National Parks

March/April 1987

- Chief Justice Burger
- Bicentennial Events
- The Philadelphia Story
- Last Working Horses

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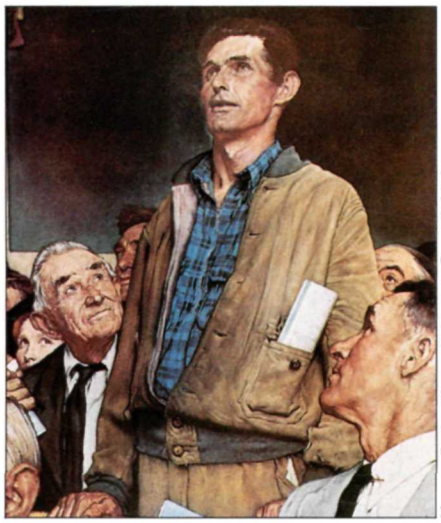

Norman Rockwell, copyright 1943, Curtis Publishing

"Freedom of Speech"

Editor's Note: The United States has been a nation for little more than 200 years, a world power about a half century. Yet, as we celebrate the 200th anniversary of our unifying legal document, we must be able to look back through our brief history and understand how we have changed as national needs have changed and why. The preservation of our cultural heritage in the National Park System allows us to do this. Independence Hall, Frederick Douglass Home, and Women's Rights park are only a few of the obvious places. The Park Service is even preserving our history as it occurs, through programs such as Man in Space. The point of this preservation is not only to be able to document our steps through history. "What is past," as Shakespeare said, "is prologue." If we can understand and appreciate the courageous, innovative, and intelligent acts of the past, we can—we hope—learn enough to manage the future.

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National Parks

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The magazine of the National Parks and Conservation Association

Commentary

Features

Departments

Cover: **The United States Constitution, by Brian Smale**
At the National Archives in Washington, D.C., the original Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights are displayed under carefully controlled lighting conditions so as not to damage the documents.

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

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

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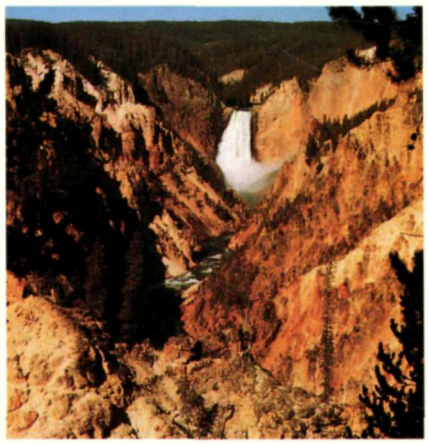

Yellowstone National Park

Grand Canyon National Park—North Rim

Everglades National Park

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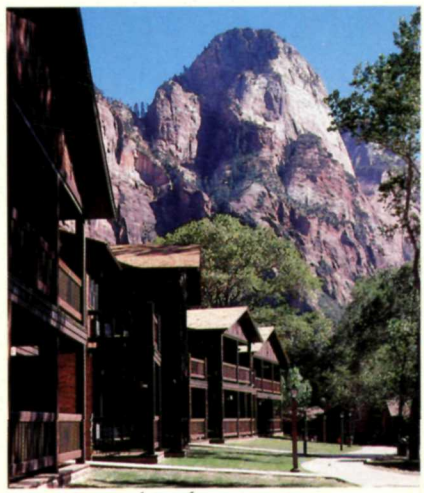
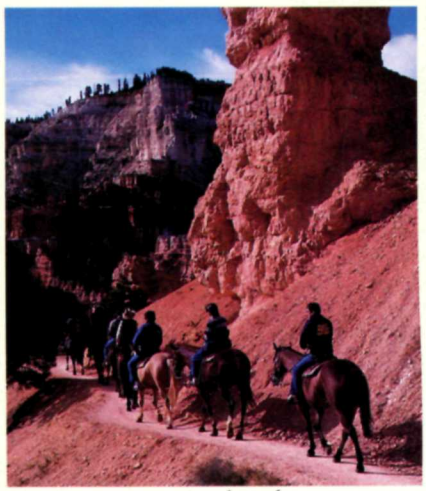


Zion National Park



Bryce Canyon National Park

Scotty's Castle—Death Valley Nat'l Monument

Commentary

National Parks and the Constitution

More than one link connects our parks to our Constitution. The most obvious link is the fact that the birthplace of our Constitution is now preserved in the National Park System—as Independence National Historical Park. We memorialize there the events that led to the creation of our primary legal document. And this document forms the base for all of our legal creations, including the National Park System.

We can also find a link in the preeminence of both the Constitution and the concept of a system of national parks. We conceived the concept of the parks and, although we owe much to English legal principles, we also conceived many of the concepts in the Constitution. They define our national vision to the world.

It is no accident that both our Constitution and our National Park System serve as models for many countries. The concept of parks as a public resource open to all prevails in over 120 nations around the world.

Another significant link is the right of equality. Like the government that created them, the parks are for all visitors. Everyone has the right to use the parks, not just a special sector of our society. Other nations before ours preserved natural and cultural places. Oftentimes, these places were devoted to worship or to the recreation of the upper class. But our parks belong to everyone who is willing to make the journey.

Russell Train, former administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and a force for conservation in this country, has brought all of these concepts together in explaining the connections among our parks, our Constitution, and our citizen role. He said that, no matter how strong the will of the people is to protect the parks, to be successful we must have a written foundation for the system based on law and we must have legal assurances to protect our freedom of speech. With these legal standards, we can continue our role as citizen advocates for the national parks that our nation enjoys.

Paul C. Pritchard

Take home a slice of history.

Visit *A Promise of Permanency.*

When taking in the sights of Old Philadelphia, to set the stage for what will follow in your bicentennial celebration, start at the exhibit called *A Promise of Permanency.*

And, take with you a clearer vision of the Constitution and its fullest meaning.

There, in the Visitors Center at Independence National Historical Park, computerized video displays will put you in touch with the reasons why this document is so relevant and vital to our way of life. It's an exciting, inspiring personal involvement not to be missed.

Beginning May 13, an unforgettable rendezvous with history awaits you. Please come. It's all part of the *We The People 200* celebration to honor 200 years of the United States Constitution.

Funding for *A Promise of Permanency—200 years of the United States Constitution*, is provided by Bell of Pennsylvania

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The Latest Word

Clean Air Legislation Faces New Makeup in House Committee

The future of strong acid rain control amendments to a reauthorized Clean Air Act is even more unsure as a result of committee changes in the 100th Congress.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee has always been a difficult committee on acid rain issues and this has not changed with the new Congress.

The support for clean air legislation may be compromised by the loss of Maryland's Barbara Mikulski and Colorado's Timothy Wirth to the Senate and the electoral defeat of Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.).

The three new Democratic members—Frederick Boucher (Va.), Terry Bruce (Ill.), and Jim Cooper (Tenn.)—are from coal-producing districts and may be very sensitive to crackdowns on pollution. The two new Republicans, Joe Barton (Tex.) and H.L. Callahan (Ala.) are also expected to oppose certain aspects of proposed Clean Air Act amendments.

By contrast, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, now chaired by Quentin Burdick (D-N.Dak.), retains the same bipartisan majority that has favored a strong line on acid rain in the past.

NPCA, as part of the National Clean Air Coalition, has already commited itself to the support of two bills this year: Senator Robert Stafford's (R-Vt.) Clean Air Act (S. 300) and Senator George Mitchell's (D-Maine) Acid Deposition Control Act (S. 321).

House Bill Would Double Size Of Canyonlands

Representative Wayne Owens (D-Utah) has introduced legislation that would more than double the size of Canyonlands National Park. H.R. 899 would add 417,342 acres—mostly from Bureau of Land Management holdings—to this desert park that is filled with fantastically shaped spires, buttes, and slickrock.

"Visitors are astonished to discover that the boundary cuts illogically across some buttes and mesas," observes NPCA Rocky Mountain Representative Terri Martin.

NPCA formally recommended doubling Canyonlands in 1982, in part because of the threat that the nation's first high-level nuclear waste dump might be located within a mile of the park's borders.

NPCA pointed out that in 1964, at the time of the park's original legislation, the proposed acreage was twice as large, but politics and development interests conspired to drastically shrink its boundaries.

NPCA believes Canyonlands' unsurpassed scenery, cultural treasures, and ecology can only be adequately protected by making it a rim-to-rim park. "Anything less," says Martin, "is like making Grand Canyon National Park just half of the canyons."

Acid Rain Problem Will Be Focus For Parks in 1988

The National Park Service has proposed that acid rain be its servicewide theme for 1988. Just as park interpretation this year focuses on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, next year the focus will be acid rain, the damage it causes, and ways of mitigating the problem.

Numerous studies, including those of a special President's committee and of the National Academy of Sciences, show that acid rain is affecting both our natural and cultural resources.

The NPS has been testing sites throughout the park system to determine the extent of damage in parks. In addition, parks are monitoring visitors' perceptions of air quality/acid rain problems. NPCA believes that bringing this pervasive problem to the attention of National Park System visitors through interpretive programs is commendable—and necessary.

NPCA Announces Fourth Annual Mather Award

The Stephen T. Mather Award, named after the first director of the National Park Service, seeks to reward defenders of America's natural heritage—those who put commitment to principles ahead of personal gain.

Past winners have shown initiative and resourcefulness in promoting environmental protection. And they have taken direct action, in the cause of the environment, at the risk of job and career.

For information on eligibility and nominations, please write to Mather Award Coordinator, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Mammal Loss Increasing Problem In Western Parks

Most national parks in western North America have lost some species of mammals since their creation, including grey foxes, grizzly bears, otters, raccoons, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep.

These extirpations are

caused by loss of wildlife habitat, and elimination of the species on adjacent lands because of development. When development on adjacent lands causes the loss of animal populations that have large territorial needs, the species may not be able to rebound within the confines of park boundaries.

In a study published in the British journal *Nature*, University of Michigan researcher William Newmark found that the smaller the national park, the higher the number of extirpated species. He concluded that unless steps are taken to reverse the trend, matters will go from bad to worse.

Ray Herrmann, chief of the Applied Research Branch of the Water Resources Division, has said he cannot quarrel with Newmark's findings. In fact, Newmark first presented his findings at last year's Science in the Parks conference, which Herrmann chaired.

NPCA Conference On Outdoors And Recreation

Now that the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO) has filed its report, what will happen to the ideas it developed? NPCA is sponsoring a two-day educational conference in Washington, D.C., to pursue that question.

Public officials, recreationists, and conservationists will meet March 16-18 to discuss ways to "light the prairie fire of local action," in the future.

Workshops will be held on federal land initatives, funding, urban parks, and other pertinent subjects. Speakers will include many of the nation's leading authorities on the environment, such as Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and a PCAO commissioner, and Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, also on the commission.

For more information, contact Ellen Barclay, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; (202) 944-8550.

Power Lines Threaten to Mar Two Parks

Plans being laid for power lines in Utah and northern California would mar national park areas in both of those states. One would affect Capitol Reef National Park and the other would affect Lava Beds National Monument.

Capitol Reef

The Garkane Power Company wants to construct a power line that may include more than 26 60- to 70-foot-high double poles in this stark desert landscape of sandstone cliffs.

The firm recently applied to the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for a right-of-way and a special-use permit; the agencies are jointly reviewing the request.

The power line would run past park headquarters through a utility corridor that traverses the scenic benchlands between Sulfur Creek and the park's Fremont River Gorge.

According to NPCA Rocky Mountain Representative Terri Martin, the line would be visible to visitors traveling Utah Highway 24 and to backcountry hikers.

NPCA has written the NPS, requesting that they require an environmental impact statement (EIS). Martin stressed that any environmental analysis should assess the need for the project and consider mitigating alternatives, such as burying the power lines under the highway.

Lava Beds

In a January 22 letter to the environmental coordinator of the California-Oregon Transmission Project, NPCA Southwest/California Representative Russ Butcher expressed NPCA's "deep concern" over a planned large-scale, 500-kilovolt power line.

Butcher fears the power line would obstruct the park visitor's view of this rugged, volcanic park, which includes a designated wilderness area.

As an alternative, NPCA recommended shifting the power line eastward. This move would not only make the line less visible to park visitors, but also it would place it within an existing power line corridor.

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Feedback

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

Spoiled by Wilderness

Though I enjoyed Doug Robinson's article, "Haute Skiing," I was bothered by one comment. Mr. Robinson says, ". . . how spoiled Americans are by so much true wilderness." "Spoil" implies that it is bad for you. Wilderness is not bad for us. In fact, it might be the only thing that will save us, as a species, and the earth from extinction.

I've ski toured in the Canadian Rockies using hut systems, and yes, they are very convenient. Yet I still feel we must be careful not to compromise wilderness. If we can't or won't make the effort to go there self-sufficient, then we should stay out. Knowing the wild places are there, that the motivated and fit can enjoy them, and that they will remain unspoiled for the future, should be satisfaction enough.

Heather Peyton
Glen Arbor, Michigan

Get High on Nature

Your magazine is tops. It's as good as a visit to the national parks that I'll never get to see. My favorite is Sandy Hook; we visit it often in all seasons, and it's beautiful.

Now please give me one good reason why alcohol is served on the park grounds. It seems wrong to me to promote drinking in a place for family fun.

Elizabeth Murphy
Morristown, New Jersey

Although alcohol is not prohibited in the parks, it can be a problem at some of the more crowded areas.

—the Editors

Keepers of the Parks

This is a short note of appreciation to all involved in selecting me as the recipient of the 1986 Stephen Mather Award [for resourcefulness and initiative as an NPS manager]. I am deeply appreciative and truly honored. The award is especially meaningful because it comes from NPCA. Your organization represents the highest quality of interest in, and support for, the National Park Service.

John Morehead, Superintendent
Yosemite NP, California

I hope that somewhere, somehow the issue of the treatment of the seasonal workers in the National Park Service might be addressed. These people need a voice or a champion or *somebody* to plead their cause. I fail to see how this country can continue to ignore the resource pool created by multitalented, highly educated, and well-trained seasonal workers.

Alice M. Williams
Davenport, Iowa

What About Glacier?

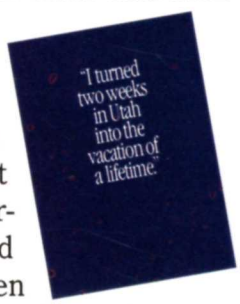
Please solve a puzzle for me: In magazines, including yours, Glacier National Park is *never* mentioned. That happens to be my favorite. Has it been banned or what?

Carolyn Rushton
Eugene, Oregon

A bedtime story about a dream vacation.

Remember the great vacations you had as a kid? There was an overwhelming sense of adventure and excitement as you discovered new places, new things to do. That's the kind of vacation Utah offers.

Now you can read about it, in this 24-page diary as told by four noted travel journalists, who toured different parts of Utah with their families.



It's their story, told in their words and pictures. We just provided the surroundings. Read about Utah, then sleep on it. It's a dream vacation that doesn't end.

Creating a More Perfect Union

Our founders struggled to write a constitution that has become a model for the world

by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

Two hundred years ago on May 25, 1787, a group of delegates met in the east room of the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

The meeting had been scheduled to begin nine days earlier, but many delegates had been delayed by spring rains and difficult travel conditions. Most had to travel to Philadelphia on horseback or by stagecoach or sailing vessel. As a result, a quorum of seven states was not achieved until May 25.

Eventually, 12 states—all but Rhode Island, whose isolationist legislature refused to send delegates—were represented. After a long, hot summer of debate and compromise, the delegates would produce a unique system of government and a national charter for the United States of America.

It is interesting to speculate on the feelings of George Washington, James Madison, James Wilson, Alexander Hamilton, and other convention leaders on that historic occasion. (Because of bad weather, the 81-year-old Benjamin Franklin was unable to leave his home to attend the opening meeting.) Some of the leaders, Hamilton and Madison in particular, had been trying for years to organize such a meeting. Their choice of the State House—now known as Independence Hall—underscored the importance with which they viewed the undertaking. The Declaration of Independence had been signed there, and the Continental Congress, which now met in New York, had frequently sat there as well.

Long before, the leaders of the convention had realized that the Continental Congress and the Articles of Confederation, from which the Congress drew its authority, was what might be called today a "paper tiger," and could not adequately govern the new nation.

