier islands, the nation seems oblivious to such time-tested warnings. At a record rate, structures are being built on shifting sands, collapsed by wind and wave, and rebuilt once again.

The federal government itself is encouraging this folly, feeding it with costly subsidies that amount to hundreds of millions of dollars each year. A vast array of federal loans and grants—for bridges and highways, water supply and sewage treatment, erosion control, mortgage insurance, flood insurance, and disaster relief—induces development along our Atlantic and Gulf shores. In effect, Uncle Sam is telling developers, "Ignore the risk; we'll bail you out." So it is not surprising that Howard Jarvis of Proposition 13 fame has flagged this issue; "the taxpayer," he says, "is tired of being left holding the bag!"

IN A RECENTLY RELEASED STUDY, the Department of the Interior disclosed that in the past three years alone, the federal government has spent $500 million on projects that encourage development on barrier islands. This conservative figure, however, does not include large federal expenditures for flood insurance and disaster relief. Moreover, the amount is understated further because of the inability or unwillingness of several of the fifteen involved agencies to part with information that could be used by Congress to alter their traditional "missions."

The escalating cost of these missions is evident in projects now planned for barrier islands. A case in point is the Army Corps' $70 million plan to stabilize Oregon Inlet at Cape Hatteras by building huge jetties out into the sea. And $65 million—mostly federal funds—to put the beach back at Miami Beach. Moreover, the costs of erosion on structures built during the past two decades' residential rush to the shore are only now beginning to be calculated. Rising sea levels and the shifting nature of barrier islands are moving the land right out from under the buildings.

As shoreline urbanization increases, the costs of storms mount annually. Winter storms account for a substantial share of these costs, with an average of forty "northeasters" striking each year. Among the most devastating were the great Ash Wednesday storm of 1962, when thirty-foot-high waves killed thirty-two people and inflicted $500 million in damage, and the February 1977 storm that also ran up a $500 million toll.

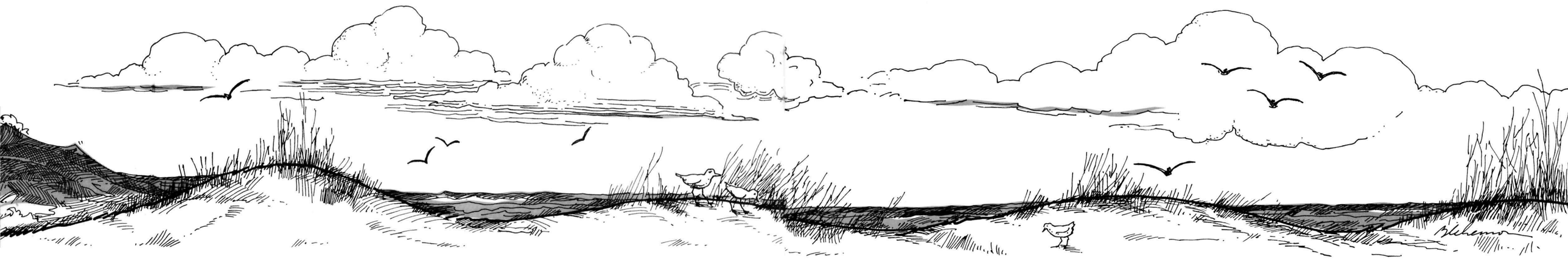
Hurricane damage is increasing, too. In 1979, Hurricane Frederick cost $2.3 billion and Hurricane David, $390 million. Barrier islands are particularly vulnerable to hurricane damage. As low-lying, exposed areas, they are swept by the massive waves atop extreme high tides created by hurricanes. The potential for large-scale loss of life is great.

This was dramatized at the turn of the century when 6,000 persons were killed by a hurricane at Galveston, Texas, a barrier island. In 1967, farther south, off Corpus Christi, Hurricane Beulah swept over South Padre Island in some thirty places. Today, condominiums are rising in several of the same places.

Scientists at the National Hurri-

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dashed lines on a 1978 photo of Ocean City, Maryland, approximate the penetration distance of the storm surge during the damaging Ash Wednesday storm of March 1962.



cane Center in Miami regard barrier islands as death traps, with escape routes cut off by high waters. They fear what will happen when the uncharacteristic twenty-five-year lull in hurricane activity ends. Of special concern is the southwest coast of Florida, where 60,000 new residents live on barrier islands at an average height of only four or five feet above sea level. If Hurricane Donna had stuck to its predicted track in 1960, a storm surge rising fifteen to twenty-five feet above sea level would have swept over all those islands. How long will it be before a new hurricane follows that very course?

Yet there, as on other barrier islands, the predominant feeling has been, "It can't happen here."

The true cost of federal subsidies for development on barrier islands also must take into account the impact of development on vital natural systems. Loss of water supply and quality, loss of essential habitat for fish and wildlife including endangered species, loss of sand dunes and the natural flow of sand, impairment of scenic splendor and magnificent recreation opportunities, and damage to historic resources—all these take a heavy toll.

PROPOSALS now before Congress would create a Barrier Islands Protection System including as many as 183 undeveloped barrier islands, beaches, and spits totaling about 480,000 acres. HR 5981, sponsored by Rep. Phillip Burton, and S 2686 introduced by Sen. Dale Bumpers, both would stop federal subsidies such as bridge and highway grants, Farmers Home Administration grants, and other incentives for development in presently undeveloped barrier island areas. HR 5981 also would authorize acquisition of undeveloped barrier islands and undeveloped portions of islands to be protected as units of the Park System or possibly as national wildlife refuges.

