National Parks & Conservation Magazine

The Environmental Journal

May 1980

Keepers of the Dream

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN springtime when the pioneers started on the trek westward, moving out from eastern village and city into the territory ahead. The very earth, resurgent at this season, seemed to call them to renewal, to new beginnings. They moved as if to a prayer, a prayer for a better life—toward something out there beyond the western horizon, out in the virginal wild, the undefiled. They were reaching for a dream.

It was the pursuit of that dream that produced the actuality of America. All that we are as a nation, all that we can ever be, was contained in it.

It was a dream long-harbored in the human heart, the dream of a second Eden. When or where the seeking pioneers might find it, they never knew. It existed in the geography of hope—hope that life could be made good by starting over from a new base on God-given and untrammeled ground.

It was a dream cast in the image of the wilderness. Larger than the human scale, larger than life, it grew with their wishing and their need. It gathered form and dimension as they labored westward through the dark, forested silences of the East, into the heartland where seas of grass lost themselves in the shimmering distance. At the farshore of this immensity rose the Rockies. They climbed the passes out onto the Great Divide, heading toward more mountains that seemed to extend beyond the sundown.

Hardship, adversity dogged them. The blasts of winter caught them. Desert heat. Sickness. Death. Some turned back, broken in spirit and body, sometimes to start out again in their children, sometimes never. Through it all, the dream persisted. Somewhere, in the unseen distances ahead, they would find it. And they did.

They found it in the beauty and abundance of the American land—in the fertility of its soil, the mineral riches in its rocks, in its woodlands, rangelands, and water. They found it in places that moved the spirit—in hidden, glacier-cut valleys, mountain lakes, canyons, caverns, towering redwoods, and mysterious realms of boiling springs, cataracts, and petrifactions. They found it in mountains that looked like gods.

But it is the nature of dreams, as of the realities they lead to, that they must be embraced with care. When they are grasped too acquisitively, or with an indifferent or abusive hand, they shatter—as this one shattered.

Yet, it did not wholly shatter. Portions of it remained. These became our national parks.

The dream, in essence, is still with us, the quest unfinished. This spring, millions of us are preparing to trek westward to experience those parks and, through them, to realize something of our better natures and the higher goals of life. This spring, NPCA rededicates itself to their preservation, preparing to concentrate its efforts more on the national parks, public lands and waters, and their resources.

The grasping and indifferent hand of exploitation still reaches. What we have saved we will have to fight again and again to save. The time is *now* to prepare for the threats that today are germinating in the pressures created by our growing energy shortages and declining resource base. We, as members and supporters of NPCA, together with all those who are concerned for our natural and historic heritage, and above all for our parks, must be about our business. We are the keepers of the dream.

—*Gilbert F. Stucker*

YOU MAY ALREADY be counting the days until you can set off on a vacation trip to the national parks. As a service to NPCA members, therefore, this month we are publishing for your convenience a guide to all campgrounds in the national parks. By merely bending the staples of the magazine a little, you can easily remove the guide and take it with you. We would like to have published a guide to campgrounds in *all* units of the National Park System, but that would have filled the entire magazine!

"Handy Tips for Park Trips" will provide you other useful information for planning your national park vacation this summer—details about entrance passports, backcountry permit requirements, accommodations, and helpful publications.

We are also starting in this issue a new feature called "Parks Calendar," a listing of special events that will be taking place in the parks this month and next. We hope you will find this feature useful in planning your visits to national parks. Please write us to let us know what you think about this feature and what else you'd like to know about.

Two of these special events for May are highlighted in this issue—in a brief feature about the reenactment of the driving of the golden spike that connected the first transcontinental railroad, and in a feature article about Carlsbad Caverns National Park, fifty years old this month.

As usual in our articles and news sections, we commend for your attention the serious and complex problems now afflicting some of the most beautiful spots in our country—from the Lake Tahoe Basin to Alaska—and suggestions for ways *you* can help solve these problems.

Finally, this issue institutes "The Latest Word"—late news that we insert just before press date in order to keep you well informed and up to date. Please let us know how you like it.

—*EHC*

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COVERS Doodling across the U.S., by Larry Decker
Of the many vacation attractions represented in our cover drawing, how many can you identify as National Park System units? Can you find Gettysburg National Military Park, Dinosaur National Monument, Crater Lake National Park? The NPCA member who sends in a list with the most NPS units correctly identified will receive a print of the drawing autographed by the artist. Drawings are available for $3 from Larry Decker, 17 Doris Avenue, Northport, NY 11768.