Washington and Hamilton, for example, had seen the terrible privations, the needless deaths from starvation and freezing that Washington's troops had suffered at Valley Forge—only a few miles from where the constitutional convention later met—for want of a strong national government. The Confederation had no authority to raise armies or to levy and collect taxes.

To continue that loosely knit structure would inhibit development of the new nation and encourage the rivalries and conflicts that had almost led to disaster during the Revolution. It would also tempt the powers of Europe to exploit the states' lack of unity.

Convincing their fellow citizens of the need for a stronger national government had not been easy, even for George Washington and his colleagues. The 13 states thought of themselves as separate and sovereign entities; and people tended to think of themselves as Virginians or New Yorkers first and Americans second.

The Articles used terms like "a firm league of friendship" in describing the Confederation, reflecting the view that the states were merely each others' allies. And it is recorded that during the Revolution, when New Jersey troops reporting for duty at Valley Forge were asked to swear allegiance to the United States, the soldiers declined, saying "New Jersey is our country."

Quite aside from their loyalty to their own states, Americans in 1787 had a great fear of central governments. After all, they had fought a revolution to escape from the distant, strong, insensitive central government of George III in London. This fear was evident when the Continental Congress met in New York, early in 1787, to consider convening a constitutional convention.

Washington, Hamilton, Madison, and others had worked tirelessly to persuade their countrymen of the need for a true national government under a constitution. At a 1786 convention in Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss commerce problems among the states, Madison and Hamilton had persuaded the delegates to issue a resolution calling for another convention to be held in Philadelphia the following spring.

These early "federalists" were interested in the creation of a national

constitution, but the Continental Congress refused to fully endorse the idea. Its resolution was explicit: The meeting was to be called "for the *sole* and express purpose of *revising* the Articles of Confederation." There was no hint of drafting a new constitution.

Despite the Continental Congress' limited mandate, Washington and the other leaders present at the opening of the convention must have felt a great sense of accomplishment. Their opportunity had come.

They knew, however, that convening a convention was merely the first step in achieving a workable constitution, that the entire project could easily be derailed at any point along the way. What if the various factional rivalries—large states versus small states, southern states versus northern states, agricultural interests versus urban manufacturing and commercial interests—prevented the delegates from reaching any agreement of substance? What if the delegates did agree on a plan, but the Continental Congress or the state legislatures opposed it? Between May 14—the date set for the convention—and May 25, the convention leaders must have had a more fundamental concern: Would a quorum of the states even be represented?

As it turned out, Congress' refusal to consider the idea of a new constitution was not the most serious problem the proponents of a stronger national government would encounter at Philadelphia. The first obstacle was convincing the 55 delegates who eventually arrived that the states needed to surrender some authority and sovereignty to a new, unknown, and as yet undefined national government.

At the beginning of the convention, Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia had seized the initiative by proposing the so-called Virginia Plan for a strong national government. Under Randolph's plan, the government would consist of legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The new government would be given broad powers both to pass laws binding on the entire nation and to invalidate state laws that were in conflict with the national constitution.

"Freedom of Prayer," by Norman Rockwell: one of four illustrations conceived by Norman Rockwell in 1943 to be used to support the war effort. Originally, he tried to donate them to the government to inspire Americans. Government bureaucrats refused; and they were published instead in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Initially, many delegates thought Randolph's proposal too radical. Before long, however, most had agreed to the broad outlines of the plan. Once that agreement had been reached, it was clear that the convention was doing much more than merely revising the Articles of Confederation.

The next major obstacle was finding a method of electing the national legislature that would be acceptable to both small and large states. The large states—Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—wanted representation based solely on popula-

tion. The smaller states, fearful that such an arrangement would limit their voices in the new government, wanted equal representation for each state.

The Convention almost disbanded several times over this issue. Feelings were tense.

Finally, a Committee on Compromise was selected, chaired by Benjamin Franklin. This committee proposed what we know as the Great Compromise: proportional representation in one house of Congress, equal representation in the other. Once this question was settled, agreement on the other issues was relatively easy to achieve.

On the last day of the convention—September 17, 1787—before any of the delegates had signed the final draft of our Constitution, Benjamin Franklin made a final, conciliatory speech. One can imagine the delegates' rapt attention as they listened to these words, read for Franklin by another delegate:

> Mr. President, I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them: For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions—even on important subjects—which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. . . .
>
> I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention, who may still have objections to it, would with me on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility; and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

Franklin's speech no doubt persuaded many of the hesitant delegates, for all but three of the 42 still in attendance agreed to sign. Franklin himself had to be helped to the table; it is said he wept as he signed.

"Freedom of Speech." The set produced $132,992,539 in war bond sales.

As the last of the delegates went to the table, Franklin pointed out a painting in the room, observing that the painters "had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun." He continued:

> I have . . . often in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that . . . without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.

The delegates, especially their leaders, must have been exhausted but exhilarated as they left the State House that day. George Washington wrote that after dining with and bidding farewell to the other delegates:

> I returned to my lodgings . . . and retired to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed, after not less than five, and for a large part of the time six, and sometimes seven hours sitting every day, [except] Sundays and . . . ten days adjournment, for more than four months.

But after all the drama of the Philadelphia convention, Washington and his colleagues knew that the Constitution still had to run the gauntlet of the states' ratification processes. They knew that ratification of the Constitution would be difficult, with popular and articulate heroes such as Patrick Henry of Virginia opposing it.

Indeed, the vote would be uncomfortably close in several important states: 187 to 168 in Massachusetts, 57 to 47 in New Hampshire, 30 to 27 in New York. Two states, North Carolina and Rhode Island, would reject the Constitution, but later ratify it after all the other states had done so.

Today, during our commemoration of this bicentennial, we must be grateful to the people of the National Park Service and other organizations who have so admirably maintained and preserved historical sites, such as Independence Hall, that remind us of our heritage of freedom.

I have said many times that the Bicentennial provides an ideal opportunity for giving ourselves a history and civics lesson on the founding of our nation. What better way to do that than to visit the places where those momentous events unfolded?

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, now retired from the Supreme Court, chairs the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. President Eisenhower appointed Burger, who was then Assistant Attorney General, to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit. Former President Nixon then chose him as Chief Justice of the United States, in which capacity Burger served for 17 years, longer than any other Chief Justice in this century.

Chief Justice Burger's interest in commemorating the Constitution can be traced to childhood. As a boy, housebound for a year with polio, the Chief Justice immersed himself in early American history and the biographies of our founders. As he has said of the Constitution, there have been many successful revolutions, but none that gave its people a better form of government.

Celebrating on Common Soil

Ed Cooper

Glacier National Park (above) and Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park, though administered by separate countries and divided by the international boundary, have been united as Waterton/Glacier International Peace Park.

The National Park Service, as the custodian of the many areas where events took place that led to the creation of the Constitution, is honored to play a significant role in the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution. These preserved and protected places offer an understanding of the historical context in which the document was created and refined.

This year, we encourage all Americans to think about the events that led to the creation of the Constitution and to reflect on how this important body of law affects our everyday life.

Our history includes countless acts of both great and common Americans who helped shape our society. But our history is not all that unifies us—there is also the land.

The land has provided more than just the soil on which events took place. Our forefathers fought for this land; for the open space which, to them, embodied freedom and independence. Our history and land are inseparable.

The National Park Service is proud to be the steward of the many areas of cultural and natural significance that have been preserved in perpetuity so that future generations can appreciate them.

I hope you will enjoy the various events taking place in the National Park System this year to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution. I also urge you to look broadly at all the other places and events preserved and commemorated throughout the National Park System. These places represent a continuum in which the Constitution is a key element—all intertwine to create a national character and heritage of which we can be proud.

—William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director of the National Park Service

David Muench

At our southern border, Sonoran Desert plants and animals are protected in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona.

Patowmack Canal Connection

If George Washington could join us for the Bicentennial of the Constitution, he would saddle up his horse and take part in celebrations at Great Falls Park, Virginia. For here, along the wooded bluffs of the Potomac River, lie the haunting remnants of Washington's Patowmack Canal, whose construction raised issues of interstate commerce that led to the drafting of our Constitution 200 years ago.

Visitors from around the world come to the 800-acre park near the nation's capital to enjoy the thundering beauty of the Great Falls. Less well known is the significance of the spot in forging our national destiny and how Washington's lifelong obsession with improving navigation on the Potomac for the sake of commerce led to the "Miracle at Philadelphia" in 1787.

As a young soldier and surveyor, Washington explored the upper reaches of the Potomac and envisioned it as a trade link with settlements beyond the Appalachians. After the War of Independence, when the states were loosely joined under the Articles of Confederation, Washington believed that improved transportation and trade would bind the nation together and secure its borders. To Virginia's Governor Benjamin Harrison he wrote:

"No well-informed mind need be told that the flanks and rear of the United territory are possessed by foreign powers, and formidable ones too; nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of it together. . . ."

The Patowmack Company, organized in 1785 with Washington as its first president, attempted to unite

Brien Culhane

Interstate commerce on waterways such as the Potomac River served to bind the original states into a unified nation. But it is no wonder that early settlers needed a canal to bypass the Potomac's deadly whitewater at Great Falls, Virginia.

the young nation through trade routes. This ambitious project included five bypass canals along the Potomac and improvements to the existing channel from Cumberland, Maryland, to Georgetown. Washington's company sold subscriptions, or stocks, to the American people to finance the project.

The company soon encountered a tax problem. Under the Articles of Confederation, a state could levy customs duty on trade that crossed its borders.

Although the Potomac divided Maryland from Virginia, Maryland owned the river to the Virginia shoreline. Trade boats bypassing rapids via skirting canals on the Virginia shore faced the prospect of paying a duty with each crossing of the state boundary.

To address this problem, delegates from Maryland and Virginia met at Washington's plantation in March of 1785. Over port wine and pipes they crafted the Mount Vernon Compact, which provided for free navigation of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. Equally significant, the men agreed to meet annually "for keeping up harmony in the commercial relations between the two states."

More than a year later, in September 1786, representatives from five states met in Annapolis, Maryland, for further discussions on interstate commerce. At the conclusion of the Annapolis meeting, Alexander Hamilton penned a call for ". . . the appointment of Commissioners to meet at Philadelphia" to amend the Articles of Confederation concerning interstate commerce and other issues.

Meanwhile, the work of the Patowmack Company progressed slowly. For 17 years indentured servants, black slaves, and freemen labored to clear the river channel and build five skirting canals. The largest canal, at Great Falls, contained five locks and was nearly a mile long. Today it is regarded as the greatest American engineering achievement of the 18th century. Washington himself supervised much of the work, but unfortunately he died in 1799—three years before his dream was realized.

The canal opened in 1802 and for 26 years frontiersmen brought their flour, whiskey, iron, and furs downriver in a variety of boats and rafts.

Still, navigation was limited by floods, drought, and winter ice. Management, labor, and financial problems also doomed the canal. In 1828, the Patowmack Company rights were sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which eventually linked Cumberland and Georgetown with a continuous slack-water canal on the Maryland side of the river.

Even though Washington's Patowmack Company failed economically, his ambitious project was a pioneer effort in interstate cooperation. More important, his canal provided an impetus for the gathering of state representatives at the Philadelphia convention. It was there that Washington's dream of national unity was realized in the creation of our Constitution.

—Brien Culhane

Bicentennial Events

We the People 200

Philadelphia's celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution is under the supervision of "We the People 200," a joint venture by the National Park Service and the city of Philadelphia. Below is a selective list of We the People activities. For a complete schedule or more information, please contact: We the People 200, 313 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 922-1987 or 1-800-523-2004, ext. 87.

April

2-4 The Philadelphia Orchestra: "Sinfonia Concertante" will premiere under the baton of musical director Riccardo Muti. This piece is the third in a series of six works commissioned by We the People in honor of the Bicentennial. Academy of Music, (215) 893-1930.

May

1-17 Philadelphia Open House: Friends of Independence National Historical Park sponsor their annual tour of the city's private homes, gardens, and historic mansions. For more information call (215) 928-1188.

22-25 All Roads Lead to Philadelphia: Opening ceremonies marking the beginning of the Constitutional Convention on May 25, 1787, will feature:

- Born in America: a free concert celebrating American music with big-name stars such as the Pointer Sisters. Ben Franklin Parkway, May 22.
- 1787 Festival: a re-creation of life in 1787, including colonial crafts, music, and food. Independence Hall, May 23-25.
- Governors' Conference: Governors from the original 13 colonies will examine the "state of the states" after 200 years under the Constitution. May 24.

Church/State: The First Freedom

D. Clarke Evans

Above: In 1983, under a delicate balance of church and state, Mission San Jose and the other three Spanish missions in San Antonio became a national historical park.

Right: Tower Falls is one secluded corner of Yellowstone National Park. This monumental park covers more than two million acres and became the world's first national park in 1872.

The four 16th-century missions at San Antonio National Historical Park in Texas may seem like relics. Old and dark, their adobe and stone walls have stood for centuries, long after the Spanish church's mission system in the New World had disappeared.

Originally, the mission walls enclosed bustling churches, homes, factories, farms, city halls, and military encampments, all of which existed under the protection of the Catholic Church.

Their ancient windows and bell towers were formed by Native American and Spanish hands two centuries before disillusioned Europeans even considered forming a new union.

Today, however, the missions are not relics, but are the centers of active Catholic parishes with ceremonies for birth, baptism, and death.

The missions have had a checkered existence; some have been used as stables as well as chapels. Throughout their 400 years they have been sanctified, desanctified, and resanctified; they have been built, deserted, and reconstructed by concerned scholars, priests, and parishioners. The Church, however, has always owned the property on which the missions stand.

When the missions were built in the 1500s, most people assumed that secular and religious life were inextricably bound together. The Spanish Church believed that they would bring the Indians to God by teaching them the European way of life just as they would "civilize" the tribes by teaching them about Jesus Christ. [See "Portals," *National Parks*, July/August 1985.]

It was not until the passage of the United States Constitution in the 18th century that the powers of the church and state were officially separated. In fact, "freedom of religion" was the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights, that document of personal liberties that one-half of the states required before they were willing to ratify the new Constitution in 1787.

Ideas such as freedom of religion, however, do not exist simply as writing on parchment. They are tested by questions of day-to-day life, such as what is the best way to preserve the San Antonio missions.

In 1953, the Catholic Church in San Antonio approached the state of Texas and the National Park Service. They knew that the missions were worth preserving, but the Church did not have the money nor the staff to protect the extensive properties.

Was there, the Catholic Church wondered, any way that an arrangement could be made in which the secular historical areas could be protected by government agencies without disrupting the religious activities? This dilemma brought up questions so central to the separation of church and state and other constitutional issues that it took years and a great deal of legal work to sort it all out.

In 1978, enabling legislation designating the area as the San Antonio National Historic Site passed Congress. President Jimmy Carter was concerned that the government would find itself supporting Catholic Church activities, which would be a violation of the First Amendment. He asked the Justice Department to investigate the situation.

By the time the park was opened in 1983, the cooperating agreement between the NPS and the Archdiocese of San Antonio was exact in every detail. Under the present arrangement:

- The Catholic Church is responsible for the church buildings, including maintenance, services, and interpretation, but can ask the NPS for technical assistance with restoration and maintenance.
- The NPS is responsible for the grounds, but cannot offer visitors information about the Catholic Church or spiritual questions. Visitors are brought to the door of the churches, but must enter the sanctuary on their own.
- The agreement also requires that park personnel and visitors don't interfere with the religious activities of the congregation.

These arrangements are carefully followed by park rangers and the clergy in San Antonio. Although there are times when the church and state may feel constrained by the arrangement, they also recognize the freedom it offers them both.

—Judith Freeman

Willard Clay

June
21 Transatlantic Boat Race: Sailboats representing the nations of the European Common Market will arrive for an award ceremony following their transatlantic race from Brussels. Boats will remain two weeks. Philadelphia waterfront.
25-26 Political Humor Around the World: Political humorists, including Mark Russell and Art Buchwald, will gather for a two-day symposium about freedom of expression.

July
16 Special Session of Congress: Congress will hold a joint session here to honor the Great Compromise that established both a House and a Senate.

August
1-3 Annual Pow Wow: Delaware Valley tribes will focus on the relationship between Native Americans and the Constitution. Memorial Grove, Fairmount Park.
6-8 American Cooking: Demonstrations will show how American cooking evolved from colonial times. Food Hall, (215) 629-6529.