The acquisition feature of HR 5981 is important to securing full protection for appropriate islands and for coastal residents and taxpayers alike. Although ending subsidies alone will slow development of hazard-prone areas, localities may still permit development to proceed. Unless the bill authorizes acquisition of threatened lands, people will continue to build on undeveloped barrier islands, although at a slower rate. When hit by the inevitable storms, they will appeal successfully to Congress for disaster relief.

Acquisition can mean further long-range savings to taxpayers if these outstanding natural resource and recreational areas are secured now, rather than later, when population pressures will require acquisition at future inflated prices.

Any short-term cost of acquisition should be considered in the context of the greater savings that the government will reap from HR 5981. Economic analysis documents that the cost of developing half of the remaining undeveloped islands would be five times greater—a total of $11.2 billion—than the cost of outright purchase of all of them.

In Alabama, $2 million was said, not long ago, to be too expensive for acquiring the western undeveloped portion of Dauphin Island as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Today, in the aftermath of Hurricane Frederick, the federal government proposes to spend about twenty times that amount for reconstruction of projects on the island destroyed in the storm. Although HR 5981 would not affect the developed part of Dauphin Island, the costs to taxpayers dramatize the savings that can be realized by not building—and rebuilding—in such hazardous locations.

We need to change present policy, which since 1972 has meant that more than 1,900 communities—many of them on barrier islands—have been declared flood disaster areas two or more times.

At a time of severe budgetary restraint, the savings will be particularly welcome.

EXISTING local, state, and federal laws have failed to stem the loss of island resources. Selected communities like Sanibel Island, Florida, have taken steps to contain massive development. But most local governments find themselves overwhelmed, understaffed, and unable to resist exaggerated promises of benefits from development. Some states, like North Carolina and Rhode Island, have adopted laws that limit development on beaches and dunes, but not on the dry lands behind. Others, like Georgia, have acquired land on barrier islands. But despite these gains, no state has achieved full or adequate protection of the undeveloped barrier islands that lie within its borders.

Likewise, although the goals of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act are laudable, even this law has had little meaning for barrier islands. For one thing, the Act has been interpreted as a neutral planning and management act—oriented more toward procedure than substance. Participation by the states is voluntary. If a state fails to develop a satisfactory program, development simply goes on as usual.

The federal standards set for state programs are weak; and because relatively small amounts of federal dollars are involved, states generally have given low priority to the development of effective coastal programs.

The need for a new initiative that will protect barrier islands is clear.

President Carter has repeatedly expressed concern for barrier islands, and in May 1977 he directed the Interior Department to prepare a plan for their protection. At March 1980 hearings before the House subcommittee on parks, however, Administration representatives urged Congress to defer consideration of barrier islands legislation at this time. After three years of study, the Administration said more time was needed to study this problem.

Yet we have the facts. We know the trends. We know that lives, taxes, and resources are on the line. We know that during the three years that the problem has been under study, some $500 million have been wasted on subsidies for barrier island development.

Let's make the Year of the Coast a true celebration with a legacy that will outlive 1980. Let us provide permanent protection for our great natural barrier islands and their historic and recreational resources. ■

Laurance Rockefeller, a staff attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council, chairs the Barrier Islands Coalition. He has served for three years on the Department of the Interior's Barrier Island Task Force.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO, COURTESY CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

"Old Harbor" charts a new course

FORTIFIED WITH PLYWOOD and underpinned with huge steel I-beams, Old Harbor Lifesaving Station prepares to spend the winter in Provincetown, at the northern tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts—the first leg of its voyage from Chatham, at the Cape's elbow, to Race Point Beach in Cape Cod National Seashore.

The last survivor of Cape Cod's thirteen original lifesaving stations, Old Harbor withstood the winter gales at Chatham for nearly a century. From 1892 to 1915 the courageous surfmen who called it home had rescued sailors from ships wrecked on Cape Cod's treacherous shoals. In darkness, fog, and fierce nor'easters, they patrolled the beach on the lookout for ships in trouble; and at the cry, "Ship ashore!" they raced to the rescue, however wild the wind and surf.

Radio, radar, and the Cape Cod Canal made the surfmen obsolete, however, and for many years Old Harbor stood empty and idle. Winter storm tides began to slam against its foundations, and by 1976 Old Harbor seemed doomed.

Then, thanks to the energetic efforts of National Park Service historical architect Marsha Fader, who planned and supervised the relocation project, and her dedicated crew, Old Harbor was saved in a rescue worthy of its heroic past. In November 1977, twin cranes lifted the station onto a sea-going barge. After an exhausting day of maneuvering on and off of sandbanks, Old Harbor set sail for Provincetown. There it survived unscathed 1978's most devastating storm, which demolished even the wharf to which it was moored.

At last, in the spring of 1978, Old Harbor reached its final anchorage at Race Point Beach. Perhaps the spirit of the surfmen was with it still.—*Mary Maruca, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.*

Preserving our natural heritage

MOST PEOPLE know about Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp, home of the legendary Pogo; or Mount Katahdin in Maine, where the Appalachian Trail begins; or spectacular Point Lobos on the Monterey Coast of California—but have you heard of Slumgullion Earthflow, Colorado? And even if you live in Somerset County, New Jersey, you might not be acquainted with the Moggy Hollow Natural Area, much less know why it is important.

And yet, along with some well-known beauty spots, these obscure areas have been designated as National Natural Landmarks under a program established in 1963 by the Secretary of the Interior. They have all been chosen because, collectively, they represent nationally significant samples of the full array of terrestrial and aquatic communities, geologic features, and habitats of threatened species of plants and animals found in the United States.