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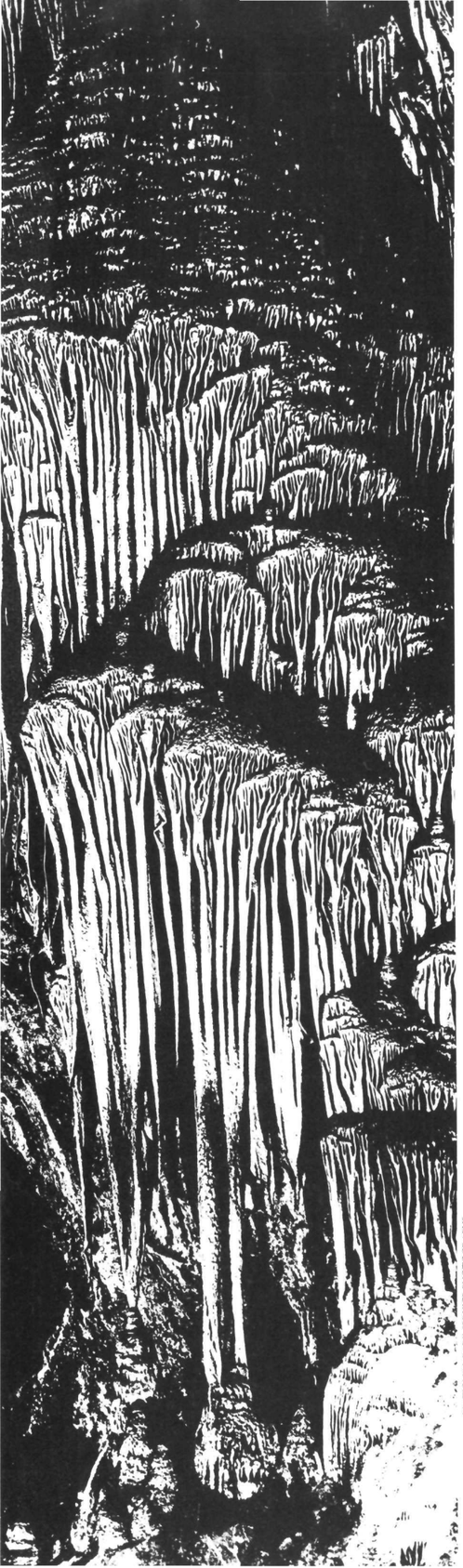
National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service—is an independent, private, nonprofit, public service organization, educational and scientific in character. Its responsibilities relate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



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTOGRAPHS

by RUTH W. ARMSTRONG

Carlsbad's Golden Anniversary

In May this awe-inspiring subterranean wonderland celebrates its fiftieth year as a national park

THE DESCENT INTO Carlsbad Caverns is far more than a visual experience. We leave our familiar environment of sunlight and wind, of night and day, of changing temperatures caused by clouds, rain, snow, and sun. We cease to hear the sounds of people, animals, and machines. We enter a cave so large it seems like a universe. At first we are apprehensive, but as we walk farther down the subtly lighted path we adjust to the dimness, and begin to see and feel the awesome beauty of the limestone fantasyland we are entering. Discovery becomes joy in an Alice-in-Wonderland journey.

May 14, 1980, will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the day in 1930 on which President Herbert Hoover signed into law the act designating this network of spectacular caves in southeastern New Mexico as Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The occasion will be celebrated with special ceremonies involving community leaders, park personnel, and Department of the Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, as befits the immensity of this underground world that has been called the "king of its kind."

FOR THOUSANDS of years the caves we now call Carlsbad Caverns have been known to humans. Prehistoric Indians roamed over the area 12,000 years ago and left animal bones and pieces of stone tools near the mouth of the cave. During Basketmaker times—the first few centuries of the Christian era—ancestors of the Pueblo Indians passed by or briefly occupied the area. During the fourteenth or fifteenth century A.D., nomadic Apaches took shelter in the mouth of the cave.