September
17 Constitution Day: Philadelphia will be the focus of world attention today, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. At 9 a.m. the largest parade ever mounted in the United States will start from four directions in the city and converge at the Liberty Bell. Outside Independence Hall the President, the Chief Justice, and leaders of Congress will lead a rally for the Constitution.

At 4 p.m., bells will ring throughout Philadelphia as well as throughout the nation and in 140 countries to herald the exact moment of the signing of the Constitution. The day's events will be broadcast internationally from 8-11 p.m.

Bill Engel

In Pursuit Of Civil Rights

As a slave in Missouri in 1846, Dred Scott couldn't really be sure if he could say boo, much less sue for his freedom. When he brought his case to court on that spring day, it was a simple act of courage and hope—one that changed American history.

Some say the echo of his footsteps in the courtroom resounded as the first shots of the Civil War. Others say we wouldn't have the Fourteenth Amendment if it weren't for Dred Scott.

He was a brave man, and he must have been patient for it wasn't until 11 years later that the final decision on his case was handed down. His case became many cases, different appeals entered by a series of lawyers. Scott never won his freedom in the courts. But his cause—preserved in the courtroom of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site in St. Louis—helped spark a flame, and eventually he was freed.

As a slave, Scott had more independence than most. His master, Dr. Emerson, took him all over the western territories, and sent him out to work for wages in the fancy homes of St. Louis.

When Dr. Emerson died, his wife became the owner of Scott and his family.

But Scott had tasted freedom enough to want it badly. He had made friends with prominent people at some of the positions he had held. But how would an illiterate, cash-poor slave find a sympathetic lawyer and convince him to take on the case?

Abolitionist sympathizers, local lawyers, and friends supplied Scott with the funds needed to pursue his freedom. Scott found a lawyer, papers were drawn up, and a case was begun.

In 1846, the slavery question was beginning to tear apart the nation. Slavery was legal here, illegal there. According to the Missouri Compro-

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis—symbolized by the Arch—honors Thomas Jefferson and the pioneers of the West. The park includes the courthouse where Dred Scott sued for his freedom from slavery.

mise, every slave state to join the Union had to be balanced by a new free state, and vice versa.

Freedom for blacks was on a purely geographical basis in those days. Where you were was who you were—slave or free. Scott knew, for instance, that in Illinois, a free state, he might be considered a free man, whereas in Missouri, a slave state, he was not. But once you had become free, you remained free; and freedom was Dred Scott's goal.

Scott lost his first trial on a technicality. The defending lawyer claimed that the testimony of a key witness was hearsay because the husband testified, not the wife who had actually hired Scott. The case went to the state supreme court, lost again on a technicality, and was sent back to the lower court. Delays, bureaucracy, technicalities, and later an outbreak of cholera—all of these setbacks kept Scott a slave.

At this point, an abolitionist lawyer got involved. He realized that the only way to win this case was to go to the U.S. Supreme Court and raise federal issues.

The Supreme Court had to decide whether it would hear Dred Scott's case for freedom at all, based on whether Dred Scott, a Negro, had citizenship rights. Some justices fell back on property rights protections in the Constitution; others called the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. Their reasoning was that nothing in the Constitution specifically gave Congress the power to decide state slavery issues.

The Scott case sparked one of the hot debates of the time—whether Congress could only exercise powers specifically delegated to it by the Constitution, with all other powers being left to the individual states.

Back in Washington, the Supreme Court was well aware that its decision would resound loudly in the press, in the halls of Congress, and in the legislatures of the states and territories. The Court declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. It also ruled that Negroes could not be treated as citizens because they were not considered citizens when the Constitution was adopted.

Blacks did have certain citizenship rights in some states, and for the highest court to declare state statutes unconstitutional was intolerable. If the Supreme Court could decide the constitutionality of slavery, then slavery could legally spread to the entire nation.

Having concluded that Dred Scott had no rights, and therefore could not sue for his freedom, the court majority handed down a decision anyway, saying that the case should never have been tried. The Supreme Court had attempted to decide, once and for all, the slavery-state rights issue. It succeeded only in heaping fuel on the fire.

And, after 11 years of litigation, Dred Scott was still a slave.

For Scott, life held yet a few ironies. Mrs. Emerson had remarried to an abolitionist senator from the North, but had forgotten to tell her new husband about her slaves, who she had left in St. Louis.

It wasn't until just before the Supreme Court's final decision that the senator discovered he owned Dred Scott. After the Court's decision, the senator arranged for Scott to be freed.

Dred Scott died a free man, less than two years later, in St. Louis. His name had become a household word, and the Supreme Court's sloppy handling of his case had become the controversy of the day.

The Court left two large questions unanswered. Could Congress, under the Constitution, exercise power over individual states or territories? Could free Negroes have full citizenship rights?

The first issue would be decided by the Civil War. The second was decided years later, in 1868, by the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which finally guaranteed citizen status and civil rights for any person born or naturalized in the United States.

—Marjorie Corbett

PARK SERVICE OFFERINGS

The National Park Service has prepared exhibits and events commemorating the Constitution that may be viewed at most park units. In addition, parks have related events to their own park history. Call your nearest park for details.

Parkwide Exhibits:

Blessings of Liberty: An interpretive slide/sound program will be shown at all park areas during 1987. The show is also available to outside groups.

Constitutional Issues: An exhibit of 30 historical political cartoons about constitutional issues will be shown at most park areas.

"Four Little Pages": A free, one-act (25-minute) musical about the Constitutional Convention. The play will be performed throughout the summer at Independence National Historical Park and at other parks. A video-taped performance may be shown at parks not included in the tour.

Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, PA

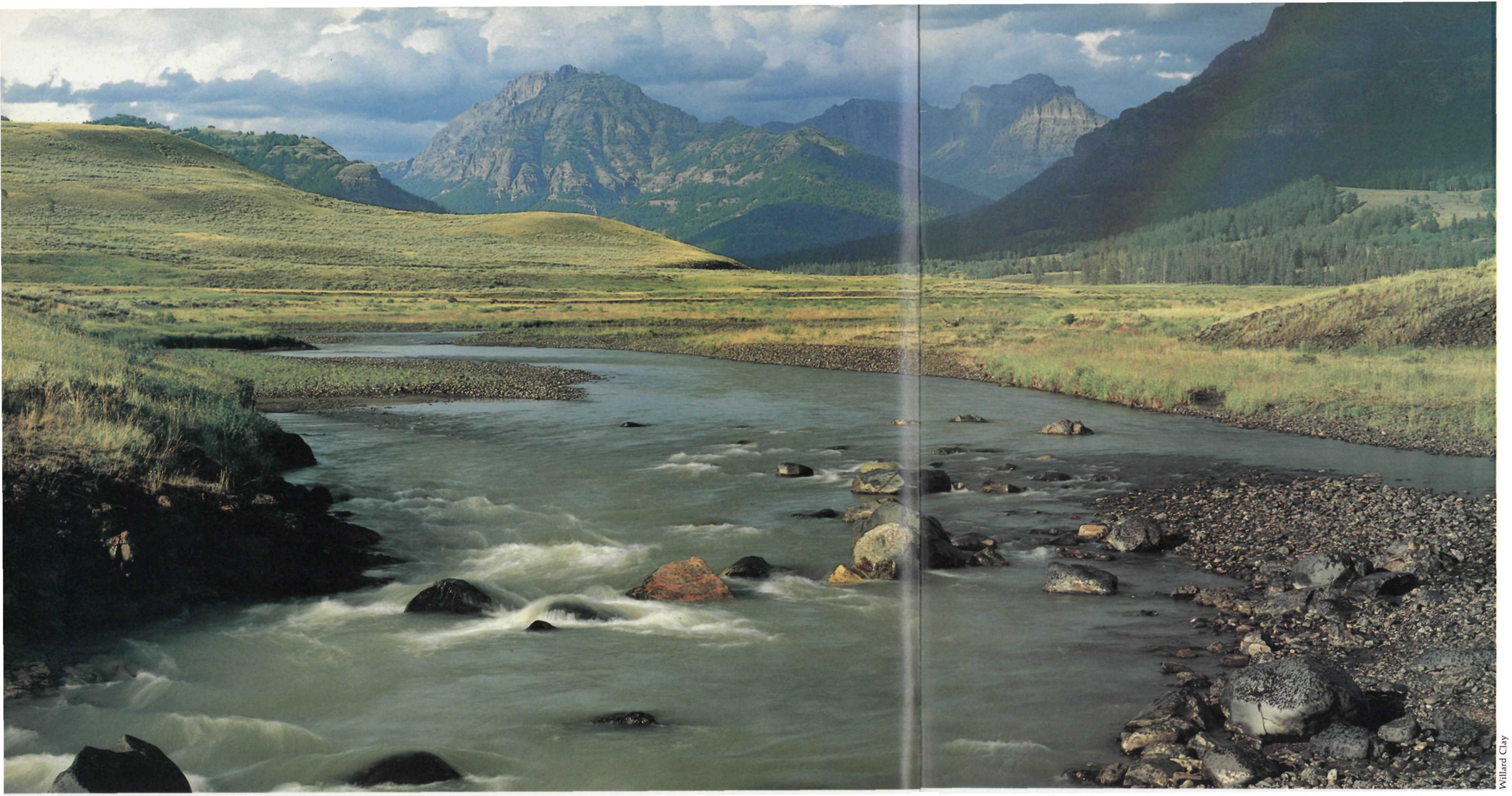
A Promise of Permanency: An exhibit of interactive computer and video programs will answer two questions: What is the Constitution? How is it relevant today? The program will be at the park visitors center from May 1987 to April 1992.

"Four Little Pages": An outdoor drama performed during summer months as described above.

Miracle at Philadelphia: The Second Bank of the United States will house a premier exhibit about the framing of the Constitution, covering the period from 1783 to ratification, with emphasis on the convention. Sept. 17, 1986, through Dec. 31, 1987.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, MA: A lecture series in the third week of June will fo-



Willard Clay

Travel Tips To the Parks

Park Guides and Maps

Below are helpful books on national parks published by the Government Printing Office (GPO):

*National Parks of the United States** is a map showing all units of the park system including major highways, and information on facilities and accommodations. **GPO #024-005-00852-7 $1.25

*NPS Index of the National Park System and Related Areas** includes information on historical and natural features of each park and statistics on the entire system. **GPO #024-005-00968-0 $3.50

*National Parks: Lesser-known Areas** guides you to off-the-beaten-path parks that will help you avoid the crush at well-known locations. **GPO #024-005-00911-6 $1.50

Camping in the National Park System lists parks and campgrounds, with tips on seasons, facilities, and limitations on length of stay. **GPO #024-005-00987-6 $3.50

Access National Parks, A Guide for Handicapped Visitors, lists special facilities and hints on each park. **GPO #024-005-00691-5 $6.50

National Parks Visitor Facilities and Services tells about lodging, prices, and details about concessions such as river rafting and horseback riding. Send a check for $4.05 (KY residents add 5% tax) to Conference of National Park Concessioners, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259.

Complete Guide to America's National Parks has tips on lodging, prices, permits/fees. Send $9.25 (D.C. residents add 5% tax) to National Park Foundation, Dept.PA, Box 57473, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Park Passports and Fees

Entrance fees: 1/3 of the park areas charge entrance fees, ranging from $3-5 per private vehicle, $1-2 for individual entry on foot or bike.

Campsite fees: from $4-8; $4-10 for electrical hookups.

Golden Eagle Passport: costs $25 and permits unlimited entrance to all national park areas for one year.

Golden Age Passport: for persons 62 or older, the passport provides free lifetime entrance to national park areas and a 50% discount on user fees. Proof of age required.

Golden Access Passport: free lifetime entrance for permanently disabled or blind persons who are eligible for federal assistance. Proof of disability required.

Passes may be obtained at park system areas charging entrance fees. The Golden Eagle Passport can also be obtained by sending a check or money order for $25 to the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, (202) 343-4747.

North Cascades National Park was the subject of a recently resolved International Joint Commission issue. Seattle wanted to heighten the park's High Ross Dam, thus flooding a Canadian valley. The plan was rejected.

*Included in NPCA PARK-PAK travel information with new NPCA membership.
**Pueblo Distribution Center, Pueblo, CO 81003. For GPO books, write Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (202) 783-3238.

cus on the Constitution and the involvement of the Adams family in its creation. Dr. Thomas DiBacco, history professor at American University, will speak.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, NY: After two years of restoration, the estate will be opened and rededicated on June 14. Tours will explore Van Buren's influence in New York and the nation.

Morristown National Historic Park, Morristown, NJ: A special program, "Before the Constitution—Revolution," and a display, "Documents in History," will be at the visitors center.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, NY: The park presents an exhibit about President Theodore Roosevelt's views on the Constitution as reflected in his administration.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, MA: A program shows the links between the adoption of the Constitution and the creation of the U.S. Customs Service.

Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY: Daily programs on women's issues and the Constitution, including history to date of Equal Rights Amendment. A special March exhibit will honor Women's History Month.

Mid-Atlantic Region

Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, PA: A slide show, "The Emergence of Independence and a National Character" on Jamestown and Yorktown will be shown.

Fort McHenry National Monument, Baltimore, MD: An exhibit can be seen on James McHenry, delegate from Maryland to the Constitutional Convention, and on the fort itself when it was used to detain southern sympathizers after President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

Continued on page 51

Philadelphia: the City that Gave Us a Nation

Artwork courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

The stir and clamor of narrow streets provided a colorful backdrop for the sober debates at Independence Hall

by Anthony Green

Philadelphia has a hard act to follow. Last year this country gave Lady Liberty a bang-up birthday party; this year, America is celebrating the 200th birthday of the Constitution of the United States. And, because the framers of the document met in Philadelphia during the hot summer of 1787 to debate the contents of the document, this city will be the focus for America's celebration.

Last year, the focus was on New York. The refurbished Statue of Liberty was 100 years old. New York had a party and all the world joined in; there was a star-studded fireworks display, a flotilla of sailboats, the President, First Lady, Frank Sinatra, a hundred Elvis Presley look-alikes, and much, much more. The New York festival, by all accounts, was a great success.

But New York had it relatively easy. It was simple to inspire the world about the Statue's birthday. She's big; she's bold; and everybody knows her. For Philadelphia, the task of celebrating the Constitution's 200th is more difficult.

The 55 delegates coming from 12 states (Rhode Island decided not to send a delegate) debated, drafted, and signed the document in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall, formerly the Pennsylvania State House. For the most part, they also roomed, ate, drank, and dallied in inns, taverns, and private homes within the confines of Independence Park.

The celebration of these events is under the supervision of We the People 200, a joint venture of the National Park Service and the City of Philadelphia. We the People 200 is different from the organization headed by former Chief Justice Warren Burger, the national Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Because the commission had a late start, it designated Philadelphia as the focus for the national celebration.

We the People 200 knows they have their work cut out for them. Lady Liberty's significance is primarily symbolic; the Constitution is simply a piece of parchment and an intangible concept. The Statue makes our hearts beat a little faster; the Constitution is small print and, sadly, a vague concept to most Americans.

It is a legal document, full of Latin phrases like *ex post facto* and *habeas corpus* that automatically make your eyes glaze over, and full of ideas that have been confounding judges and lawyers for two centuries. It could be difficult to get America excited about the double jeopardy clause, the separation of powers principle, or the commerce clause.

"The Constitution is a process, an idea," says Dianne L. Semingson, We the People 200's president and former city representative. "Our challenge is to bring it to the public in a way that will capture their attention." In addition, there has been

pressure on We the People 200 not to make the celebration too flashy or commercial, a la New York's party, considering the sobriety of the Constitution and all that it represents.

The 55 men who came to Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention in the spring and summer of 1787 had little cause for celebration. Most of the men chosen to represent their states at the convention had fought for independence and now found their experiment falling apart under the poorly conceived Articles of Confederation.

Under the Articles, the 13 states were loosely tied together, but in most ways were really nations unto themselves. By 1787, a time of national crisis, the Continental Congress had no genuine power. During a difficult economic time, the new government was unable to pay its war debts, foreign or domestic, as well as meet its current obligations. The new nation also had little credibility in Europe.

The real impetus, however, for the convention was the Continental Congress' lack of power to control interstate commerce. Some states were feuding almost to the point of war.