Meadows, bogs, marshes, and the deep, narrow gorge of Moggy Hollow, for example, are the last remnants of an ancient glacial lake that once covered 300 square miles of what is now New Jersey. Another geologic phenomenon, the river of rock and earth known as Slumgullion Earthflow, began to pour down a steep mountain slope in Colorado 700 hundred years ago. Moving at the rate of 20 feet a year, this massive stream of debris has plugged the valley below, creating beautiful Lake San Cristobal.

Such landmarks—and natural areas with landmark potential—are worth preserving for a variety of reasons. They may serve as control areas in monitoring the extent of environmental degradation on more developed lands; they may contain resources indispensable for medical and agricultural research; and some may also possess either educational or esthetic values.

Most important of all, however, they help to maintain plant and animal communities in all their complex variety, and thus ensure the continued genetic diversity upon which our future survival may depend.

THE FIRST STEP in the selection of natural landmarks is a scientific inventory of the ecological and geologic resources within a given natural region—such as the Gulf Coastal Plain or the Great Basin. When all potential landmarks within a region have been identified, they are evaluated by a team of scientists which then submits recommendations for landmark status to the Department of the Interior. Those areas determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be of truly national significance are then designated as National Natural Landmarks. Although no transfer of ownership is involved, owners of landmark areas often voluntarily undertake to protect them.

In the past many critically important natural areas went unnoticed and unprotected—and were thus inadvertently destroyed by development—because they lacked either obvious scenic beauty or recreational potential.

Recently, however, in addition to the national landmarks program, a number of other programs to identify and evaluate natural areas have been launched by both state and federal agencies as well as private organizations. The U.S. Forest Service, for example, keeps track of Research Natural Areas on lands within its purview and the Fish and Wildlife Service maintains an inventory of critical wildlife habitats. Among privately inventoried natural areas are the Experimental Ecological Reserves, used for research.

Unfortunately, one drawback of this proliferation of programs has been that the information they gather is collected and stored in many different locations using many different systems. Some states have alleviated this problem by establishing state natural heritage programs to collect and integrate information about significant natural areas within that state.

The advantages of having accessible objective data about natural areas are obvious. Not only can natural features and ecosystems as yet inadequately protected in existing parks, refuges, and conservation areas be identified for future protection, but development can be allowed to proceed at sites judged not to be significant.

The potential for conflict and litigation between conservationists and developers can be greatly reduced and costly delays can be avoided if developers can determine in advance whether important natural features exist at sites proposed for development.

By facilitating the retrieval of basic information on resources, state heritage information centers also help cut down the time and costs required for the preparation of environmental impact statements and other such assessments by federal and state agencies. Although state programs do not as a rule collect specialized scientific information, they can refer inquiries to the appropriate sources.

JOHN SCHWEGMAN

Canoeists glide between tall tupelo trees in Little Black Slough—a true southern blackwater swamp found not in the South, but in Illinois, which protects it as a landmark area. A hauntingly beautiful wilderness, the slough is home to bobcats, river otters, bears, and deer; plants and trees characteristic of the Southern Coastal Plain; many species of birds including the rare yellow-crowned night heron; and at least fourteen other species of plants and animals considered rare or uncommon. A highly productive nursery for fish, the slough also acts like a giant sponge, filtering and storing water for the region's aquifer.

THE NATIONAL Natural Landmarks Program, together with the state heritage programs, has thus far been successful in identifying and protecting some of our significant natural areas. Nevertheless, substantial gaps and redundancies remain in our knowledge of our natural heritage. Twenty-four states still do not have heritage programs. The exchange of information between states that do have such programs is not yet common practice in spite of the fact that states may require information from neighboring states in order to develop sound land management policies for their own resources.

The need for better coordination among the numerous heritage programs, together with the proven usefulness of the existing state heritage programs, led the Carter Administration, in conjunction with national and state conservation groups and interested individuals, to develop a comprehensive national program for the identification and protection of both natural areas and historic properties. The result of these efforts is the National Heritage Policy Act—HR 6805—now before Congress.

HR 6805 would enable the Department of the Interior to assist the states in setting up or expanding natural heritage programs and would establish needed avenues for communication and exchange of data among state heritage programs and with federal agencies. A National Register of Natural Areas would be created to record areas of local, state, and national significance. Federal agencies would be required to consider the impact on registered natural areas of any development they propose, and to invite comment on such development by a Council on Heritage Conservation to be established by the Act. No action that might adversely affect a landmark area could be initiated by any federal agency unless it first established that no feasible alternative existed.

These are all much needed provisions. But the single most compelling reason for the passage of the National Heritage Policy Act is to ensure that identification and preservation of critical natural areas will continue to be given national priority.

In recognition of this crucial need, NPCA has taken the lead, along with other conservation and historic preservation organizations, in forming the American Heritage Alliance. By working to increase public awareness of the vital importance of our natural heritage, the Alliance intends to see that concern for its preservation will be embodied in national policy both now and in the future.—*Katrina Kassler, Program Assistant, National Parks & Conservation Association*

PELICANS ANGLE ACROSS BREAKERS OFF SOUTH CAROLINA

Pritchard New NPCA Director

Welcoming Paul C. Pritchard as executive director on July 1, Gilbert F. Stucker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said "the National Parks & Conservation Association this month begins a new era in which we will sharpen the focus of the organization to inject new energy into our programs."