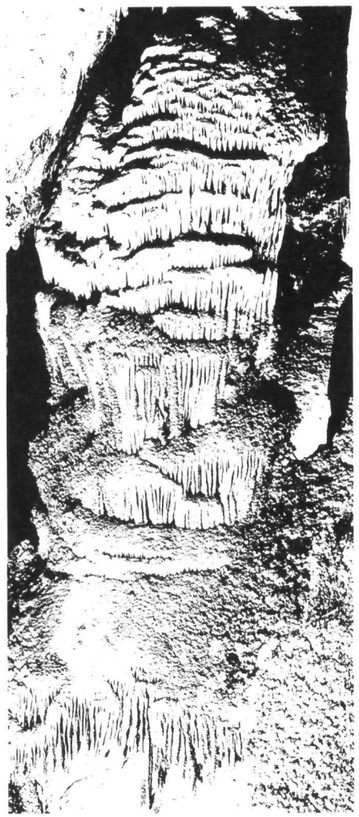
None of these early visitors seems to have penetrated far beyond the entrance in the side of a rugged desert hill. The descent into the cave is steep at the beginning, dropping 200 feet to the first hairpin turn. Beyond that, no natural light can penetrate, and apparently neither could prehistoric humans. But we know they knew of the cave for all three of these early cultures left behind artifacts or pictographs. If the Spaniards saw the cave during their widespread wanderings in the Southwest, they made no mention of it in their documents.

THE FIRST recorded instance of a modern man entering the cave was in 1883 when a twelve-year-old boy, Rolth Sublett, was lowered into the cave by his father. He, like the Indians, went no farther than the area below the entrance where natural light made it possible for him to explore. At this time settlers were moving into the area, homesteading and running cattle on the open range. Cowboys began to tell of seeing huge flights of bats swirling up from a certain place in the hills every evening. In 1885 a young cowboy, searching for a stray cow, found the cave's entrance. It was twilight and the sky was suddenly darkened by millions of bats as they surged up out of the cave and scattered to feed on the insects in the Pecos River Valley below.

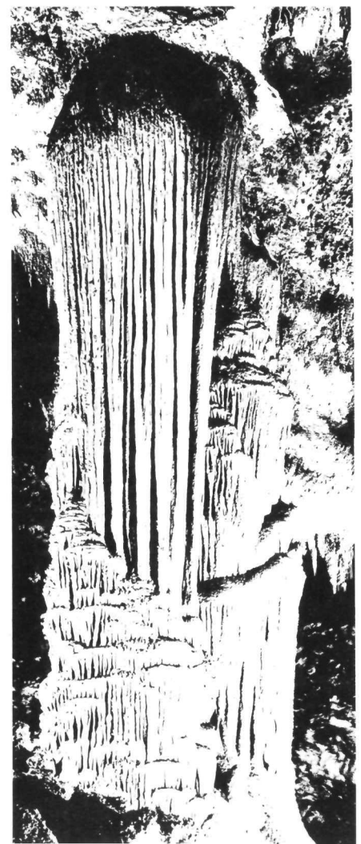
From then on stories about the bats were common, and curious cowboys occasionally explored a little. In 1903 Abijah Long, who had an economic turn of mind, put two and two together, and figured that so many bats must have deposited a lot of bat guano through the years. He filed a mining claim on forty acres of land surrounding the entrance to the caves, and hired cowboys as miners. For the next twenty years several different companies mined the guano which was sold as fertilizer to citrus growers in California. More than 100,000 tons of guano were taken from Carlsbad Caverns, which at that time was simply referred to as "Bat Cave" or "Big Cave." Guano deposits in nearby New Cave are still fifteen feet thick, an amount difficult to imagine in terms of droppings from an animal weighing half an ounce. How many millions of bats over how many thousands of years did it take to lay down such deposits?

Visitors should be reassured, however, that except for those in Bat Cave—the only part of the cavern now inhabited by bats—Carlsbad's guano deposits are so ancient that no trace of their original odor or consistency remains—they have become earth. In addition, the cavern's natural ventilation keeps the air fresh and cool.

Interesting as the guano deposits may be to some, the cavern's main attractions are the limestone formations—exquisite shapes resembling icicles, pearls, draperies, and pillars. One man who realized this early on was Jim White, a cowboy-turned-miner in the early 1900s. With his miner's kerosene lantern, he kept venturing farther into the caverns, returning to tell his friends of the wonderful sights he had seen. It took many years, but gradually people began to listen to him. In 1922 a group of men from the nearby town of Carlsbad went into the cavern to see if it was worth developing, promoting, and protecting. Through their efforts 720 acres around the mouth of Big Cave were set aside as Carlsbad Cave National Monument on October 25, 1923.



Dr. Willis T. Lee, a geologist, Russel Runyan, a surveyor from the U.S. Geological Survey, and Dr. Vernon Bailey, Chief Naturalist of the U.S. Biological Survey, spent six months exploring, mapping, and



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTOGRAPHS

studying the caverns under the financial sponsorship of the National Geographic Society. In 1924 an illustrated article appeared in *National Geographic*. Other articles followed and the fame of the underground fairyland began to spread across the country.