Though there was little doubt of the need to do something about the crisis, many of the delegates came to Philadelphia in 1787 with a heavy sense of skepticism. The most important men of the day, George Washington, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, feared dismal failure.

The delegates trickled into Philadelphia in early May by horse, boat, and stagecoach. Some delegates, however, had not been selected by mid-May; others had responsibilities in Congress or state governments. Although most delegates had expected to arrive early in May, the convention did not have a quorum until May 25 and some delegates did not arrive until late July.

Upon arrival, the delegates scrounged around for suitable housing. A few stayed in the grand colonial homes of the wealthy Pennsylvania delegates. George Washington, for example, arrived to

"Whilst independent sovereignty is so ardently contended for, whilst the local views of each State, and separate interests . . . will not yield to a more enlarged scale of politics, incompatibility in the laws of different States, and disrespect to those of the general government, must render the situation of this country weak, inefficient, and disgraceful."

—George Washington, in a letter to David Stuart, July 1, 1787

pealing bells on May 13. Although he had intended to stay at Mrs. House's rooming house, he was convinced to accept the hospitality of Pennsylvania delegate Robert Morris, an important merchant and reputedly the financier of the Revolutionary War.

Morris, a large, fat man, extremely sociable and unaffected—"easy in his manners," wrote one delegate—owned a classic, three-and-a-half-storied townhouse on High Street (now Market Street), the city's main thoroughfare. The situation was perfect for Washington, an early riser. He would awake on many mornings, go for a horseback ride in the nearby countryside and think about the debates.

The majority of the delegates, however, were not so lucky and were forced to lodge in inns and rooming houses near the State House where they would convene. The states barely subsidized their delegates and some of the men even had to bunk together at the rooming houses.

Connecticut delegate William Samuel Johnson was given a stipend of 30 eight shillings a day, which was not enough to cover meals, his room, and lodging for his servant at City Tavern. Other Connecticut delegates stayed at a boarding house

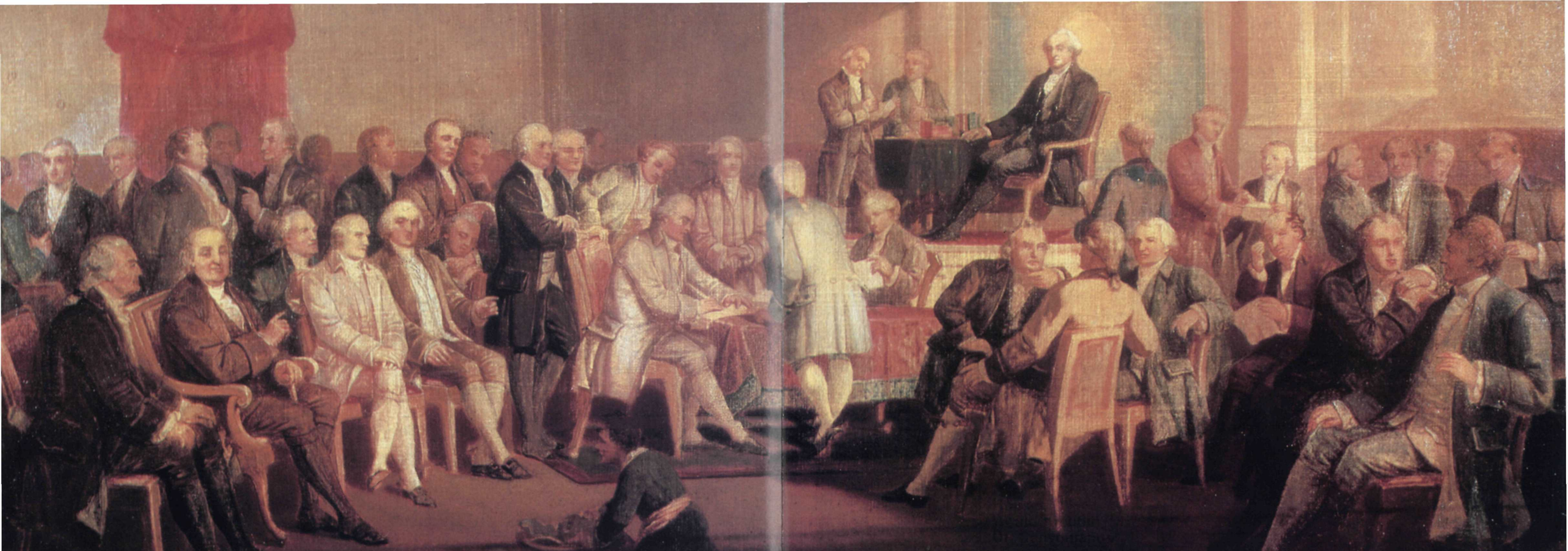
Left: In 1800 the Birch family began a series of etchings of early Philadelphia. This view of the back of the State House shows the garden and a group of Native Americans from the Miami Nation. Many tribes sent representatives to the new capital to meet with the President. Above: pastel portrait of George Washington as he looked during the Constitutional Convention, by William Sharples.

run by a Mrs. Marshall, near the corner of Second and Chestnut.

The most prominent inn was the Indian Queen Tavern located at Fourth and Market streets, now the site of an office building. The Indian Queen—the temporary home for delegates from Virginia, South Carolina, and Delaware—served almost as a second Assembly Room for the delegates, and the inn provided the delegates with a meeting room for private conferences.

The inn had stables large enough to accommodate 83 horses and tons of hay. It was also conveniently next door to Ben Franklin's home. Franklin, like Morris, entertained his fellow delegates with great gusto.

Though the Indian Queen Tavern no longer stands, the delegates' favorite watering hole, the City Tavern, built in 1773 at Second and Walnut streets, has been recon-



"Signing of the Constitution," by Thomas Rossitor, ca. 1860s. Gouverneur Morris on far left, then Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. Robert Morris sits directly below George Washington.

structed and is again open for business. It was called the "most genteel tavern in America" by John Adams. The early American patriots had also met in the City Tavern when conspiring to throw the British out of the colonies.

Several private homes have also survived the centuries as well; they have been restored and opened to the public under the National Park Service's auspices. The Bishop White House, on Walnut Street near Third, and the Todd House, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut, both offer a revealing glimpse into 18th-century life.

The White House was the residence of an aristocratic Episcopal bishop, while the Todd House was the middle-class home of Dolley Todd, who later became James Madison's wife and our First Lady. The two homes provide an interesting contrast in early American lifestyles—upscale and not-so-upscale.

The neighborhood to the south of Independence Park is Society Hill, which was a decaying working class area until the 1950s when it was restored to its colonial glory. Some blocks—minus the parked BMWs and Mercedes—look just the way they did in 1787 as modern health codes permit: the streets narrow, laid with cobblestones and lighted by gas lamps; the homes small and built of brick and wood.

In fact, much of 1787 is still alive and well in Philadelphia. The preservation of Independence National Historical Park is reputed to be near perfect. Independence Hall is beautifully restored, as are the adjacent Congress Hall, the home of the U.S. Congress from 1790 to 1800, and Old City Hall, where the municipal government and the United States Supreme Court shared quarters for about nine years.

There is also Carpenters' Hall, where the first Continental Congress conducted its sessions. By 1787, it housed the Library Company of Philadelphia (the Library still exists, but it has moved uptown, to 13th and Locust). It is likely that during the convention, some of the more studious delegates used the Library's impressive collection to research points of law and the systems of government used in other nations throughout history. Some of the less studious constitutional convention delegates used the Library Company to trace family coats of arms, while others borrowed travel books or even an early version of the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*.

The Philadelphia of 1787 probably did little to cheer the sour mood of the delegates. The city, back then, was not the stuff of a tourist town and many of the delegates dreaded leaving their comfortable plantations or grand New England homes to trek to Philadelphia.

Founded by William Penn in 1682, Philadelphia quickly developed into the nation's largest and most cosmopolitan city, the center of commerce, education, culture, and fashion—the Athens of America.

Early in its history, Philadelphia had been a charming, clean city. But, as population grew, problems developed. Philadelphia gained a reputation as an ill-mannered, dusty town full of eccentrics like Ben Franklin, a city beset by diseases such as yellow fever as well as insects and sanitation problems. The growing city was loud; the air full of the noise of construction and progress.

Interestingly, some of the problems that plagued the city still persist. For example, the streets near the State House were badly congested by pushcart hawkers. The *Evening Herald* reported on June 16, 1787:

> We find the market people so attached to their old stations, that in Second and Market Streets the foot pavements are impassable, and so much of the middle way is encroached upon, that there is hardly sufficient room for the passage of a single horse. This inconveniency, and the mischievous practice of engrossing [saving the best produce for favored customers], demand the immediate attention of the officers employed in this department of public police.

Vendors are still thriving, selling souvenirs, egg rolls, and soft pretzels along with produce for preferred customers and they still make it difficult to venture through Philadelphia streets. And city authorities still have not found an effective way to cope with this particular problem.

Nor have they been able to solve another 18th-century problem—where to dispose of the garbage.

The men of 1787 approached their task doggedly. The first week was dedicated to setting the rules for the convention. The most important decision was the imposition of a confidentiality rule:

"Nothing spoken in the house"

was to be "printed, or otherwise published or communicated without leave." The rule was to allow the delegates to speak freely without worry of leaks to the press.

All the delegates honored the rule. There is a story that during the convention, Ben Franklin, in the company of friends who included non-delegates, began to tell an amusing story, but when he realized he'd have to breach the confidentiality rule, he stopped mid-sentence.

It is doubtful that such a rule would be enforceable today. Undoubtedly, there would be a flood of leaks to the press as well as public opinion polls and political campaign consultants advising the delegates.

That first week George Washington, of course, was chosen to be the presiding officer of the convention. Although he played a quiet role inside the Assembly Room, Washington did his politicking outside the Assembly Room.

Major William Jackson was chosen to be the secretary, but unfortunately he took only scattered notes; it is only thanks to the meticulous notes taken by Madison and a few others that we know what went on inside the State House.

Notwithstanding the elected leaders, it was clear from the outset that James Madison was to be the driving force at the convention. Madison, a keen politician though not gregarious or a glad-hander, was one of the first to arrive in Philadelphia. He had studied the forms of government of other nations and had mapped out his own framework for the new government, which became known as the Virginia Plan.

Under the Virginia Plan, there was to be a strong central government made up of three branches—an executive, a legislative, and a judicial. The legislature (not the electorate) was to elect the executive, and members of the legislature were to serve only one term.

The convention had made great progress by the end of May by virtue of Madison's plan, but the small states sorely resented this strategy because it would deprive them of the equal power they shared under the Articles. The debate, then, narrowed down to the shape of the legislative branch.

Third Street from Spruce: Always a fashionable street, the house in the foreground was built in 1787 by William Bingham. A contemporary commentator wrote, "its utmost magnificence makes it a palace—much too rich for any man in this country." The house farthest down the street still stands.

In response, the New Jersey Plan was offered: All states, large and small, would have one vote in a one-house legislature.

With these two plans on the floor, there was no movement until July, when the Connecticut Plan was offered to break the stalemate over the makeup of the legislature. This plan offered two houses, with proportional representation in one and equal representation in the other.

Most of the final draft was written by Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania. The final draft was printed by Claypoole and Dunlap, whose offices were at Second and High streets.

Today, some of the ideas that were seriously discussed and rejected would seem bizarre:

- Ben Franklin proposed that the President not be paid—reflecting the view of most of the delegates that only the elite should serve, and they could afford to do so without compensation.
- A proposal was considered that Congress be appointed by the state legislatures, not directly by the people. A Massachusetts delegate argued that if legislators were elected directly, "the worst men get in the legislature."
- Another proposal would have given the national legislature a veto over state laws.

Somehow, despite all the debates, the ideas that were passed and that shaped the Constitution have been durable enough to stand for two centuries with very little alteration.

Two hundred years later the We the People 200 menu is so full of celebration that you could come to Philadelphia on most weekends and hit some special program, along with the permanent exhibits.

There will be something for everybody: picnics; fireworks displays; a sailboat race from Brussels to Philly involving the nations of the Common Market; serious symposia and seminars to discuss constitutional issues; tributes by foreign nations to the importance of the first Constitution; a marathon; a national ringing of church bells; concerts; by the Philadelphia Orchestra featuring six works specially commissioned for the bicentennial; rock concerts; and festivals featuring famous Phila-

Congress Hall and New Theater on Chestnut Street: Congress Hall, left, was originally built as the state courthouse, but it was offered to Congress as an enticement to get the government to move from New York to Philadelphia. The New Theater now houses Curtis Publishing, home of *Saturday Evening Post.*

delphia junk food such as cheesesteaks and soft pretzels.

After all the fireworks, after all the "Constitutional Minutes" have aired on television, after all the tourists leave Philadelphia and Independence National Historical Park, America will ask itself: How would the framers have wanted us to mark this anniversary? Would they be offended by all the partying?

Probably not, observed David Kimball, a historian for the park's Bicentennial of the Constitution research team and a man who knows so much about the events of 1787 that he leads one to think he was in the Assembly Room with Hamilton, Franklin, and Gouverneur Morris.

"With the possible exception of Madison (Madison was a notorious workaholic, though fond of an off-color joke told in the right company), most of these men enjoyed a good party. Fireworks. Picnics. That sort of thing," Kimball said.

There's strong evidence that Kimball is right. One of the framers, who kept a diary of the 1787 events, wrote that George Washington spent a great deal of time that summer making the rounds at teas, taverns, and dinner parties.

Two days before the delegates signed the document, Washington was invited to a party given by the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry at a tavern where, according to the tavern keeper's bill (which is still part of the Troop's memorabilia), the guests drank 54 bottles of madeira and 60 of claret, along with 50 bottles of "Old Stock" porter, beer, cider, and seven bowls of a potent punch. The innkeeper had to add a breakage fee of nearly 2 percent to the bill, the cost of which ran to some 90 pounds.

And, Hobart Cawood, superintendent of Independence National Historical Park, noted, "After the framers signed the document, they all went to City Tavern for a celebration.

"The next year, the Pennsylvania delegation organized a Grand Federal Procession to mark the signing of the document. This is an event that we are repeating this year in September."

The first Grand Federal Procession was held on July 4, 1788, to mark the ratification of the Constitution by the minimum number of states. Five thousand people marched in the parade and, reportedly, 45,000 spectators lined the streets.

Simply the fact that we have something to celebrate would have cheered the framers. "To a man," Kimball said, "they'd be astonished that the document still stands and with as few changes as have been made."

It will be hard to measure the success of the party in Philadelphia. "Hopefully, it will be more than the strong sense of nationalism that we got from the New York celebration," said Fred Stein, We the People's executive director for programming.

"That was important. But, considering the important substance of the Constitution, the primary element of our mandate is an educational one."

"I would like Americans to come to Philadelphia," said Hobie Cawood, "and to come away from their visit with a better appreciation of what the Constitution means.

"That appreciation might make them better citizens. So they'll vote more regularly, will want to serve on juries, will want to run for office. If we can cause some caring, if we can make for a better informed citizenry about the document that makes us free, we have done our job."

Commemorating the Constitution will be different for each one of us. For me, as a lawyer, visiting a courtroom in the federal courthouse just across the mall from Independence Hall is a fitting celebration of the document.

Watching a judge make a ruling, listening to a set of lawyers argue a point of law, hearing a jury render its verdict, that is the Constitution at work—and we mark that celebration every day.

Anthony Green is an attorney and formerly an editor and writer with Philadelphia Magazine. *For the past ten years he has lived about ten blocks from Independence Hall National Historical Park in South Philadelphia.*

The Last Working Horses

Park horses must remain calm in the face of grizzlies, rowdy crowds, footballs, and frisbees

by Clive Carnie

Cowboy horses exist more in myth than in fact, and no one ever sees a horse-drawn greengrocer's wagon anymore. Horses are now equated with racing, hunting, and other leisure activities—except in the National Park Service.

The last large work force of horses belong to the National Park Service. And they do work.

No ranger in a Chevy patrol car or park police officer on a Harley-Davidson motorcycle is expected to face a grizzly while out on patrol, turn an angry mob into a well-mannered crowd, or ride through a flaming street during a riot. But mounted rangers and park police officers encounter these situations and others as hazardous and demanding.