Before coming to NPCA, since 1977 Pritchard had been deputy director of the Heritage, Conservation, & Recreation Service (HCRS)—the nation's chief policymaking agency on recreation, natural areas protection, and historic preservation. "To me NPCA represents the future for conservation," Pritchard says. "Its mission is absolutely critical in these times, its board members are highly respected for their dedication, and its membership has proven that people can build and protect our parks and public lands."

At HCRS, Pritchard directed the President's National Heritage Task Force, which involved the public in devising a proposed landmark program of systematically identifying and protecting the nation's natural, historic, and cultural resources. The Heritage program has been one of the lead priorities for NPCA, which coordinates the American Heritage Alliance, a coalition of environmental, historical, and cultural organizations working for passage of the National Heritage Policy Act.

In fact, Pritchard's interest in heritage programs and coastal protection was evident early in his career. As Chief of Natural Resources Planning for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources from September 1972 until March 1974, he was recognized as the mastermind of the Georgia Coastal Protection Program and Heritage Program.

While serving as Pacific Regional Coordinator of the Coastal Zone Management Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration during 1974 and 1975, he achieved the first approved state CZM program and first approved estuarine sanctuary program.

From July 1975 until February 1977, Pritchard was executive director of the Appalachian Trail Conference. There he was instrumental in directing congressional attention to the problems of the trail and instituted a program that generated $1 million for trail protection. Before coming to HCRS in May 1977, he was staff assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

A thirty-six-year-old Vietnam veteran, Pritchard also was a reporter on the *Kansas City Star*. He holds a B.A. from the University of Missouri in Humanities and Journalism, a masters in planning from the University of Tennessee, and has done postgraduate work in business management at Harvard University and at the University of Michigan. He and his wife Libba and their children Marc (age one) and Robin (age three) live on a farm in Shenandoah Junction, West Virginia.

Pritchard was the unanimous choice of the NPCA Board of Trustees. He replaces NPCA President A.W. Smith, who resigned as of March 31. ■

Feedback

National Parks & Conservation Magazine: July 1980 issue

Reader Interest Survey

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

	Very Interesting	*Somewhat Interesting*	*Not Interesting*
CHALLENGE FOR THE COAST *(Burton, inside front)*	1	2	3
EDITOR'S NOTE *(inside front)*	1	2	3
PARKS CALENDAR *(p. 4)*	1	2	3
CHINCOTEAGUE PONIES *(p. 5)*	1	2	3
RENDEZVOUS *(p. 6)*	1	2	3
TEAPOT AFFAIR *(p. 6)*	1	2	3
REDEDICATION *(p. 7)*	1	2	3
HANDS ACROSS BORDER *(p. 7)*	1	2	3
BALLADS *(p. 7)*	1	2	3
BARRIERS *(p. 8)*	1	2	3
FISHING *(p. 13)*	1	2	3
CAPE LOOKOUT *(p. 14)*	1	2	3
BARRIER ISLAND BAILOUT *(p. 18)*	1	2	3
OLD HARBOR *(p. 22)*	1	2	3
HERITAGE *(p. 23)*	1	2	3
NEW NPCA DIRECTOR *(p. 25)*	1	2	3
NPCA AT WORK *(p. 26)* (Omnibus, NPS director, Year of the Coast, etc.)	1	2	3
ALASKA *(p. 27)*	1	2	3
BOOKSHELF *(p. 29)*	1	2	3
READER COMMENT *(p. 30)*	1	2	3
THE LATEST WORD *(inside back)*	1	2	3

	Excellent	*Good*	*Fair*	*Poor*
How would you rate the cover?	1	2	3	4

Would you care to make any additional comments? _____

_____

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Your name and address (optional): _____

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Burton unveils "Omnibus '80"

House park subcommittee chairman Phillip Burton has done it again. If anyone still had their doubts about the value of creative packaging of bills, Burton put them to rest in 1978 with his mammoth parks omnibus act, the biggest legislative feat for park and wilderness protection since the park system was created. Omnibus 80 may not be as ambitious as its predecessor, but it does include a number of important conservation proposals supported by NPCA, whose staff has worked closely with congressional leaders on the package. Put together by the subcommittee in early May, the proposal was passed by the Interior Committee on May 14 and by the House on May 20.

HR 3 would establish seven new national monuments and historic parks to preserve diverse aspects of American culture and history not currently represented in the park system as they should be:

- **Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site,** Atlanta, Georgia: A park unit named after the great civil rights leader and humanitarian will commemorate King's life and work by preserving his birthplace and gravesite in Atlanta as well as other landmarks such as the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King family members have served as pastors since the 1890s.
- **Chaco Culture National Historic Park,** New Mexico: The new park would incorporate the existing Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins national monuments and expand the area to include choice sites that a ten-year archeological study has identified as important representations of prehistoric Indian culture. Remote sensing studies have identified prehistoric roadways linking Chaco with a network of outlying towns now threatened by coal and uranium development. Whenever possible, NPS will use cooperative agreements with BLM, Indians, or private owners rather than relying on land acquisition.
- **Women's Rights National Historic Park,** Seneca Falls, New York: The sites in this district are those associated with the nineteenth century women's rights movement and its leaders as well as other reform movements such as the abolition of slavery.
- **James A. Garfield National Historic Site,** Mentor, Ohio: The twentieth U.S. President's "Lawnfield" estate, including his home and campaign office, is rich with memorabilia.
- **Georgia O'Keeffe National Historic Site,** Abiquiu, New Mexico: O'Keeffe, one of the nation's foremost

Dickenson replaces Whalen as NPS chief

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently fired NPS director William Whalen and replaced him on May 15 with Russ Dickenson, a thirty-three-year veteran of the Park Service.