DURING THE early years visitors had to be both brave and rugged to visit Carlsbad. They were lowered two at a time through one of two guano mining shafts cut into Bat Cave half a mile from the natural entrance. They rode in a big steel guano bucket, carrying kerosene and gasoline lanterns. The first electric lights were installed in 1926; a concessioner was permitted to sell food and supplies in 1927. The first two elevators were installed in 1931, two larger ones in 1955, and the present Visitor Center was built in 1957. By 1963 the park's surface area had been enlarged to its present size of 46,755 acres. The number of visitors has grown from 1,876 in 1924—Carlsbad's first year as a national monument—to 721,647 in 1979. The peak year on record was 1976, with 876,500 visitors.

Since those early days, Carlsbad's trails have been improved from the old guano-slick paths to surfaced walkways through the natural entrance. Rickety stairways and ladders have given way to smooth ramps and switchback trails. For many years visitors were led down the trail by rangers who stopped periodically to discuss geology or point out a special formation. As the tour groups grew to hundreds, rangers were positioned in the middle and at the end to keep people moving together, until eventually a visiting rancher compared the experience to being run through a sheep dip.

Of all the changes that have been made, among the most successful have been the shift to self-guided tours in 1972 and the introduction of an electronic interpretive system in 1974, so that visitors no longer have to be herded along in groups. Foot traffic on the trail now flows at a steady pace throughout the day, so that visitors no longer have long waits in line to buy tickets and to get lunch. Automobile traffic over the narrow road to the park is better distributed as well.

Aesthetically, the results are even better. No longer do visitors have to crowd around the ranger, straining to hear what he is saying. They can walk at a leisurely pace, take pictures, stop whenever they choose to let the magnificence of the cave formations work its magic. The handheld receivers, or listening wands, also have the effect of keeping people quiet, locked into their own worlds, listening to recorded descriptions of the wonders before them. Thus, though there may be hundreds of people on the trail, one usually is undisturbed by conversation and shuffling feet.

THE COMPLETE walk-in tour of three miles begins at the large natural entrance near the Visitor Center, where a series of switchbacks over a wide, smooth trail descends quickly to the edge of the Bat Cave passage 200 feet below the surface. Early visitors had to walk the entire length of Bat Cave, but, although bats may still be seen and heard, the present trail is half a mile from their main roost.

As natural light disappears, subtle artificial lighting takes over, focused on ethereal shapes and translucent hanging folds of pearly stone. Never is one aware of the lights. only of what they make visible. The trail goes gradually down the main corridor through scenic caverns to the lowest point on the trail, 829 feet—the equivalent of 83 stories—below the surface. From there it ascends eighty feet to the Big Room, a cavern that encompasses an area about the size of fourteen football fields and as high as a twenty-two story building.

Names suggest something of the

size, shape, and variety of the cave's limestone formations: Iceberg, King's Palace, Queen's Chamber, Green Lake, Hall of Giants, Temple of the Sun, Mirror Lake, Totem Pole, Whale's Mouth, Lily Pads, and such whimsical formations as the Bashful Elephant, Dolls' Theater, and Chinese Theater. Mighty stalagmites like Rock of Ages grow up from the floor. Cave pearls up to an inch in diameter and almost perfectly round fill "nests" on the limestone floor. "Soda straws"—hollow stems of translucent deposits—hang thickly in places, some several feet long. Delicate helictites cluster on walls, ceilings, and floors, growing in a tangle that defies gravity.

THE GEOLOGIC FORCES that produced Carlsbad Caverns began their slow, relentless work during the Permian Period, about 250 million years ago. A barrier reef of limestone formed around the edge of the warm, shallow, inland sea that covered much of west Texas and southeastern New Mexico. The reef slowly built up to a ridge hundreds of feet high and from one to four miles across. Eventually the sea dried up and the reef was gradually buried under thousands of feet of sediment. About 60 million years ago, when the earth convulsed in the upheaval that produced the Rocky Mountains, small, hairline cracks in the reef that had developed earlier from settling and compaction of overlying sediments were widened; and acid-charged ground water seeped down through the fractures. The dissolving action of the ground water enlarged the crevices and cavities to form the large rooms that exist today.

About three million years ago another gigantic upheaval lifted the reef on the west side of the extinct sea, creating the Guadalupe Mountains where Carlsbad Caverns are. Water that had been inside the caverns drained away and was replaced by air. Surface rain and snow water began to seep into the caverns, picking up minute quantities of limestone as it percolated through the ground. When the tiny droplets reached the ceiling of a cavity, carbon dioxide in each drop of water escaped into the cave air, leaving tiny crystals of limestone. These infinitesimal amounts of dissolved limestone grew to be great hanging stalactites. Some droplets fell to the floor and began building up as stalagmites. Differences in cave surfaces and rate of water flow produced the many varieties of shapes found in these formations.