Horse patrols are also especially useful in the backcountry. Cars—even four-wheel-drive vehicles—cannot get to many wooded areas of this country's larger parks. And motorcycles, if they can get to backcountry areas at all, cannot carry the equipment a horse can.

It's also very difficult to ride a motorcycle and use a walkie-talkie at the same time, particularly on a wooded trail. A ranger on horseback, however, is able to divert hands and eyes without fear of having an accident or going in the wrong direction.

"The horse is an excellent tool for police work," says Lieutenant Dennis Hayo, commanding officer of the U.S. Park Police's seven mounted patrol units in the Washington, D.C., area.

The kinds of parks patroled by Hayo's mounted units vary widely: from the Mall and the capital's monuments to the woods and trails of nearby Great Falls Park.

"With the horse, we can get back on the trails and patrol without upsetting joggers and people out walking their dogs who find motorcycles offensive," explains Hayo. "At big events, such as we have down on the Mall, people can easily see the horse, which is a big deterrent to crime. And, if there's any trouble, people can spot the horseman if they need help. Plus, the horseman can see [what is] going on in the crowds or in parking lots, such as at the [Washington] Redskins games."

If they need help or see something suspicious, people are more likely to approach a mounted police officer than an officer on a motorcycle or in a car. People are also more likely to ask mounted officers for directions or to pose for a picture.

"In the patrol cars, it's like being in a capsule. The mounted patrol is a positive type of patrolling and law enforcement. For what we do and the areas we patrol, the horses are the most effective thing we use."

Park rangers use the horse for vastly different types of work than do the park police; but rangers, too, heap on the praise.

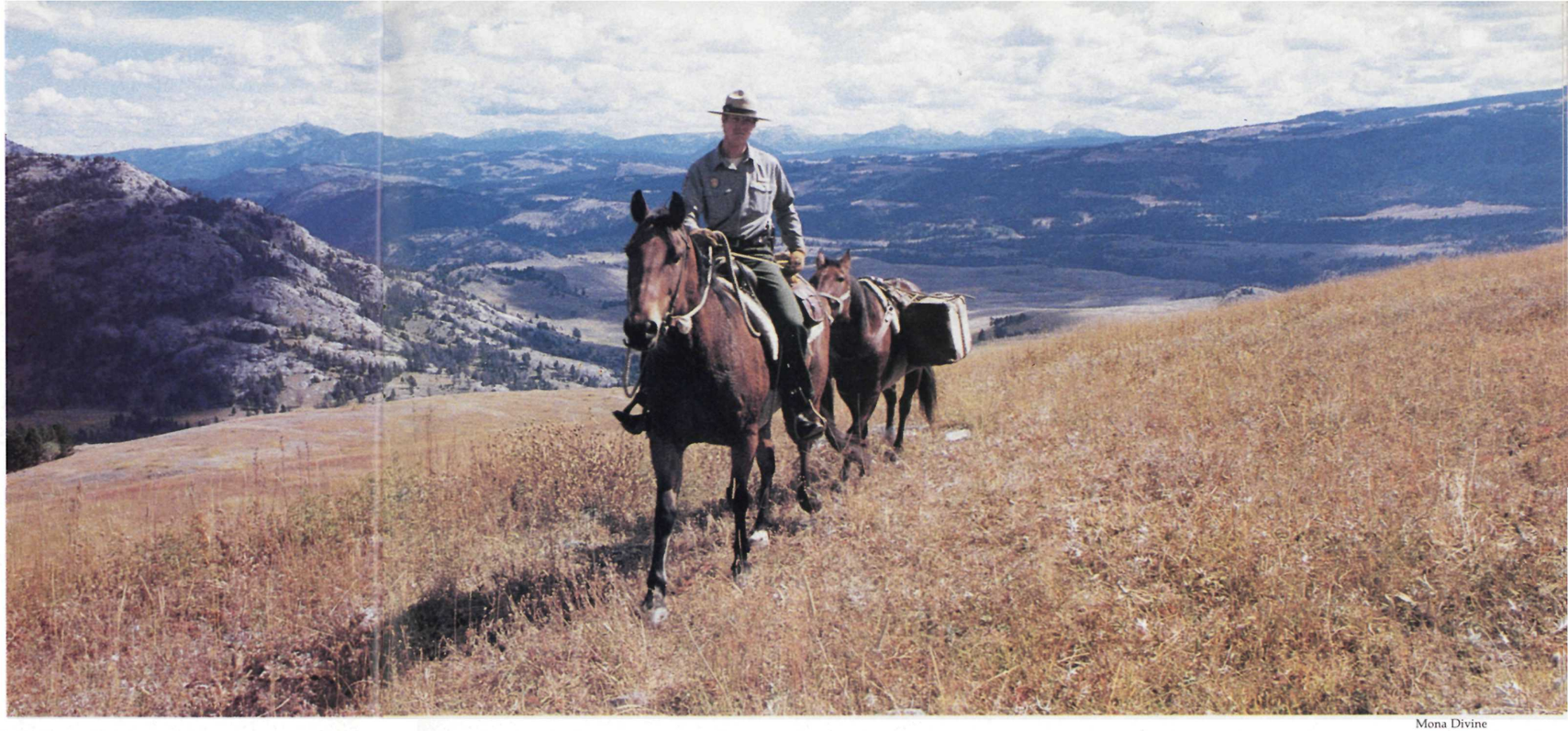
"It would be hard to do without [horses] out here," says Jim Hotchkiss, animal packer and corral manager at Yellowstone National Park and an 18-year veteran of the Park Service. "Everything for the backcountry would have to be taken out by helicopter or by backpack."

Numbers alone show how impor-

Michael Wilson

U.S. park police—a 600-person force that is more law-enforcement oriented than rangers—operate in the urban national park areas of New York, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco.

Mona Divine



Mona Divine

At Yellowstone (above, right) and at other large, natural parks, mounted rangers patrol the backcountry and help trail crews because, often, horses can go where motorized vehicles cannot.

tant the horse is at Yellowstone. Under Hotchkiss' care, the park keeps 69 horses and mules for use by rangers, wildlife biologists, and maintenance crews.

Horses and mules are used for patrolling the campgrounds, parking lots, and tourist attractions; packing trail-clearing equipment into the backcountry; and searching for lost hikers and children. And park horses are expected to deal with all sorts of situations.

"You might meet a bear any time," says Hotchkiss. "It's just something you get used to. You've got to keep an eye out so you don't surprise a mother moose with her calves or a bear with cubs."

Laurel Munson, a backcountry mounted ranger at Yosemite National Park, agrees that "the horse is an excellent management tool in the wilderness. [Horses] can cover a lot more country than a person on foot and can also carry a lot of tools and equipment."

In order to be an effective management tool for park rangers and park police, however, both horse and rider must have proper training. "The horse is an asset if properly trained, and a liability if not," points out Lieutenant Hayo. "We try to make sure our horses and men are well trained so they will be able to handle any type of event they may encounter."

Before a park police officer can even apply to the mounted patrol, he or she must have completed at least three years of service with the force. Once accepted into the program, the new recruit then undergoes at least ten weeks of training before being allowed to go out on mounted patrol.

New patrol horses—donated by the public, in most cases—undergo at least 60 days of evaluation before they are accepted by the department for police work. Once accepted, the animals then spend several more weeks in training and are constantly brought back for refresher courses during their careers.

The man that handles the training of all park police horses and officers for both Washington, D.C., and New York City is Sergeant Major Dennis Ayers, a 29-year veteran of the force. When a man or woman comes to Sergeant Ayers for training, the rookie's former experience with horses is of little importance.

"It doesn't matter if you were on the Olympic riding team. We start you off here as if you'd never seen a horse before," says Ayers, who grew up with horses at his father's stables in Alexandria, Virginia, and has been in charge of training park police horses since 1971.

Ayer's skills have not been limited to the U.S. Park Police. He has also trained 14 other police departments around the country, including the Secret Service, plus park rangers and the U.S. Army's Third Infantry Caisson Platoon.

"I can never remember when I didn't ride," says the 54-year-old policeman. "The only way I ever made a nickel in my life was riding."

When new police officers join the mounted patrol, they start off cleaning stalls and feeding and grooming horses. After three days, rookies start learning to ride. At the end of three weeks, novices can post—or rise—to the trot in the large indoor ring at park police training stables in Washington's Rock Creek Park. Once they have reached this stage, the recruits venture outdoors where they practice their skills in a new and less predictable environment.

"What we teach the recruit is control," says Ayers. "That's the name of the game. He's got to be in full control of his horse at all times."

After they have mastered the basics of riding, new recruits learn to perform techniques that might be valuable while on patrol. The most important of these, especially in the Washington area, is crowd control.

"When I first started with the park police, we never went to any demonstrations with our horses," explains Ayers. "But back then you often had almost as many policemen as demonstrators at the rallies.

"I think it was Rockwell's Nazi Party that really started the need for crowd control [in the 1960s]. We realized that we needed horses to separate the groups of demonstrators before they started fighting.

"Then we had the civil rights movement and the anti-war demonstrations. After every one, we would have critique sessions to see what we had done right or wrong. Eventually we became the authority on crowd control here."

Ayers' experience with crowds—during the past 29 years he has worked every major demonstration in Washington—has proved invaluable to the park police in developing their mounted patrol as an effective unit for controlling unruly mobs.

"People often like the horse," he says, "and it also intimidates them, so they move back as a unit without the horse even touching them; and no one is offended. Also—I don't care if the demonstrator's a man or a woman—you can only effectively take care of one person at a time when you're on foot.

"But, you have to have a trained man and horse to [work] effectively."

Most of the park police's horses, which often come from the hunt country of Virginia and Maryland, have at least a modicum of training when they arrive at the Rock Creek stables. Usually, the animals are already broken to the saddle and bridle; they just need to get accustomed to new work environments.

The typical horse donated to the park police is at least 15.2 hands (five-feet, two-inches high); a minimum of five years old; flexible, well conformed, and of good disposition; bay, brown, or black; a gelding; and, finally, a thoroughbred.

"Thoroughbreds are bolder than halfbreds and they'll go 'til they drop," says Ayers. "The thoroughbred wants to do this type of work and do it well. Boldness and heart are very important in this job."

To get new horses used to jet planes overhead, jackhammers pounding on nearby construction sites, and cars dashing past, the trainees are introduced to their new environment gradually.

Experienced patrol officers take the novice animals out with veteran horses to see the sights and sounds of the city. Officers also play frisbee

National Park Service

At U.S. park police training stables in the national capital's Rock Creek Park, horses and riders practice facing harassment in order to withstand the real thing. Flying frisbees, blaring and flashing patrol cars, and exploding firecrackers are also part of the training program for the officers of the mounted patrol.

and football on horseback to get their mounts used to objects flying around their heads.

In the large ring at the stables, the horses are introduced to other hazards they may meet on the street. Officers walk them into balloons, past umbrellas opening in their faces, through tunnels made of crinkly black plastic, and over plastic tarpaulins laid on top of old tires.

Once they have become used to these hazards, the horses must then face a make-believe angry mob. Park foot-patrol officers, many of them also learning about crowd control for the first time, are brought in to act as demonstrators.

Because horses feel most comfortable in a herd and will also work as a unit when controlling crowds, four or five animals are submitted to the ordeals at once. Patrol officers shout at the horses, wave placards in their faces, throw Nerf balls and other harmless missiles, and let off firecrackers under the horses' feet.

The horses must stand their ground through all this and advance when ordered by their riders. Police cars, their lights flashing and sirens blazing, also drive into the ring to show the horses that even the good guys have to make a little noise once in a while.

If he can get through all of this without batting an eyelid, the horse is ready to go out on patrol.

On the evening that President Richard Nixon was inaugurated, Sergeant Ayers had to ride his horse down an alley that had been set on fire by vandals. The horse did not flinch—an outstanding tribute to Ayers' training methods.

Mounted patrol officers are each assigned to one horse, which they will stay with for the rest of their or their horse's career. Officers are also responsible for the care of their animals at all times. Because they depend on each other for safety and comfort, strong bonds develop between horse and rider.

"We have guys here that bring their families in on the weekends to [visit] their horses," says Ayers. "They spend more time with their horses than they do with their families."

National park rangers from all across the country attend Ayers' training sessions; and other park system areas have set up training programs similar to those used by Ayers. In fact, in 1971 Ayers helped to design Yosemite's mounted patrol training program.

Most of the horses at the large western parks are not donated, and parks such as Yosemite in California and Yellowstone in Wyoming must buy their animals. The horses purchased by the parks are almost always broken and fairly well trained; but, again, they must get used to a different environment and new duties.

"It generally takes them about one season to get used to what goes on here," explains Yellowstone's Jim Hotchkiss. "We don't want to rush them; you have to take your time."

For backcountry patrol, horses have to be trained to tolerate a hobble (a rope that ties two hooves together) or tied in a picket so they do not stray off at night or while the ranger works on foot. The animals must also learn to tolerate packs and equipment that might jingle or shift around on their backs. And they must learn to confront wild animals while out on the trails.

"You have to make sure they're aware there are other animals around them and that, though they look big and fierce, they won't bite," says Terry Danforth, supervisor of the horse operation at Yellowstone. "We introduce the horses gradually to wildlife. If you see an elk in the distance, you make sure the horse can see it and then you walk the horse toward it so he can smell it and see the elk is not there to attack him. Usually the wild animal ends up turning and running off.

"Bears are a little more difficult. Usually you come on them by surprise and then they might charge you. We try not to run into bears."

Yosemite National Park often offers a six-week course in the spring to teach rangers and other park employees to ride. The course is taught by Walt Cassell, who has more than 25 years' experience training horses and riders for the Park Service.

"It's day in, day out, repetitious training with horse and rider to where the rider knows what he or she is doing by instinct," explains Danforth, who has worked with park horses for 20 years and sends many of Yellowstone's new rangers to Cassell's classes.

The riders must also learn how to pack a horse or mule. Biologists and NPS trail crews frequently go into the wilderness for several days at a time and need to pack in extra equipment. Backcountry rangers go out for five to ten days at a time to patrol trails, help hikers and other wilderness users, check fishing permits, and generally see that all is well.

"We're the guardians of the area," says Laurel Munson, Yosemite backcountry mounted ranger. "We do all the work that involves interaction with visitors and park resources, such as administering first aid or emergency medical treatment to hikers, law enforcement, picking up a little garbage, camp site rejuvenation, and basic trail maintenance. We're responsible for keeping an eye on the area."

Park horses have also proven to be exceptionally valuable in public relations.

"The visitors really like to talk to you when you're on a horse," says Bob Holly, supervisor of the mounted patrol at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

"If you wave at visitors when you go by in a patrol car, half of them wonder why you're waving at them. The rapport is much better when rangers are on horses."

From Washington, D.C., to Yosemite, the horse has proven to be an asset to the National Park Service. And recent budget cuts make horses even more valuable. They are often cheaper to keep and maintain than patrol cars or motorcycles—and they can do more. In addition, horses do not pollute the air and are less likely to erode the soil.

Outmoded as a means of transportation everywhere else, horses will continue to be a useful and much-loved part of the National Park Service. "A lot of people," says Holly, "seem to have this vision of a park ranger being on horseback. They expect to see you out there on your horse."

Clive Carnie, an experienced horseman himself, has worked as a writer and photographer for several publications and has studied equine science at the University of Maryland.

Gallery

Every issue we hear of valuable books, films, products, projects, people, and ideas that contribute to the understanding and protection of the National Park System and the natural world. We have created this new section, "Gallery," to cover worthwhile items of interest.

We invite you, our readers, to contribute to "Gallery." Please send your suggestions to Judith Freeman, National Parks *magazine, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.*

Coal Gasification: a Chance for Cleaner Energy Near the Parks

A new process for using coal as an energy source promises more efficiency and less pollution. Southern California Edison and private corporations have already been successful developing the technique in a demonstration plant in California.

Coal gasification is now being considered for two major power plants near western parks, the proposed Dineh power project that will be 12 miles northwest of Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico, and the Harry Allen Plant near Las Vegas, Nevada, which could affect Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Zion, and all the other canyonland parks.

Most power plants create energy by firing coal, which spews chemical particles for many miles. This brand-new gasification process converts coal directly to gas and should be cleaner and more economical. Average emissions at the demonstration gasification facility are claimed to be a mere 10 percent of the maximum emissions from new sources that are allowed by the federal government.