More than a hundred NPCA staff and other conservationists, Administration officials, and congressional representatives gave Whalen a warm reception at a ceremony honoring him at NPCA headquarters. The director was particularly praised for his candor, the same quality that irked the commercial concessioners who had called for his dismissal. (See April, p. 24.)

The NPCA officers and trustees have presented Whalen with a distinguished service award, noting that

Recognizing that the resources of the national parks are seriously threatened by external activities, Director Whalen has spoken out boldly in their defense even in the face of powerful political opposition. Director Whalen has been a strong proponent of open governmental decisionmaking and has encouraged citizen involvement in planning activities of the National Park Service to an unprecedented degree. Bill Whalen has been the first director in decades to recognize the strong, natural linkage which exists between the national conservation organizations and the National Park Service. Director Whalen's achievements in bringing park concessioners under greater control; assuring a tranquil wilderness experience to visitors on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park; and taking the initial steps in restoring the natural beauty of Yosemite Valley are only a few of the actions which have distinguished his term of leadership. . . .

House park subcommittee chairman Phillip Burton commended Whalen for his leadership during a time of "unprecedented growth" for the Park System and for making significant improvements in opportunities for minorities and women. Whalen has been appointed superintendent of Golden Gate and general manager of the Bay area parks in San Francisco.

Andrus cited serious morale and management problems as the reasons for the firing, but political factors seemed to play a prominent role. Among them was resistance to Whalen's concessions reforms.

When it became clear that the dismissal decision was final, NPCA strongly supported the choice of Dickenson as the new director. Dickenson, 57, has demonstrated a commitment to conservation. He served as director of the Pacific Northwest Region since December 1975 and also was NPS deputy director from 1973 to 1975. He began his NPS career as a ranger at Grand Canyon. Andrus described him as "an 'old pro' who can be expected to inspire confidence."

On taking office, Dickenson listed among his priorities completing protection of Alaska wildlands, improving the efficiency of park management after a period of considerable growth, affirmative action and equality in employment, safety of park concessions, and making sure that NPS and the concessioners "meet their respective contractual obligations." ■

M. STEVEN KELL, NPCA

At a recent NPCA reception honoring outgoing National Park Service Director William Whalen, Whalen (right) and Russell Dickenson, the new director, signal the continuity of leadership in providing protection for our parks.

artists, has invited NPS to preserve her home and studio. This site would recognize the importance of painting in American culture, and interpretive programs there would explore the theme of "The Contemplative Society."

• **Salinas National Monument,** New Mexico: This unit would combine the existing Gran Quivira National Monument with Abo and Quarai state monuments to record the cultural clash between Spanish explorers and Indians.

• **Mary McLeod Bethune National Historic Site,** Daytona Beach: Located on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College, this historic site commemorates the famous black educator who founded the college. Bethune also started the United Negro Women of America and worked at the United Nations.

HR 3 also includes expansions of thirteen existing areas. It would enlarge the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio to include **Hopeton Earthworks,** one of the best preserved and among the largest of all remaining mounds built by the Hopewellian Indians, whose culture flourished in the Scioto Valley for perhaps 900 years beginning in 300 B.C. The bill would authorize increases in development or acquisition ceilings at four parks.

The bill's eighteen miscellaneous provisions include those to establish a 272-mile **Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail** from Abingdon, Virginia, to Kings Mountain, South Carolina, and to enable the Yosemite Institute to finance construction of facilities to be moved from Yosemite Valley outside the park to El Portal. Provisions attractive to diverse constituencies in Congress include studies of possible park sites honoring George Meany and Gerald Ford.

Unfortunately, the Interior Committee deleted provisions to establish a City of Rocks National Monument in the scenic Albion Mountains in southern Idaho and to add 3,000 acres of Georgia Pacific lumber company land to Congaree Swamp National Monument in South Carolina. The land—some of the last virgin riverbottom hardwood swamp in the nation—was slated for cutting at press time. ■

STEVE KAUFMAN

Senate Floor Action Slated for July

Lobby blitz endangers Alaska wildlands bill

The long-awaited Senate floor debate on Alaska wildlands legislation is expected to begin on July 21—more than two years after the House passed legislation for the first time. Meanwhile, at press time the state of Alaska was mounting a multimillion dollar media blitz to line up support for severely weakening the bill in the Senate; conservationists were bracing for a fight.

The media and lobbying campaign reportedly is targeted at thirty key senators who have been identified as "pivotal fence sitters." In the past year the state has conducted a "Free Alaska" advertising campaign in newspapers across the country, with the message that Alaska can solve America's energy crisis if unimpeded by Alaska wildlands legislation. This assertion, of course, completely ignores the fact that under both the legislation passed by the House and the Senate Tsongas-Roth amendment package supported by NPCA, 95 percent of Alaska's onshore lands with a "high" or "favorable" potential for oil and gas could be open to exploration and development. Meanwhile, sixty Alaskan Jaycees planned a lobbying roadshow called "Alaskans Excite Americans" to talk about the energy crisis and generate grassroots support for a weakened Alaskan bill. They were expected to take fifteen motor homes more than 175,000 miles—estimating their gas bill would reach $37,000.

In both 1978 and 1979 the House passed strong conservation legislation, but in 1979 the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved a severely weakened bill that would mandate oil exploration on the caribou calving grounds of the Douglas Arctic International Wildlife Range and would open some of the most spectacular parklands in the United States to mining, roadbuilding, industrial rights-of-way, and a host of other nonpark uses. In order to facilitate such development, the committee bill would haphazardly alter boundaries, subdivide parks, and then arbitrarily reclassify the subunits. It would thereby undermine the NPS land classification system now employed throughout the country.