A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT experience from seeing the cave formations is watching emergence of the bats which occurs about sunset each evening between May and October. They emerge from the main entrance, sometimes intermittently in puffs, sometimes spiraling out in a long, continuous flight, taking a half-hour to complete their exodus. If it rains they may not come out at all. Once out, they scatter southeastward toward the Black and Pecos River valleys to feed on flying insects during the night. About dawn they return to sleep during the day, clinging to the ceiling in the dim recesses of Bat Cave.

Consisting mostly of Mexican

Freetails—*Tadarida mexicana*, one of the most abundant species of bat—Carlsbad's bat population has declined during the park's history from about eight million to a possible low of 150,000 to 200,000—the result of the use of DDT by local farmers. The bats absorbed the DDT directly and indirectly through the insects on which they feed, building up a residue in their body fat which took its toll during migration. Now that the use of DDT has been prohibited in the United States the bats seem to be making a comeback. Estimates of Carlsbad Caverns' bat population now range as high as 1.5 million, although population figures are difficult to pin down because they fluctuate considerably during the summer season, and from year to year.

When the young are born the adult males leave, but return later. During a dry year part of the colony may seek caves elsewhere in New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Texas, or Oklahoma, near areas where moisture and insects are more abundant. DDT is still used in Mexico where the bats winter, so it is impossible to know exactly how great the effect has been, but recent population increases are encouraging. Even with the reduced numbers, evening emergence of the bats and the ranger's lecture preceding it are a highlight of any visit to Carlsbad Caverns.

THE WHOLE LENGTH of the Guadalupe Mountains is probably laced with caverns, many of which may never be discovered. A total of 65 caves have been discovered within park boundaries, but only two of these are open to the public—Carlsbad Caverns and New Cave. More than 20 miles of trails have been mapped, but only three miles of trails are open to visitors. In 1966, several miles of passageway and many new rooms were discovered when a ranger squeezed through a "pinch" previously thought too narrow to go through. Most of the discovered but undeveloped caverns are extremely difficult to reach and construction of trails would destroy much of their beauty. Permission to enter undeveloped areas of the park is restricted to people involved in studies or research of value to the National Park Service.

One exception to the restriction on the "wild caves" was the opening of New Cave to the public in 1974. At the mouth of Slaughter Canyon, twenty-three miles from Park headquarters, this cave offers an experience like that earlier explorers knew. From the parking area, a one-mile trail climbs 500 feet up a rocky, steep, cactus-studded hill to the cave's entrance. Hikers are led by two rangers in groups limited to twenty-five persons, each of whom must carry his own flashlight, water, wear hiking boots, and be in good physical condition. The trail inside the cave is 1¼ miles long, is steep in places and slick from dripping water and bat guano deposited thousands of years ago. None of the rooms is as large as the Big Room, but some of the individual formations are larger. Tiny pricks of light from flashlights seem futile in the immense darknesss. At one point during the trip everyone sits quietly in the absolute darkness—an emotional experience almost unknown in ordinary life. One of the eeriest formations yet discovered is in New Cave. Called the Klansman, it resembles a gigantic, white-hooded ghoul waiting to devour the unwary.

BACKPACKING and individual camping are permitted in the park. There are no designated campsites, but hikers may camp where they choose along trails as long as they are at least a quarter of a mile from and out of sight of any road. Water must be carried in. Trails are not well marked, but offer the experience of confronting nature on its own terms in a desert environment.

Future development plans include some improvement of trails, but there are no present plans to open up more of the caverns to the public. An audiovisual room is planned for the Visitor Center to provide orientation for visitors that will enhance their appreciation of the caves and the fragile, irreplaceable formations they contain, as well as increasing their safety in the caves. It will also help handicapped persons who may now descend by elevator to see some of the most spectacular formations in the Big Room.

After the second elevator shaft was installed in 1955, scientists noted both a slight lowering of the water level in the pools and a slight drying of the small number of wet formations still in the process of building. Installation of revolving doors in the closed lobby at the bottom of the elevator shaft and moisture seals on the old mining shafts have countered the drying effect by preventing the loss of natural moisture. In addition, a new lighting system designed to both reduce energy consumption and lower the amount of unnatural heat generated has been installed throughout the cavern. Humidity and all other aspects of the cavern environment are monitored constantly so scientists will be alerted to potentially harmful conditions.