The Electric Power Research Institute, an independent research group, says the new process would produce power at approximately 10 percent less cost than conventional power plants, while construction costs would be about the same.

This month the air in West Germany became so polluted with coal particles from coal-firing plants that people were asked not to drive. If this new coal gasification process delivers as much as it promises, there may no longer be any justification for the construction of conventional coal-fired plants.

National Geographic Spotlights Grizzlies

The National Geographic special, "The Grizzlies," will be seen in most American cities on March 11. Co-produced by National Geographic and Pittsburgh's WQED and sponsored by Chevron, the show travels to Alaska and Yellowstone National Park to investigate these bears in both adequate and limited habitats. In Alaska, grizzlies thrive. In Yellowstone, however, the bears are threatened by development and their habitat needs are a source of continued controversy.

The show's producer, Ted Thomas, said "Bears remind us that we have to share the earth with other species that have much in common with us."

Unflagging Energy Makes Contribution to Great Basin

Most national parks exist because of the efforts of a few dedicated individuals. In the case of our newest park—Great Basin—one of the most dogged of supporters has been Dr. Robert Waite.

A professor of geography at University of Utah, Waite wrote his doctoral dissertation on the possibility of a Great Basin national park. While doing research, he has climbed every mountain and hiked every canyon of the South Snake Range.

Beginning in 1966, Waite campaigned for national park designa-

Dr. Robert Waite, Great Basin advocate

tion for the area by sending copies of his dissertation to congressional representatives and journalists, appearing on talk shows, and working with writers and local citizens. We salute the strength of his lifelong dream.

Nonprofit Catalogue Of Products for Renewable Energy

The demise of the *Whole Earth Catalogue* made the search for useful, energy-efficient products difficult. The Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment (FREE), a new organization that incorporates the Solar Lobby and the Center for Renewable Resources, is hoping to correct that. The organization has recently published the first *FREE Market Bright Ideas Catalog,* which lists over a hundred hard-to-find, energy-efficient products.

The catalogue includes items such as a backpackable water filter, a solar-powered erector set, and 15-watt fluorescent bulbs that illuminate with the same intensity and quality as 60-watt incandescent bulbs—but use only a quarter of the power. "The *FREE Market Bright Ideas Catalog*," says Executive Director Tina Hobson, "was developed to encourage each American to live lightly on the Earth."

For a copy of the catalogue (send $2 in check or money order) or more information, contact FREE, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 638, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 466-6350.

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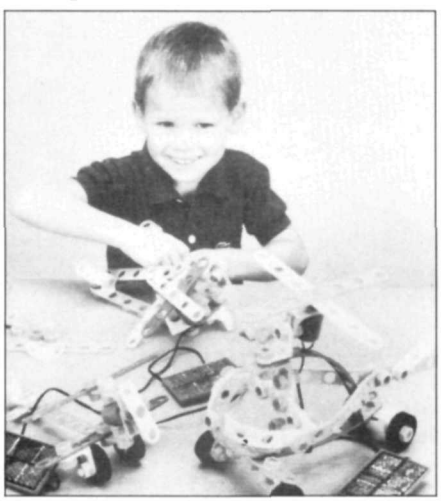

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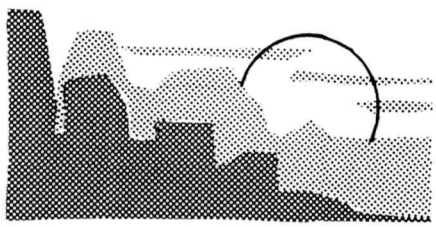

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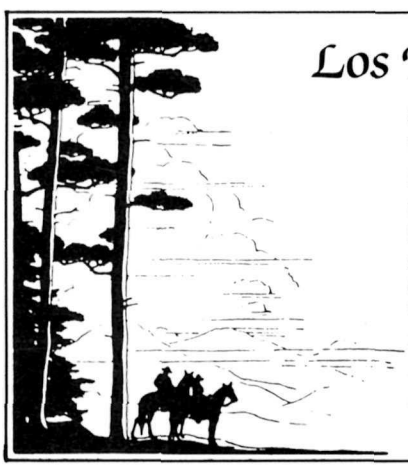

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NPCA Report

Park Entrance Fees Raised For This Year at Least

For the first time since 1972, the National Park Service has increased entrance fees to park areas—at least for this fiscal year. NPCA will continue lobbying a budget-minded Congress to make sure all fee increases are reasonable and all revenues raised are funneled back to the Park Service.

Visitors to National Park System units will encounter the following changes in the price of admission. The relatively modest fees of the 62 units currently charging admission will be a bit higher; and another 72 units will be charging entrance fees for the first time. These include such well-known sites as Assateague Island National Seashore, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and Capitol Reef and Hawaii Volcanoes national parks.

- Maximum fees for all park system units are now $5 per vehicle, $3 per person, and $15 for annual passes to individual parks. Children, the elderly, and the permanently handicapped will continue to be admitted free.
- The Golden Eagle Pass—the annual systemwide pass—has soared from $10 to $25. This pass may be used by individuals and passengers in their private vehicles in any federally protected area, including wildlife refuges, national forests, and Bureau of Land Management areas.
- The Park Service has instituted a new weekly pass of $3-4 for vehicles and $1-3 for individuals.

As in the past, a number of park system areas will continue to be free of charge to the public. These include Golden Gate and Gateway national recreation areas as well as other "urban" parks; eight areas with uncontrolled access, such as the C&O Canal and Fire Island; and 20 units exempt by law from charging admittance. Among this latter group are Blue Ridge Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and Point Reyes National Seashore.

Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office

New Mexico's El Malpais, seen here from Sandstone Overlook, is being viewed as the next new park area.

Senators Propose El Malpais as Park Area

Conservationists are looking to the 100th Congress to come up with good news for New Mexico's Badlands, better known as El Malpais. Bills have been reintroduced to protect as a park area the unspoiled landscape of ancient lava flows, ice caves, and cinder cones. El Malpais has been the subject of protection plans on and off for the past 50 years. But congressional committee staffers say this proposal, introduced early in January by senators Pete Domenici (R-N.Mex.) and Jeff Bingaman (D-N.Mex.), stands a good chance of passage.

In the House, Representative Bill Richardson (D-N.Mex.), whose legislation last year called for a BLM national monument, has agreed to introduce a bill (H.R. 403) identical to the Senate proposal.

Domenici and Bingaman have come up with a compromise version of last year's unsuccessful legislation, one that NPCA supports. The El Malpais-Masau Trail Bill (S. 56) calls for creation of a 126,000-acre El Malpais National Monument. The property would be managed by the National Park Service rather than the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), thus eliminating NPCA's major objection to last year's proposal.

In a related provision, the BLM would administer some 253,009 acres of land surrounding the monument as a "national conservation area." Of this, 115,000 acres would gain permanent wilderness status, and would include Rimrock, Little Rimrock, Sand Canyon, Pinyon, and West Malpais.

To help boost tourism in the region, the bill designates the nearby Masau Trail as an auto-touring route. This would link El Malpais with a number of national monuments in northern New Mexico, including outlying Anasazi pueblos, which date back some 3,000 to 10,000 years to the Chaco Canyon culture. The bill also calls for construction of two visitor centers, one for El Malpais at the Candelaria Ice Cave property, the other for the Masau Trail in Grants, New Mexico.

At stake is a rare and dramatic landscape. "Standing on the wind- and rain-sculpted sandstone escarpments, one can see a vast panorama of lava flows, covering the broad valley to the west," says NPCA Southwest/California Regional Representative Russ Butcher, recalling his experience at El Malpais. "To the north is the ancient volcano, Mount Taylor. And on the black lava rocks, pondorosa pines and junipers grow, like some strange oriental garden."

New River Suffering From Benign Neglect

The New River—at 135 million years old, really the oldest river in North America—is protected as New River Gorge National River in West Virginia. But NPCA, which was instrumental in making this 52-mile stretch of the river and its narrow gorge part of the National Park System in 1978, fears that the protection is in name only.

Under the Reagan Administration, says a recently completed NPCA report, "The National Park Service has relegated the park to a second-class status" by failing to provide adequate funding, staffing, and support from the regional and Washington, D.C., offices. Areas of special concern include:

• **Land acquisition.** Although Congress authorized 62,000 acres for the park, only 6,000 are now federally owned or protected. Congress has appropriated $6 million for land acquisition, but the NPS has yet to spend that money.

Individuals and corporations still own most of the land. Because much of the undeveloped land is steep, it is highly vulnerable to the destructive effects of mining and logging.

In 1980, the NPS drew up a land protection plan, that, according to the park's authorizing legislation, could include outright purchase and the acquisition of easements. In 1982, under pressure from the administration, the NPS revised that plan to favor zoning as a means of protecting nearly two-thirds of the land.

The hitch is this: Only one of the three counties through which the national river flows has a zoning code. Moreover, West Virginia law precludes any zoning that interferes with a landowner's ability to recover timber or mineral resources. This zoning rule acts like a Catch-22 regarding land protection.

The NPCA report urges the NPS to pursue its original plan for the New River. NPCA advocates outright purchase of a variety of sites integral to the park.

• **Visitor use.** One of the best whitewater rivers in the eastern half of the country, the New is a mecca for canoeing and rafting enthusiasts—and anglers. The gorge features quiet forests, more than 1,000 species of flora, 40 species of mammals, and 80 species of birds.

The number of visitors attracted to this haven may double by 1990 when a new interstate highway is completed. But the NPS has yet to complete—or, in many cases, even begin—construction of trails, overlooks, and campgrounds.

• **Disregard of historic resources.** The park offers "perhaps the best opportunity in the nation to preserve and interpret the rich history of railroading and coal mining in the eastern United States," says the report. But these resources are crumbling; and stabilization won't begin on the best sites until 1990. Among these sites: an 1889 iron truss bridge, old railroad depots, and a "coal town" architectural district.

• **Staff shortage.** Only 14 fulltime staff members are charged with management and field activities for this 62,000-acre park.

• **Water quality threats.** Because of the potential for timber harvesting and mining, and inadequate sewage practices, the park faces pervasive water quality threats. Also, the Bluestone Dam, upstream from the park's boundaries, makes water levels fluctuate widely.

NPCA's report offers specific actions the NPS can take to avert "a national tragedy" at the New River. T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice president for conservation policy, says, "If the administration is not receptive to these initiatives, NPCA suggests Congress mandate that they be taken."

Sunset Rapids on the New River; by Whetstone Photography

Du Pont Donates Land On Rio Grande to NPCA

This past summer, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company donated 15 acres of land along the Rio Grande River to NPCA. And NPCA's National Park Trust program just signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Big Bend National Park to manage that acreage.

The La Linda property in Brewster County, Texas, will be a boon to river runners. It assures public access from the river on the American side for boat trips coming down through the Mariscal and Boquillas canyons, and access to the river for ambitious seven-day trips through the magnificent lower canyons of the Rio Grande.

The Rio Grande has been designated a wild and scenic river for 192 miles—from Big Bend National Park downstream to the Texas-Mexican border in the Chihuahuan Desert. In addition to its recreational value, the river features important archeological and historic sites along its banks and canyon rims. The sites reflect a record of more than 12,000 years of human habitation. Moreover, the endangered peregrine falcon nests in the canyons of the Rio Grande.

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1985 RECIPIENT: MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS. Mrs. Douglas has championed the preservation of the Everglades for nearly six decades. Author of *The Everglades: River of Grass*, Mrs. Douglas was largely responsible for the establishment of Everglades National Park in 1946 and continues her work as the Founder and President of Friends of the Everglades

News Update

Big Cypress Plan. The NPS is preparing Big Cypress National Preserve's first management plan since it was designated in 1974. Adjacent to Everglades National Park, the preserve is a habitat for endangered Florida panthers. The NPS is now reviewing public comments on its approach to four major issues: oil and gas production, hunting, off-road vehicles, and visitor services. Public comments on the entire document will be sought some time this summer.

•

Space Center in PortAmerica. Families of the seven crew members who died aboard the space shuttle *Challenger* announced January 29 that a space education center would likely be built as part of PortAmerica. But the controversial PortAmerica skyscraper complex planned for a site along the Potomac River near Washington, D.C., is on hold. The Federal Aviation Administration ruled November 18 that the project's 45-story tower would pose an "unacceptable air safety hazard." NPCA also says it would intrude on the historic skyline of the nation's capital. Architect Philip Johnson has come up with a 30-story design, now under FAA review.

•

Where the buffalo roam. As part of an experimental program to curb bison from roaming beyond their winter range onto private lands, Yellowstone National Park rangers have installed a fence and cattle guard near Lava Creek. Rangers report that solitary bulls have crossed the cattle guard, but a larger cow/calf group have made no attempt to cross it. Nearby ranchers say the bison endanger their cattle with the threat of brucellosis, a disease that causes cattle to abort their calves. As a result, last year Montana authorized the first legal bison hunt in a quarter of a century.

State Wants to Spray Pesticide on New River

West Virginia has been pressuring the National Park Service to allow the state to spray the bacterial agent Bti on 22 miles of the New River Gorge National River. At this writing, the NPS Mid-Atlantic regional office is making a final decision on this controversy. Any decision, however, could be overruled by Interior's Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks William Horn. So far, the park has stood firmly against spraying.

The state wants to use Bti to exterminate the breeding grounds of the black fly. In reality, however, the stakes are much higher.

At the heart of the issue, says Brien Culhane, NPCA's natural resources coordinator, is "a direct challenge to the integrity of NPS pesticide-use policies, and to NPS management of the river in general."

The politically sensitive issue affects several groups dependent on the river's bounty: the multimillion-dollar rafting and recreation industry, residents, environmentalists, and sport fishers.

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources sought a permit to spray in response to a directive from Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr. Last summer—"for reasons of health and safety"—he had ordered that agency and the Department of Health to eradicate the black fly from the southern counties of Fayette, Raleigh, and Summers. The governor was making good on a 1982 campaign promise.

On December 1, the NPS office at New River Gorge denied the state's request for a permit to spray, based on the results of an environmental assessment.

The black fly, which is native to the area, is considered by some state residents to be a serious nuisance. It is also an integral part of the river's food chain.

The New River is the state's most valuable warm-water fishery. Fish consume the flies as a significant part of their diet. In fact, the NPS environmental assessment found that those species with the highest proportion of black flies in their stomachs—minnows—form the prey base for many sport fish.

Bti (*bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis*) is a biological pesticide that affects recently hatched nymphs of the black fly. In its request for a permit, the state natural resources department said it planned to use helicopters to treat a 22-mile stretch of the New River below Bluestone Dam with relatively high doses of the pesticide. The agency also requested permission to spray the entire 50-mile river segment that falls within park boundaries if it deemed it necessary in the future.

Since the NPS and the state have joint management responsibilities for the river through a Memorandum of Understanding, the natural resources department originally believed that it did not need to apply for a permit. It actually had begun Bti applications in adjacent areas and tributaries of the river.

A local activist brought the case to court. In an eleventh-hour decision, a judge ruled that an NPS permit was necessary.

In rejecting the state's application, the NPS cited "lack of evidence that black fly bites pose a health hazard to humans." Only 1 percent of those exposed exhibit allergic reactions to the bites, the NPS noted. Bti, on the other hand, does carry certain risks. And the NPS said that more benign alternatives for controlling the black fly—such as integrated pest management—do exist.

Aside from the unknown damage to the river ecosystem, there is a danger to NPS management authority: If the state were to supercede the NPS and dictate pesticide policy, a dangerous precedent would be set.

Says Culhane, "The NPS management policies on pesticide use are quite specific. The NPS already has its hands full at New River, and has deferred to the state too many times. The regional office should support the firm stand taken by the local managers."