Only about half the NPS acreage—22 million acres—would be protected as national parks and monuments. The rest would be designated as national recreation areas—in which mining and industrial rights-of-way would be allowed—and as inappropriately placed national preserves—in which sport hunting would be permitted. Nearly a third of the park system in Alaska would be nothing but rock and ice; the bill would protect the snow-covered mountains and glaciers over which there is no controversy while neglecting or weakening protection for the valleys and forestlands that provide critical wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities for park visitors.

The energy committee bill would split the Gates of the Arctic into five separate management areas, including two national recreation areas created to allow mineral leasing and transportation corridors. By contrast, the Gates is proposed by the Administration and the House for management as America's ultimate primeval wilderness, a sanctuary for grizzlies, caribou, and other wildlife.

Sen. Paul Tsongas and other conservation leaders in the Senate have pre-

pared amendments to the energy committee bill designed to restore protection for the Gates of the Arctic, Wrangells–St. Elias, and other parks; for the Douglas Arctic Range and other wildlife refuge areas; and for wilderness areas including the Admiralty Islands and Misty Fjords areas of southeast Alaska. NPCA and other members of the Alaska Coalition are working closely with congressional leaders to promote protection of these areas. These amendments, however, will have to compete with amendments prepared by Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska to make the energy committee bill even weaker than it is now.

You Can Help: NPCA members are urged to write their senators right away to urge them to cosponsor the Tsongas-Roth strengthening amendments. Emphasize that *all* Tsongas amendments must be passed as a package before the energy committee bill can be made acceptable to those concerned about our last wilderness frontier in Alaska. In addition, to combat the state's media blitz, please take whatever actions possible to alert your community's newspapers, radio, and TV stations to your support for strong Alaska lands legislation. For updates call the Alaska Coalition Hotline at 202-547-5550. If you respond to just one NPCA appeal this year, please make it this one. ■

Laura Loomis, of the NPCA CONTACT program, describes Alaska's wilderness to visitors at the NPCA Earth Day booth on the Mall in Washington, D.C.

NPCA Supports the Year of the Coast

NPCA has endorsed HR 5981, Rep. Burton's legislation to cut off subsidies for development of undeveloped barrier island areas and preserve them in a **Barrier Island Protection System**. **You can help** by writing your representatives to register your support for acquiring such islands under HR 5981 and your opposition to subsidies that cost the taxpayers a billion a year. Ask your senators to support S 2686 with amendments providing for island acquisition as needed.

On May 19 the House passed HR 7217, a bill supported by NPCA to establish a national historical park at the **Kalaupapa** Leprosy Settlement on the island of Molokai, Hawaii. The area includes fishponds used for aquacultural purposes by the early Hawaiians as well as spectacular scenery along the island's windward coast, where waterfalls plunge hundreds of feet into deep valleys or into the ocean. Freed by modern medicine from isolation, the leprosy patients are guaranteed that they can retain their homes.

HR 7217 also would make additions to the Haleakala and Hawaiian Volcanoes national parks.

NPCA recently examined the impact of new research and management techniques for **existing barrier island park units** from the Gulf Coast to New England as part of a Barrier Island Forum cosponsored by the Park Service and Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies. A field trip during the forum with scientists in **Cape Cod National Seashore** reinforced NPCA's position on the need to control offroad vehicles and development.

NPCA has called for providing permanent shuttlebus service to the Coast Guard Beach on Cape Cod instead of reconstructing extensive roads and parking facilities. The Park Service is currently reviewing various alternatives for the seashore, where a 1978 winter storm swept away a parking lot and bathhouse facilities. In an analysis submitted to NPS, NPCA warned that past experience demonstrates the futility of building such facilities too close to the beach and that such construction damages fragile beach cliffs and dunes by causing erosion.

NPCA has called on President Carter to transmit his wilderness recommendations for **Fire Island National Seashore** to Congress as soon as possible. At May hearings NPCA supported the Park Service's draft proposal to recommend more than 1,300 acres of wilderness at the seashore.

Military authorities have assured NPS and NPCA that the **beaches of Gateway National Recreation Area's** Sandy Hook unit will be safely opened to the public this summer.

One of the Jersey shore's most popular summer areas, Sandy Hook attracted 1.9 million visitors in 1979. It was closed to the public this past November, however, on the recommendation of the Department of Defense after officials discovered unexploded shells, some dating back to before the turn of the century, when Sandy Hook was a proving ground.

After many meetings between the Park Service and military officials, Gateway was assured that the decontamination of the land was complete and part of the area could be opened. Following an underwater search, it was expected the rest would be opened.

Consisting of 1,600 acres of barrier spit reaching northward from the New Jersey coast into New York Harbor, Sandy Hook features spacious beaches, dunes, marshes, and an unsurpassed holly forest. Its historic resources include Fort Hancock, once the guardian of the harbor, recently added to the National Register of Historic Places as recommended by NPCA.

To protect the new **Channel Islands National Park** in California, NPCA recently urged the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw from oil and gas leasing sales coastal tracts in proximity to the park. The Channel Islands area is one of the most biotically diverse regions of the North American coast, protecting some of the world's most important breeding populations of marine mammals and kelp "forests" of extraordinary size and ecological complexity. It is the last area along the southern California coast where marine birds and mammals can live free from human disturbance. Drilling activities or oil contamination from well blowouts or other spills could ruin this island park. ■

bookshelf

The Beaches are Moving: The Drowning of America's Shoreline, by Wallace Kaufman and Orrin Pilkey, illus. by Julie Naumoff, Garden City, New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1979. 326 pp., $10.95, hardcover. Describes the threats that technology and development have posed to the barrier islands and how the ever-changing nature of the barrier islands makes development ill-advised.