Many changes have taken place in Carlsbad Caverns since it was established as a national park fifty years ago this month, but one thing remains unchanged: the exquisite beauty of the limestone formations. They are appreciated by millions more people today than in the past, and with care they will continue to inspire even more millions in the future. ■

A member of the Society of American Travel Writers, Ruth Armstrong often writes about the attractions of her home state, New Mexico.

Unless we act now, development will destroy this magnificent lake

by JAMES W. BRUNER, JR.

What will we tell our kids about Lake Tahoe?

. . . at last the Lake burst upon us—a noble sheet of blue water lifted six thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and walled in by a rim of snowclad mountain peaks that towered aloft full three thousand feet higher still! It was a vast oval. As it lay there with the shadows of the great mountains brilliantly photographed upon its surface, I thought it must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords. . . .

—Mark Twain, *Roughing It*, 1872

MARK TWAIN would scarcely recognize Lake Tahoe these days. If—miraculously enough—the lake still remains one of the fairest pictures on earth more than a century after his visit, it does so despite the millions of visitors who have followed him to this breathtakingly beautiful spot.

Tahoe's crystal-clear alpine waters are now clouded in places with algae, silt, and pollutants from urban runoff and eroding hillsides. The pure air Mark Twain likened to that which the angels breathe is too often redolent of hamburgers and auto exhaust. On bad days, the "great mountains brilliantly photographed upon [the lake's] surface" are obscured by smog generated by long lines of automobiles headed for the gambling casinos along the lakeshore. Wooded slopes, stream banks, and marshy shores that were the haunts of bald and golden eagles, ospreys, and peregrine falcons are fast disappearing before the bulldozers of developers. Large segments of the wilderness that once sheltered black bears, mountain lions, and wolverines have been buried under Las Vegas–style highrise casinos, miles of tacky motels and fastfood restaurants, acres of subdivision houses, and roads jammed with bumper-to-bumper traffic.

According to the Lake Tahoe Environmental Assessment recently prepared by an interagency Federal Task Force, the carrying capacity of the Lake Tahoe Basin is now strained to the breaking point.

Tahoe's beauty can still be preserved, but only if we act now. Otherwise its future will remain, to repeat William Bronson's bleak assessment in the May 1971 *Audubon*, "in the hands of men of little vision who dance to the pipe of corporate land developers, Nevada gamblers, and the yahoo chambers of commerce of the cities and counties which control the Tahoe Basin."

SITUATED more than a mile high in the Sierra Nevada on the border between California and Nevada, Lake Tahoe is the largest high mountain lake in North America. A high mountain-ringed bowl created by the shifting of mighty granite blocks, the lake is 22 miles long and 12 miles wide, with 71 miles of shoreline. It is also one of the continent's deepest lakes—with an average depth of more than 900 feet and recorded depths of more than 1,600 feet in places.

Lake Tahoe is renowned for the remarkable clarity and purity of its water—still so clear that a dinner plate is visible at a depth of 120 feet and sunlight can support plant life at 400 feet. In all the world only one other body of water—Lake Baikal in the Soviet Union—shares Lake Tahoe's special characteristics.

The setting for this brilliant blue jewel of a lake is one of snowy mountain peaks, alpine meadows, and forest-covered slopes, all bathed in pure mountain air. An ideal spot for people who like to hike and ski, camp, swim, and fish. Not the place to look for blackjack games, roulette wheels, and slot machines.

TRUE enough, in recent years Tahoe's unequaled combination of scenic beauty and recreational opportunities has attracted more visitors annually than the most heavily used national park in the United States—Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee. But of the quarter of a million people who now crowd into Tahoe Basin on an average summer day, two-thirds are there to gamble and may never see the sun—let alone the lake! In fact, since 1970 Lake Tahoe's gaming facilities have grown at a rate seventeen times faster than the growth rate of outdoor recreational facilities—a total increase by the end of 1978 of 97 percent.