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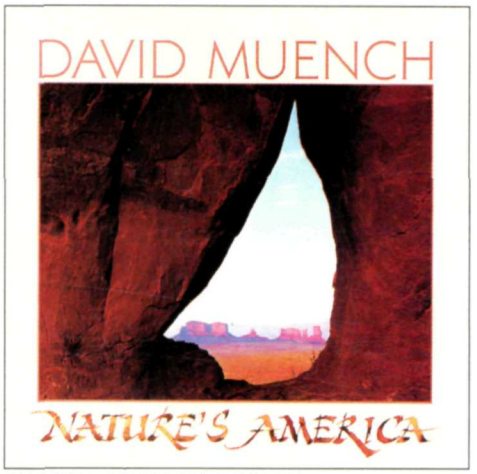

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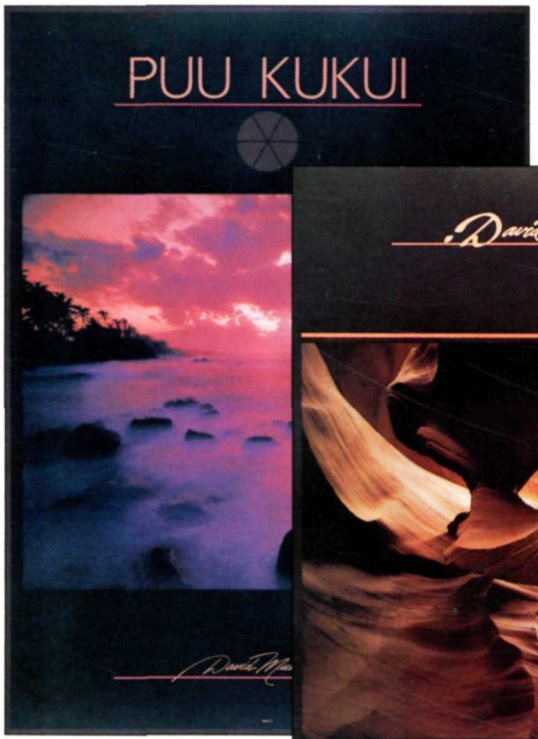

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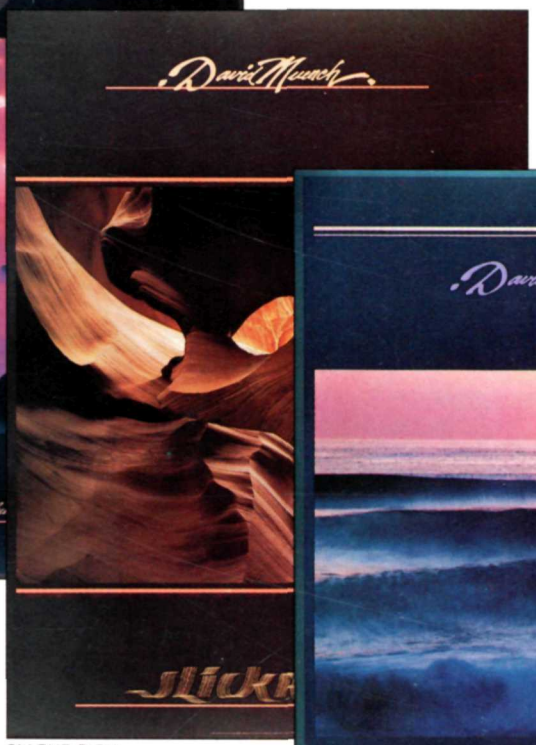

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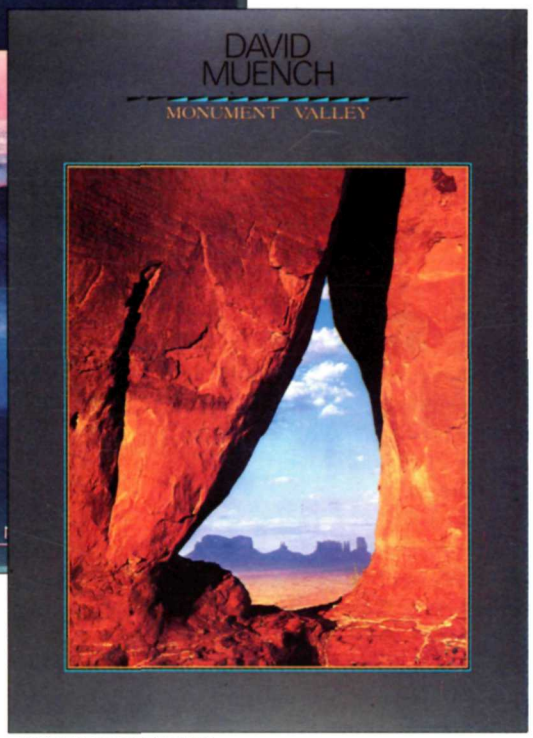

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Recovery Plan Focuses On Panther Survival

A revised "Florida Panther Recovery Plan" was released in late 1986 to guide efforts of state and federal agencies working to save this endangered subspecies of cougar from extinction.

The panther, distinguished by its relatively small size, long legs, small feet, and rich ferruginous color, once roamed from east Texas through the southeastern United States. Now, *Felis concolor coryi* ranges only in the most remote and impenetrable reaches of southern Florida.

The plan—a revised version of a 1981 document—was drawn up by the Technical Subcommittee of the Florida Panther Interagency Committee, a state and federal group formed last May expressly for this purpose. The group's ultimate aim is to establish three "self-sustaining populations within the historic range of the animal."

Members of the subcommittee include representatives of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, and the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission.

As of 1985, documented evidence showed that only 20 to 30 animals were left. These live in parts of Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, private lands to the north and east of the strand, a nearby Indian reservation, and Corkscrew Swamp.

The panther is threatened mainly by increased human presence: Energy development, agriculture, and hunting occur in and near its habitat. The cats are also killed by traffic on I-75 and State Route 29. Other problems include a lowered prey base, because they must compete with hunters for food, and exposure to diseases such as feline distemper.

The subcommittee's blueprint for saving the panther incorporates a slew of programs, some planned, others already underway. Among these initiatives are:

- a captive-breeding and reintroduction program now being conducted by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission.
- efforts to purchase and protect 30,000 acres of Fakahatchee Strand in Collier County.
- Florida Transportation Department plans to post warning signs and reflectors on roads in panther habitat; to reduce nighttime speed limits on certain roads; and to redesign roads hazardous to panthers.
- habitat monitoring of deer.
- acquisition of essential habitat by state and federal agencies.
- a contingency plan to remove all free-ranging panthers from the wild if it is determined that they are unable to survive.

As a member of the Everglades Coalition, NPCA has been working for the protection of the entire Everglades ecosystem. At this writing, NPCA President Paul Pritchard is scheduled to testify February 19 on the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition Bill (S. 90), which would add more than 130,000 acres to the preserve.

Says Brien Culhane, NPCA's natural resources coordinator, "This wild landscape contains a mosaic of plant communities and habitat types. It serves as a vital sanctuary for the Florida panther."

Panthers, which once roamed the Southeast, are now reduced to about two dozen animals struggling for survival in isolated pockets of southern Florida.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Overflight Rules Not Tough Enough

Last session, Congress adopted a wait-and-see attitude about regulating the estimated 90,000 low-altitude aircraft that intrude on the silence and solitude of the Grand Canyon each year.

The lawmakers were waiting for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Interior Department recommendations. NPCA believes that each agency's proposals are disappointing and that Congress should feel free to forge ahead with a legislative solution to the problem.

The Interior Department submitted recommendations to the FAA on November 18. At the heart of its proposal was a ban on flights in the inner gorge—the lower, narrow part of the canyon just above the Colorado River. Interior also proposed installing radar and assigning air traffic controllers to monitor flights at higher altitudes.

Interior ignored the airspace from the canyon rim down to the Tonto Plateau, where air tours and other flights occur and where 25 park visitors lost their lives in a mid-air collision last June.

Reportedly, the National Park Service advocated tougher measures, including—at the least—a ban on flights below the canyon rim and flight-free zones over noise-sensitive areas of the park. Interior Secretary Donald Hodel intervened, and had the NPS recommendations watered down.

When the Interior Department announced its recommendations on November 18, it was widely reported that the FAA would come out with a much tougher proposal that same day. But the FAA equivocated until December 4, when it officially released its interim regulations, scheduled to go into effect in February 1987. While stronger than the NPS proposal, these rules are actually weaker than the FAA's current, unenforceable advisory on flights above the canyon.

The interim rules, which will expire June 15, include:

- a ban on all commercial flights below 9,000 feet (above mean sea level)

in and around the canyon, unless a pilot gets specific authorization from the FAA.

- a ban on all tour flights—which account for 87 percent of the air traffic—below the rim of the canyon. The catch here is that the FAA defines "rim" at its lowest elevation—5,500 feet. This interpretation would allow planes to fly nearly 2,000 feet below the actual rim at the South Rim Visitor Center.
- restrictions on flying closer than 500 feet to any terrain or structure in the canyon.

Russ Butcher, NPCA Southwest/California regional representative, has mixed feelings about the FAA proposal. He faults it for "doing little more than giving air tour operators permission to do what they've been doing all along."

Butcher, who testified on NPCA's behalf at the FAA's public hearings in Las Vegas on December 16, noted that the FAA proposes little in the way of noise control—by far the most serious resource management problem at the park. He told FAA officials that the NPCA urges the adoption of the following:

- flight-free zones over the most noise-sensitive areas of the canyon and a "meaningful minimum altitude" to further reduce the noise.
- a minimum altitude for *all* flights of 2,000 feet above the highest part of the actual rims—or the highest terrain.
- "substantial incentives" for air tour operators to use quieter aircraft (some already do).
- application of these rules to the other 337 units of the National Park System, and to public lands adjacent to the Grand Canyon, including Lake Mead National Recreation Area and the Havasupai and Hualapai Indian reservations.
- aggressive efforts by the FAA to work with the military. Butcher called the military's "frequent, unauthorized joy-riding flights . . . the single most dangerous overflight problem" of the Grand Canyon and other national parks.

Butcher said he did find cause for encouragement at the hearings. "For the first time the FAA is taking responsibility for the regulation of

air flights in and around the canyon." But he adds that "if this system merely puts the FAA's stamp of approval upon the present flight circumstances over the canyon, NPCA would find this a tragically inadequate response to some very serious and widespread overflight concerns."

Recreation Report Held Up by Lawsuit

In January, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO) completed its year-and-a-half-long assessment of outdoor recreation trends and future demands. At this writing, however, the Interior Department has not officially released the report due to a lawsuit filed by organizations unhappy with its content.

The suit was filed against the commission in January by the nonprofit Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise. This organization and others, including the National Inholders Association, oppose many of the report's recommendations. They allege that the commission violated the Federal Advisory Committee Act and other procedural laws during its public involvement process.

The groups want the commission's work declared null and void. A court hearing is scheduled for late February. In the meantime, Interior instructed the commission not to release copies of the report.

NPCA President Paul Pritchard called the lawsuit "an eleventh-hour delaying tactic." According to Pritchard, who served as a senior advisor to the commission, the organizations involved in the lawsuit had numerous opportunities to present their views, as did other interested parties. And the groups did voice their opinions on several occasions.

Pritchard noted that the administration-created commission was composed of individuals representing a diversity of opinions, and was certainly not weighted toward conservation interests.

"The final report makes a number of recommendations contrary to this administration's past policies," Pritchard said. "It is a reaffirmation of the need to continue and expand programs to assure wise stewardship of this nation's lands and waters."

NPCA supports several of the report's recommendations, including a proposal to create an endowed trust fund for purchasing land in need of protection. The trust fund would provide a minimum of $1 billion annually and would succeed the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Other major recommendations in-

NPCA President Paul Pritchard (second from left) presents an Australian digger's hat to Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, who—at the end of his PCAO chairmanship and second term as governor—is off to Australia. Others, left to right: Keith Argow (National Woodland Owners), Andrea Yank (Natural Resources Council of America), Jack Lorenz (Izaak Walton), Kent Olson (American Rivers).

State of Tennessee

clude a nationwide network of locally designated greenways; more wetland, shoreline, and river protection; a program of scenic roadways; and a review of the nation's federal land holdings and management problems on these lands. The commission did not address issues affecting recreation on federal lands and waters in as much detail as conservationists had hoped, but merely pointed out the need for further study.

Many of the commission's recommendations call for local initiatives and support while others will require congressional and administration action. NPCA plans to work extensively to carry out these recommendations during the next few years.

For information on how to receive a copy of the commission's executive summary and/or the final PCAO report, please write to Kathy Sferra, NPCA, P.O. Box AO, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Call for Nominations For Interpreter Award

NPCA and the National Park Service are calling for nominations from NPS employees for the 1987 Freeman Tilden Interpreter of the Year Award. The annual prize, jointly awarded by NPCA and the Park Service, is named for the "father of park interpretation" and honors NPS employees whose interpretive programs have accomplished a twofold aim: significantly improving the quality of the park visitors' experience and making a distinct difference in the surrounding community's quality of life. A $2,500 cash prize, donated by KC Publications, is presented to the national winner.

The five past winners' work has ranged from demonstrations of musket firing by colonist-soldiers at Fort Raleigh to development of an Everglades interpretive center to a junior ranger program at Kenilworth Gardens.

Nominations should be submitted to park superintendents, who must, in turn, submit them to NPS regional offices by April 30.

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ALASKA'S FINEST: Spectacular Lake Clark Park. Guided boat travel, hiking, comfortable tent camps. Affordable wilderness adventure. Distant Shores, 421-NP W. 88th Ave, Anchorage, AK 99515.

SELWAY LODGE. A small and intimate guest lodge deep in Montana-Idaho's Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. No road or phones. Guests join trail ride or fly charter into lodge. Log Cabins, tempting meals, sparkling rivers, trout fishing, horses, quiet and secluded. Selway Lodge, Box 1100-N Hamilton, Montana 59840.

RIVER RUNNING AT ITS BEST. Big Bend National Park/Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River (Texas), Green River Wilderness (Utah) and the Dolores (Colorado). You can learn to row your own Sportyak or small raft or you can ride with our guide. Free Brochure. Bighorn Expeditions, Box 365E, Bellevue, CO 80512, 303-221-8110.

UTAH NATIONAL PARKS. Natural and Cultural History Seminars and Trips. Photography, Outdoor Education and Desert Writers Workshops. Naturalist-guided day hikes or backpacking trips. Student Field Studies. Canyonlands Field Institute, PO Box 68P, Moab, UT 84632.

BED & BREAKFAST NEWSLETTER Current, Indepth Anonymous Reviews. Rates, Events, Travel Tips. $16.00 yearly (8 issues), $2.00 sample. B&B TRAVELERS REVIEW, DEPT. NP, BOX 469, Utica, NY 13503.

ADVENTURE TRAVEL SPECIALISTS: Whitewater rafting to educational excursions for families, groups and individuals. Outback Travel Options, Inc. is the informed source for outdoor travel planning. No charge to you. Please phone or write for information. P.O. Box 7060, Boulder, Co. 80306. (303) 440-4343.

SPECIAL VACATIONS. Save time, money, effort. We compile trail guides, maps, background information (geology, ethnology, natural history), audio and video cassettes for your "out-of-the-ordinary" vacation. Backpacking, camping, hiking, 4WD, RV throught Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California. Plan ahead. Let us know your needs. For more information write JMG Distributors, 741-A Formosa, Los Angeles, CA 90046.
DEER HILL SUMMER EXPEDITIONS. Co-ed back country expeditions, ages 14-17, in Colorado, Utah, Arizona. White-water rafting, backpacking, mountaineering, horseback riding, photography. Base camp in Southwest Colorado. Contact Box 180, Mancos, Colorado 81328 (303) 533-7492.

From DOUBLE K RANCH hike Washington's William O. Douglas and Norse Peak Wildernesses, Rainier National Park. Comfortable accommodations, excellent food. Horses available from Susee's Skyline Packers, Forest Service permitee. Brochure. Goose Prairie 98292.

VENTURE WEST . . . A local contact. Undiscovered vacation opportunities MONTANA/IDAHO. Wilderness horsepack, hiking & rafting trips. Guest ranches. Photography. Bob Marshall, Yellowstone National Park. Cathy Ream PhD 4217 Timberlane, Missoula, MT 59802 (406) 728-1673, 1-800-348-2729 ext 12.

Real Estate/Rentals

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

HOLLY HILLS WILDLIFE REFUGEE. Historic Spotsylvania County 68 acres of forest, pasture, two ponds, stream, endangered species, house, kennel, shop, barn and corrals. Half a mile off State Roads. Commuting distance to Washington, Charlottesville, Richmond and Fredericksburg. Alice P. Shafer, Route 1, Box 1090, Partlow, VA 22534. (703) 895-5704.