The Thin Edge: Coast and Man in Crisis, by Anne W. Simon, New York: Harper & Row, 1978. 180 pp., $10.00, hardcover. Paperback by Avon, 1979, $2.50. The universal yearning for the coast is explored. Our coastline is the fragile "thin edge" that nurtures life but can be destroyed by overdevelopment and abuse.

The Seashore World, by David E. Costello, New York: Lippincott & Crowell, 1980. 213 pp., illus., $12.95, hardcover. Explores the world of the coastal environment—cliffs, salt marshes, wildlife, sand dunes, and sea creatures.

America's Barrier Islands, an attractive and informative twenty-page pamphlet that will make your summer trip to the beach more meaningful, was recently published by the Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service. The booklet and other information are available free from the Coast Alliance, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

Nantucket: The Life of an Island, by Edwin P. Hoyt, Brattleboro: The Stephen Greene Press, 1980. 208 pp., illus., $7.95, paperback. Intimate portrait of the people and times of Nantucket from Indian days and 1659 colonization through 1977. Covers Nantucket's whaling heyday and subsequent decline as a port and its emergence as an arts colony.

Guide to the National Wildlife Refuges: How to Get There, What to See and Do, by Laura and William Riley, Garden City, New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1979. 672 pp., illus., 181 maps, $14.95, hardcover. Gives pertinent information about America's almost 400 national wildlife refuges—locations, best times to visit, necessary equipment, birding highlights.

NPCA BOOK SERVICE: Books indicated by an asterisk are available from NPCA. For each book members receive a 15 percent discount off prices listed above. Add handling fee of $.75 per book. Send check or money order to NPCA Book Service, 1701 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

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LOS PINOS RANCH, Cowles, New Mexico, near Santa Fe, Pecos Wilderness. Accommodates 16 in relaxed atmosphere. June to October. No poisonous snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes. Magnificent riding, trips, trout, excellent food. Address: 13 Craig Road, Morristown, NJ 07960, May to September, Rt. 3, Box 8, Tererro, NM 87583.

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HOBBIES BOOKLET: "ROCK-HOUNDING FOR BEGINNERS," $2.00. Lilburn Cox, 425 E. Clearview Drive, Columbia, MO 65201.

UNIQUE MAYAN RIVER TRIP in Guatemala and Mexico. Explore remote sites surrounded by tropical plant, bird, and wildlife. Warm weather, swimming, not arduous. Also, free whitewater instruction in California with boat purchase. Western Rivers Rafting School, 1847 N. Beverly Glen Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

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JOBS NOW!!—ENVIRONMENTAL—FISHERIES—WILDLIFE—FORESTRY! Employers—Jobbanks—Strategies!! Employer lists, "Jobsampler" $2.00. Jobsearch, Box 3069-NP1, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

HELP STOP AERIAL WOLF HUNTING IN ALASKA. Donations needed. Stop-the-hunt T-shirts $7.00, plus $1.00 postage. Greenpeace/Alaska, 551 "L" Street, Anchorage, AK 99502.

"OLD TIME SOLDIER MOLDS," write for free information and special offering. Castings, P.O. Box 542-NP6, Highland Park, IL 60035.

FREE! MAP/BIRDLIST—CHIRICAHUA Mountains Area—plus illustrated brochure of our nature-lovers' retreat—Cave Creek Ranch, Box F-3, Portal, AZ 85632.

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NEW ZEALAND WALKABOUT: Escorted nature tours, featuring excursions in New Zealand's scenic national parks, plus the Milford Track. Pacific Exploration Company, Box 3042-W, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

BIG THICKET CANOE TRIPS. All-day guided programs. For rates/schedule: Big Thicket Museum, Saratoga, TX 77585.

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OLD STATE, RAILROAD, COUNTY MAPS. 70-110 years old. All states. Stamp for catalog. Northern Map Co., Dept. NP, Dunnellon, FL 32630.

SIGNS—ALUMINUM, PLASTIC, CLOTH. No trespassing for parks, preserves, sanctuaries, farms. TREE NAME MARKERS. Custom signs, J&E Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, NY 13021 (Dept. NPC).

BIRD LOVERS BOOKLET: "Attracting Birds to Your Yard," $2. Lilburn Cox, 425 E. Clearview Dr., Columbia, MO 65201.

reader comment

Hostels for America

I have often bemused the fact that most Americans, both young and old, do not know their country, especially the parks, both state and national. I feel greatly that the past twenty years have sapped a great deal of our spirit and energy—one that can be restored by the biblical phrase, "walk the land," for a resurgence of energy and spirit.

This is why I bemoan the lack of youth hostels in this country such as those Europe or Japan has. What better way for the youth of this country to get to know their country than by a chain of inexpensive dwellings across the land and in the national parks where youths and elders could pause for a few days to take in the wonders of the landscape and to rid ourselves of the animosities built up over the last decade. . . . In the cities empty brownstones or empty gymnasiums in the summer could be used both for U.S. nationals as well as foreign travelers. I would love to see the public made aware of the lack of such facilities and the benefit to mankind if such structures existed.