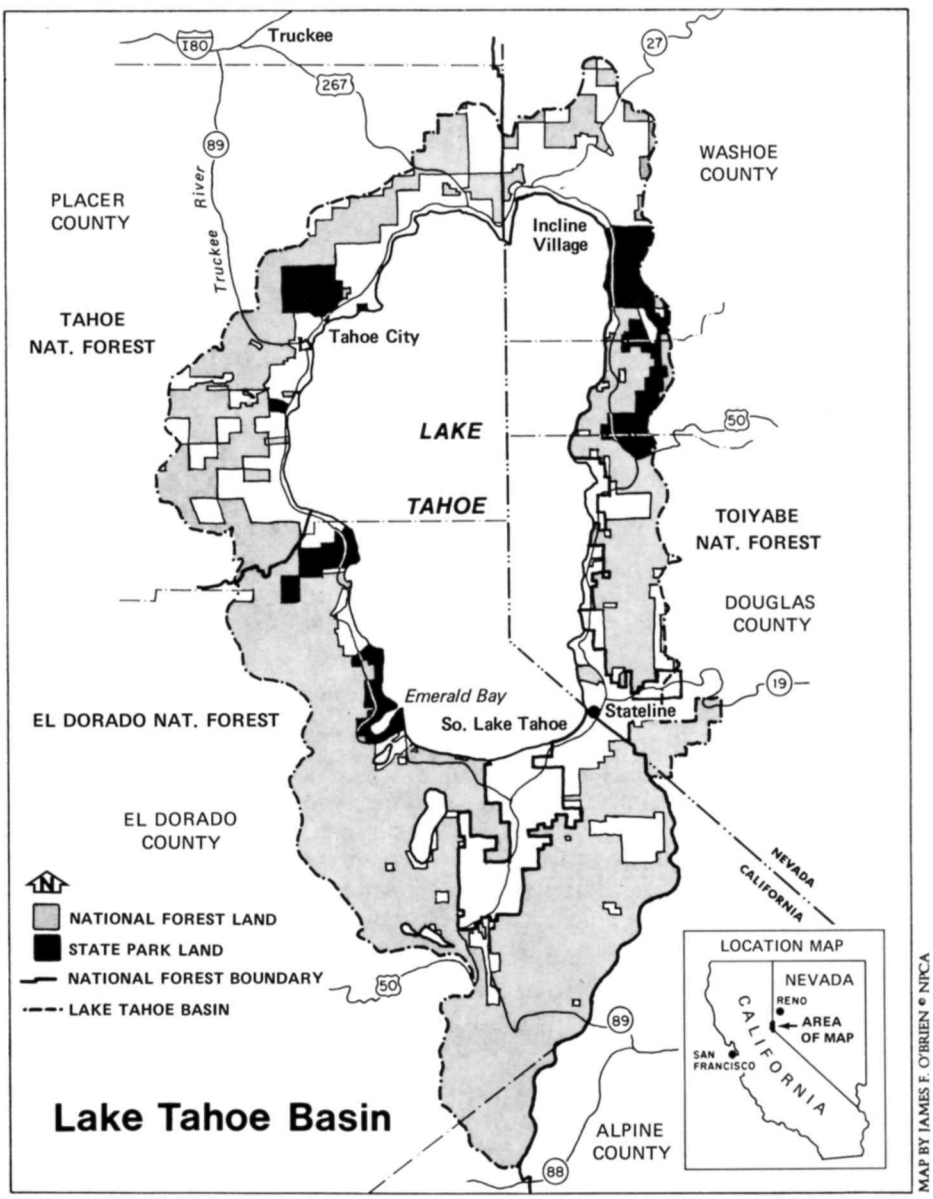
The dramatic surge in gambling casinos has been matched by an 80 percent increase in both tourists and cars pouring into the basin and a

LAKE TAHOE FROM CAVE ROCK, 1970

similar boom in housing and urban development. Between 1970 and 1978, 28,000 acres around the lake were converted to urban uses, with a corresponding loss of vegetation, meadowland, and critical marsh and stream habitats. At the same time, largely because of the nutrients eroded into the lake from this disturbed land, the quality of Lake Tahoe's water declined by 40 percent. Projected development of an additional 20,000 subdivided but as yet undeveloped lots would further aggravate these problems.

The results of this enormous burst of development have been disastrous for Lake Tahoe's fragile mountain ecosystem, now afflicted with all the evils of unchecked urban growth—smog, traffic jams, air and water pollution, and vanishing wildlife. And thus far, efforts to check this trend toward urbanization have failed.