Merchandise

The - Place - Where - The - Hills - Look - At - Each - Other. TRNP, N.D.2 Hr Badlands Video. Color. Sound. No Narration. VHS, BETA, 8MM. $30.00 ppd. M. McGrath P.O. Box 129 Hewitt, NJ 07421.

Schools

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

Top Brother-sister Camps in the Poconos of PA, Specialist counselors wanted in all outdoor activity areas. June 24-Aug. 28. Call 1-800-533-CAMP or in PA. call 215-887-9700 or write 407 Benson East, Jenkintown, PA 19046.

Resorts/Ranches

GUNFLINT LODGE—A family and fishing lodge next to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Cottages with fireplace, meals, fishing, canoeing and family activities. Call for brochure 1-800-328-3325 x 14. ADDRESS—Box 100 GT-NP Grand Marais, Minnesota 55604.

Miscellaneous

Custom embroidered emblems, pins, caps. Your design. Highest quality. Low minimum. Free catalog/prices. Stadri, 61NP Jane, NYC, 10014. (212) 929-2293.

"I ♥ OWLS" Bumper sticker, $1.00. Sample Collectors' Newsletter $2.50. Subscription $12.50. Catalog .25¢. Owls's Nest, Box 5491NP Fresno, CA 93755.

The Adirondack Storyteller. Wilderness tales from New York's legendary North Country told by old-time guides, hunters, farmers, villagers, innkeepers, sightseers, campers. "He's a one-man repertory company!"—AP. "An Adirondack guide of the imagination!"—Adirondack Daily Enterprise. The perfect after-dinner entertainment. John Vinton, 167 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 (718) 522-5588.

Bed & Breakfast

"BED AND BREAKFAST GET-AWAYS—Offer hikers, cyclists, fishermen, whale watchers, sightseers, old world hospitality with western flavor. Charming accommodations, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Hawaii, British Columbia. Double $25-$45 incl. full breakfast. Free brochure. NORTHWEST BED AND BREAKFAST, 610 SW Broadway, Portland, OR 97205 (503) 243-7616."

Publications

Adventures on the Appalachian Trail. A thru-hiker's humorous, illustrated account of the 2100 mile journey from Georgia to Maine. Just published—*The Appalachian Tale* (128 pages). Send $5.00 to Don Hirsohn, Box 149A, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS—out of print and rare. Free catalogs and searches. Amaranth Books, Box 527, Iowa City, IA 52240-0527.

NATIONAL PARK RESORT EMPLOYMENT GUIDE How, When, Where to apply. Send: $3.00 to Park Employment, P.O. Box 14086, Seattle, WA 98114.

Wildlife Art

Excellent selection of limited WILDLIFE ART prints by ROBERT BATEMAN, ROB FREDERICK, RON PARKER, MORT SOLBERG, AND others. For list and current prices call Dick (415) 938-8699, or write, MADERA ALTA, Box 846, Alamo, CA 94507.

NPCA'S EIGHTH ANNUAL WHITEWATER TRIP FRIDAY MAY 22

Spend a day rafting in West Virginia's New River Gorge—one of our newest national park areas and one of the most popular stretches of whitewater on the East Coast. The complete one-day package costs only $85.00 per person. Price includes lunch and camping the night before. Arrive by 6:00 p.m. on May 21 to enjoy an old-fashioned barbecue and an introduction to the New River Gorge by an NPS ranger. And all proceeds from the trip will be donated to NPCA. For brochures and reservations write NPCA Raft Trip, Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited, P.O. Box 55, Thurmond, West Virginia 25963.

Events continued from page 23

Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Farmington, PA: "Old Pike Days" will be held on May 16-17 to show what it was like to travel west on our first federally funded highway, the National Pike. On June 27-28, the park will commemorate the battle of Fort Necessity in the French and Indian War.
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania Battlefields, Fredericksburg, VA: On Sept. 17, the park will commemorate the anniversaries of the Constitution and of the Civil War's intense battle at Bloody Angle.
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Washington's Birthplace, VA: Ceremonies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution will include music, speeches, living history, and craft demonstrations. Sept 17.
Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Harper's Ferry, WV: The park is organizing churches to participate in a nationwide bell-ringing ceremony scheduled for Sept. 17. Also, an exhibit will highlight the relationship between the Constitution and four park themes: the armory, John Brown, the Civil War, and black history.

National Capital Region
Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD: The Winter Speaker Series will be extended through the summer to include constitutional topics. Ceremonies planned for Sept. 17 will commemorate the Bicentennial and the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam.
Catoctin Mountain Park: An exhibit and slide presentation, "The National Parks and the Constitution," will be shown in late March.
Frederick Douglass Home, Washington, D.C.: Speakers will examine speeches made by Douglass on constitutional issues.
Fort Washington Park: In June, "Defender of the Constitution"—a living history program—will focus on the military and the Constitution.
Great Falls Park, VA: On May 17, a ceremony will explain the link between the Patowmack Canal and the Constitution (see page 16). Chief Justice Warren Burger and NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., have been invited. There will be music, dances, and crafts of the constitutional era.

Midwest Region
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned, KS: In May, exhibits and lectures will feature the Constitution and will show how this military fort became the guardian of commerce on the Santa Fe Trail.
Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, KS: The Kansas Chautauqua, a celebration of the Constitution featuring portrayals of John Brown, Alf Landon, Carrie Nation, and Theodore Roosevelt, will be held from June 24-27 at the fort's parade ground.
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter, IN: A presentation, "Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution," will be given at 7:30 p.m., April 17. Lincoln first read the Constitution in Indiana, and, as President, insisted on the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibits slavery.
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, MO: Court trials will be held in the Courthouse for the first time in 55 years. Tours will emphasize the constitutional implications of the Dred Scott case (see page 20). During September there will be a lecture series relating to constitutional issues at the Old Courthouse.

Rocky Mountain Region
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Keystone, SD: In addition to incorporating Bicentennial themes into its evening programs and interpretive talks, the park will rededicate the Lincoln figure by draping a 45- by 85-foot American flag in front of the statue.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO: A lecture, "Constitutional Guidelines for Preserving America's Natural Resources," is planned at the park for Sept. 19.
Zion National Park, Springdale, UT: The 11th annual Southern Utah Folklife Festival, between Sept. 10 and 12, will feature Bicentennial themes.

Western Region
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, CA: A Fourth of July celebration featuring the Constitution is planned.
Pinnacles National Monument, Paicines, CA: A slide/sound show, "Pinnacles and the Constitution," will be shown at San Benito County Fair, Oct. 1-4; it can also be viewed, on request, at the park visitor center.
Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, Honaunau, HI: A cultural festival featuring the Constitution will be held on June 26-28.
Redwood National Park, Crescent City, CA: The park is sponsoring "The Constitution," an exhibit at Del Norte County Fair, Crescent City, CA.

Pacific Northwest Region
Nez Perce National Historic Park, Spalding, ID: A program will investigate the connection between the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1905-06 and the Constitution.

Alaska Region
Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, AK: The Second International Conference on Russian America will be held in August. This international gathering of scholars will focus on events occurring on the far northwestern coast of America from 1741 to 1867. Papers presented at the conference will cover subjects associated with the young United States of 1787.

—compiled by Liza Tuttle

Members Corner

NPCA Travel Planner

To help you plan exciting, trouble-free vacations, NPCA has established an exclusive, members-only travel information service, called NPCA PARK-PAK. It consists of informative booklets, maps, and travel tips to help you get the most from your trips to the parks. To receive yours, write NPCA PARK-PAK, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Conserve Alaska: Travel

Members and friends can support NPCA by using Sanctuary Travel Service, Inc., for travel arrangements at no extra cost to you. Sanctuary Travel, which specializes in domestic and international travel to natural wonders of the world, was created to help raise funds for nonprofit organizations that are involved in Alaska's environmental concerns.

Each time you make a reservation with Sanctuary Travel, and designate NPCA as the organization of your choice, 2 percent of your ticket cost will be donated to NPCA. All proceeds will assist the efforts of our Alaska regional office. Noted on the acknowledgment you receive will be the amount donated and the name of the designated organization.

For more information, write William Holman, NPCA Alaska Regional Office, 4300 Rendezvous Circle, Anchorage, Alaska 99504 or Sanctuary Travel Services, Inc., 3701 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, Alaska 99507, (907) 561-1212. Individuals outside Anchorage may call collect.

NPCA Books

To keep you informed on parks, both national and worldwide, NPCA offers its own publications:

- *Interpretive Views* explores, through essays, the role of interpretation in the park system.
- *Views of the Green* looks at both American and European conservation, including land availability and citizen participation.
- *Greenline Parks: Land Conservation Trends for the Eighties and Beyond* explains the complex concepts and practical steps that can be used to protect landscapes.
- *National Parks in Crisis*. Conservation leaders examine the crises in our national parks.
- *The Moore House* documents restoration of the Moore House, the first historic structure renovated by the NPS.
- *World National Parks: Progress and Opportunities*. Contributors from 21 nations offer information on marine parks, tourism, and more.

NPCA Trips

Join Questers/NPCA on June 19 for 17 days in the national parks of Alaska; or depart August 2 for two weeks in the parks of Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota. For whitewater, there is the May 22 trip down the New River in West Virginia. Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited donates all of its proceeds from the trip to NPCA. For information on NPCA trips, contact Ellen Barclay, NPCA, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

– State of the Parks –

Takeover at the Park Service

by Robert Cahn

One day recently I dropped by the Department of the Interior to visit National Park Service headquarters, a frequent haunt of mine during more than two decades of observing and writing about the Park Service.

The usually bustling, spirited offices were strangely subdued. It was like a place under siege, with leaders of the traditionally independent National Park Service (NPS) hunkered down against a small band of politically appointed overseers seeking to control policies and personnel.

NPS Director Bill Mott, an experienced, conservation-minded professional—but always a loyal team player—had been maneuvered into a battle with Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Bill Horn over who was calling the shots for the Park Service. When Mott asked Interior Secretary Donald Hodel to decide an argument with Horn over ten major points of contention in a reorganization plan and proposed senior-level personnel changes for the Park Service, Mott was confident the Secretary would back him. After all, he had responsibility for running the Park Service. Instead, Hodel supported Mott on only two of the ten matters.

So the professional NPS managers and their director, Mott—who has a half-century of experience managing parks—were being forced to accept decisions they felt were inimical to the Service, made by people who had never managed a park and whose outlook tends toward development.

Horn had come to Interior in 1981 as a deputy to Undersecretary Hodel in the Watt Administration. Previously, Horn fought with conservationists while employed as minority consultant for the House Interior subcommittee dealing with Alaska issues. But Mott appeared to work harmoniously with Horn despite harassment from Horn's assistants, especially chief deputy Danny Smith. A former National Rifle Association lobbyist, and holdover from the Watt regime, Smith seeks to carry out Watt objectives such as ending parkland purchases and opening some areas to hunting and mining.

Horn approved Mott's 12-point plan setting new goals for the Park Service and, until recently, had not seriously interfered with policy and personnel. Last fall, however, Horn began to move in. He insisted that Mott add another associate director to the Washington office—to supervise personnel, budgetary, and administrative affairs. Horn appointed Ed Davis, an official from the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), denying Mott any say about who would get the job. But Horn promised Mott he would impose no other NPS personnel moves.

Toward the end of the year, Mott made annual performance evaluations and recommendations for merit pay bonuses for his 16 Senior Executive Service (SES) officials. Most of Mott's recommendations were changed; and half of the ratings dropped at least one level. The performance ratings of both Howard Chapman, western regional director with 40 years in the Park Service, and Dick Briceland, NPS associate director for natural resources, were conditionally dropped two levels, from "exceeds fully successful" to "minimally satisfactory."

Mott also prepared a minor reorganization plan that made no changes in personnel and required no additional funds. He received oral approval from Horn; but when Mott formally submitted the plan, Horn told him that he had a few small modifications in mind. They turned out to be mammoth changes, reflecting unprecedented interference by an assistant secretary in NPS affairs. Horn's proposals included taking the policy development office away from the Director and placing it under Horn's appointee, Davis, and linking major personnel changes to Mott's minor reorganization plan.

Horn said he would replace Briceland, a favorite of Mott, with Gene Hester from FWS. Associate Director Stan Albright would be sent to San Francisco to take over the regional directorship when Chapman retired. Chapman was informed that he could get his performance rating raised back one level if he confirmed in writing a 1987 retirement date. Horn's plan shifted Midwest Regional Director Charles Odegaard to head the Pacific Northwest office even though Mott had already announced he had given the Seattle position to the region's deputy director, Bill Briggle, a 38-year NPS veteran who had been serving efficiently as acting regional director for 18 months.

Mott heard from unofficial sources that Horn was considering transferring Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer from the prestigious Rocky Mountain office to Omaha, a regional office being considered for elimination, and replacing her with NPS Deputy Director Denny Galvin. Galvin, a lively Boston Irishman with 23 years of NPS experience, has been Mott's mainstay, trying to ward off attempts to override NPS policies.

Mott was outraged by the audacity of Horn's proposal. In a well-documented letter, Mott objected to all except one of Horn's changes, stated that the Horn proposals would add salary and moving costs of $825,000 annually, and urged support for his original, modest plan—with no personnel changes.

"As appointees of the Secretary, you and I had an understanding that I was responsible for managing the National Park Service," Mott wrote to Horn. " . . . if I am to be responsible for accomplishing your policy directions, I must have authority to organize and fill key appointments within existing rules and regulations . . . your staff's initiatives on these delicate matters were not discussed with me or my Deputy Director."

When Horn refused to back down and Mott appealed to Hodel, Mott got his rude introduction to Washington-style political hardball: Hodel supported Horn.

NPCA Vice President for Conservation Policy Destry Jarvis says that at a meeting he had with Horn shortly after the Hodel ruling, Horn indicated that he had backed off from some of his proposals, including the idea of moving Galvin to Denver and Mintzmyer to Omaha. Horn insists it wasn't that way at all. He told me he had never proposed the Galvin-Mintzmyer switch, and said there were neither winners nor losers. In his view, he, Hodel, and Mott had simply "come to an accommodation on a whole range of issues."

Still the team player, Mott declined to comment on the Hodel decision, other than to say he was "satisfied."

These political shenanigans are already having an impact on morale, as the professionals brace themselves for policy changes of a kind that the NPS has heretofore managed to resist.

Robert Cahn is a contributing editor to National Parks.

Shenandoah

Park Portfolio

Although most forms of life on earth have the same basic needs, precise requirements vary greatly from species to species. Since these requirements also vary in their availability from place to place, one area may be better suited to certain organisms than to others.

Each type of life survives in areas where its needs are adequately supplied and thrives in areas where its needs are abundantly supplied. Throughout most of the North American Hardwood Shield (an area of the United States stretching roughly from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from the Carolinas to Canada) the requirements of trees such as oaks, hickories, and maples are so generously provided that they thrive as the dominant plant life.

The Northern Blue Ridge has about 1,600 different species of higher plants. Of these, fewer than a hundred are the deciduous trees that make up what we call the dominant vegetation.

Although each such community is usually named for its most obvious plant, the Shenandoah forest would be incomplete without its rose azalea, mountain laurel, lady-slipper orchid, and its almost 1,500 other plants. And it would be incomplete without its white-footed mouse, skunk, bear, raven, titmouse, barred owl, and its nearly 400 other species of birds and mammals.

It needs, as well, its thousands or so species of spiders, 20,000 to 30,000 species of insects, and more than a few species each of fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, mushrooms, algae, and bacteria—and its one species of crayfish. From any point of view and under any magnification, the forest is a vast and complex society.

Excerpted from Shenandoah: The Story Behind the Scenery*; written by Hugh Crandell, photography by William A. Bake, Jr.; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114, $4.50 postpaid.*

Springtime fledgling

Tree fungus

Blue-eyed grass

Swamp buttercup

Woodland snail

Hugh Crandall

Skyscraper sanctuary high above national park!

It has eyesight like eight-power binoculars — and a 200 mile per hour speed when it dives. But the peregrine falcon cannot survive alone against the ravages of a threatening environment.

Now an endangered species, falcons need help. And employees of Pet Incorporated in Saint Louis have joined the fight to save them. A secure nest will be installed on the Pet building high above Gateway Arch National Park and the Mississippi River.

In this lofty sanctuary, three peregrines a year will be reared. And hopefully this swiftest of all winged creatures will grace Midwest skies once again.

PET

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