Claude Goreka
El Segundo, California

On May 19, the House passed HR 7105, the National Hostel System Act of 1980. No Senate action was scheduled at press time. Sponsored by Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), Richard Noland (D-Minn.), and Douglas Bereuter (R-Nebr.), the bill would provide for a citizens' commission, appointed by the Interior Secretary, to prepare a system plan within three years. The plan would inventory possible facilities and locations—including those around national parks—and encourage development of hostels by private groups and state and local governments. During the planning, the commission could recommend demonstration projects such as building renovations. Forty-nine nations have hostel systems—many heavily government-subsidized. This bill calls for a modest authorization of $5.1 million and sets the federal government in the role of catalyst. The private American Youth Hostels, Inc., reported in April, "In 1978, the Park Service announced a service-wide policy on hostels. This marked the first time that a federal agency has gone beyond recognition of the work of AYH to cooperative promotion of hostels. The policy will build upon the success of eight hostels in five national parks. If present trends continue, the number of hostels in national parks could conceivably triple. AYH now enjoys a friendly relationship with many state park systems and hopes to continue this program of expansion."

Environmental imagination

Your April 1980 issue not only raised my environmental consciousness but also lowered my future energy consumption. The pictures of beans drying on strings and on racks in a closed automobile inspired me to use my imagination, rather than to buy an electric food dryer. We used to let bread dough rise in a closed car in the Adirondacks. So here's to passive solar!

I enjoyed the Tallgrass Prairie article as well as the Blue Ridge folklife piece, and I mean to write a letter to Congress about barrier islands.

Ed Zahniser
Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Tallgrass kudos & credits

Delighted to see Steven Parcells' article on the tallgrass prairie problem [April 1980]. It should be a help in getting some sort of action to preserve some of it for posterity. Thought the whole issue was a very good one.

Richard H. Pough
Natural Area Council
New York, New York

Congratulations to Steven Parcells on his fine article, "How Long the Tallgrass. . .?" that appeared in your April issue. We inadvertently incorrectly labeled two accompanying photos we sent you. The butterfly milkweed on the cover was taken by R. C. Wagner, and the vista shot of the prairie belongs to Wes Lyle.

Elaine Shea
Executive Director
Save the Tallgrass Prairie

NPCA is working closely with Save the Tallgrass Prairie on prairie protection. For further information, contact NPCA, or Save the Tallgrass Prairie, 4101 W. 54th Terrace, Shawnee Mission, KS 66205.

HERITAGE BILL BEFORE SENATE

At press time Senate committee markup of the proposed National Heritage Act (see page 23) was expected in late June, with possible floor action following soon this summer. Several parts of the bill were endangered in committee, with controversies predicted over: (1) whether landmarks should be protected from federally funded development projects provided feasible alternatives exist (they should); (2) whether owner consent should be a prerequisite to protecting qualified natural areas as landmarks (it should not); (3) whether an acreage limit of 5,000 acres should be imposed on landmarks (it should not); and (4) whether existing landmarks should be adopted into the new program without reevaluation (they should). NPCA members can help by immediately writing their senators and representatives to call for a strong National Heritage Act. For more information, write T. Destry Jarvis at NPCA.

REGS TO PROTECT SCENIC VISIBILITY FACE HEAVY OPPOSITION

On May 25, EPA proposed strong regulations to protect 156 national parks and wildernesses from air pollutants that degrade visibility and already threaten dozens of the most famous scenic vistas in America--often obscuring the view of the opposite rim of the Grand Canyon. The state-run program will require existing power plants and other stationary sources that impair visibility to retrofit and also aims to prevent future degradation from new plants. Court challenges of the regulations are expected from the paper and forest product industries as well as from utilities. For instance, industry representatives object to protection of "integral vistas"--areas outside of park boundaries that are essential to the park visitor's experience. They want decisions on these areas to be heavily based on energy considerations rather than protection of park-related resources. NPCA members are urged to write to register support for the proposed regulations for visibility protection. Specify that you endorse preservation of "integral vistas"--including those viewed from the outside upon approaching parks like Grand Teton--and an aggressive role for the National Park Service and other federal land managers in protecting Class I areas. Also ask EPA to add specific monitoring requirements to the regulations in order to ensure that polluting sources will be identified and controlled. Send your comments before August 5 to Central Docket Section (A-130), Docket No. A-79-40, EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. For more information, write NPCA CONTACT for a visibility alert.

TAHOE CAMPAIGN TAKES OFF

Representatives Phil Burton and Jim Santini have sponsored HR 7306, a bill authorizing the Forest Service to acquire lands in the environmentally sensitive Lake Tahoe Basin in California and Nevada, where scientists say pollution of the famous blue lake has reached a crisis stage. The bill, approved by the Interior Committee on May 14, also authorizes sale of certain BLM lands around Reno and Las Vegas, with the proceeds being used primarily to finance land purchases in the sensitive zones. On May 30, President Carter endorsed the Burton-Santini bill and promised to issue an executive order in a few weeks to create a Lake Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council to further ensure that federal activities do not degrade the basin's resources. If the executive order and HR 7306 do not prove sufficient, the Administration says it will push for even stronger legislation. More comprehensive legislation to create a Lake Tahoe National Scenic Area was introduced earlier in the year (see May issue, p. 9) but met a roadblock in the Nevada delegation.

ALASKA TRIP

For two weeks this summer (late August-early September), you can join Alan J. Hogenauer, airline executive and NPCA member, as he reaches seven more Alaskan NPS units and becomes the first person to visit every one of the 323 units of the park system. The journey will begin and end in Seattle. It will be on a nonprofit, shared-cost basis. For more information, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Dr. Hogenauer at 74 Fairview Avenue, Port Washington, New York 11050.

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