IRONICALLY, the federal government, which is charged with preventing and repairing environmental degradation, in this case also bears a heavy responsibility for contributing to it. Each new round of development at Lake Tahoe has generated the need for additional facilities and services, many of which—such as highways, roads, wastewater and sewage treatment plants, construction and maintenance of airport facilities, and an assortment of other community projects—are either supplied or funded in part by federal agencies. Between 1970 and 1977 federal agencies spent about $50 million in direct support of growth projects in Tahoe



MAP BY JAMES F. O'BRIEN © NPCA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES HILDINGER

HIGH-RISE GAMBLING CASINOS, STATELINE, NEVADA, 1979

Lake Tahoe's crystalline water, pure air, and alpine wilderness (far left), are threatened by smog generated by traffic to high-rise gambling casinos like those at Stateline, Nevada (left); by residential developments such as Tahoe Keys, California (center) that destroyed the basin's largest wet-meadow wildlife habitat; and by silt and pollutants eroded from disturbed land, which have created deltas at the mouths of the Truckee River (bottom) and other streams and caused an immense proliferation of algae in the lake.

TAHOE KEYS DEVELOPMENT AT SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA, 1979

MOUTH OF UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER, SHOWING GROWTH OF SILT DEPOSITS AND DELTA VEGETATION SINCE 1970

Basin—a federal contribution 2.6 times the national per capita average.

Furthermore, the federal government has also been generous in issuing the necessary permits for the construction of private facilities, such as ski lifts, on public land. To make matters even worse, there has been little, if any coordination among the fourteen federal agencies funding projects in the Tahoe Basin. Thus, by continuing to respond to demands for "improvement" on an ad hoc basis, the federal government has accommodated—indeed, actually stimulated—development at Lake Tahoe without regard for the cumulative environmental consequences, while at the same time spending additional millions to mitigate the impact of these consequences.

SPURRED by public concern over accelerating development and declining air and water quality at Lake Tahoe, in 1969 the states of California and Nevada established the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). But despite hopes that the new agency would act to prevent the kind of development that was threatening Tahoe's environment, TRPA turned out to be the worst kind of sham.

California's efforts to control development on its side of the lake were largely negated by pressures for continued growth from the Nevada side. The difficulties of this uneasy tandem were compounded by the fact that not just two states, but five counties, one city, and numerous local jurisdictions were in-

volved—a total of nearly 60 overlapping governments in all. The basin's biggest landowner—the federal government, which owns 66 percent of the land in Lake Tahoe Basin—however, had no say whatever in TRPA's deliberations.

The net result was that between 1971 and 1978, the bi-state agency approved more than 95 percent of all proposals for development in the basin, including more than 10,000 new housing units and all applications by major hotel-casino operators. Indeed, TRPA's regional plan was designed to accommodate a fourfold increase in the number of permanent basin residents. By late 1979, the TRPA had approved construction plans for four new multistoried parking garages with space for 10,000 additional cars. Thus, far from slowing down, the pace of Tahoe's urbanization quickened under the aegis of TRPA.

Attempts by the states to reform TRPA were repeatedly thwarted—mainly by Nevada legislators unwilling to offend gambling interests. In 1978, the Nevadans repudiated a bi-state settlement mediated, at President Carter's request, by Council on Environmental Quality Chairman Charles Warren and agreed to by their own governor. As the *Las Vegas Valley Times* commented in January 1980, "Lake Tahoe's world-famous pristine beauty is too important to be used as a political power in a game of state's rights. . . . If Lake Tahoe looks bad, Nevada looks even worse."

OBVIOUSLY, Tahoe has been subjected to all the development, greed, negotiation, and bi-state politics it can absorb. By 1979 it was apparent that only action by Congress to set a firm policy and uncompromising standards for its use could save Tahoe's beauty for enjoyment by future generations.

On January 29, 1980, therefore, Representative Vic Fazio (D-Calif.) and twenty-five cosponsors introduced the Lake Tahoe National Scenic Area Bill—HR 6338—the most significant step toward preservation of Tahoe to be taken in many years and perhaps our last hope of protecting what remains of the basin's natural beauties.

HR 6338 designates the Lake Tahoe Basin as a National Scenic Area (NSA) to be administered by the Department of Agriculture through the agency of the U.S. Forest Service. Under the terms of the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to develop detailed programs for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the basin's scenic resources; environmental, air, and water qualities; land use; transportation; and public outdoor recreation.

Localities will be required to develop detailed zoning and land-use regulations establishing standards for the use and development of privately owned property. To aid in the development of these standards, guidelines will be drawn up specifying the densities of permanent and transient populations the area can tolerate without significant environmental degradation.

Existing and future federal programs affecting Lake Tahoe will be coordinated by means of policies set by the Secretary of Agriculture and will be implemented by powers vested in him. These powers will include the right of condemnation and the option to withhold federal funds or permits for projects that fail to comply with NSA standards.

As administrator of the Lake Tahoe NSA, the Forest Service would cooperate with local and state agencies to set guidelines for development. Although ultimate authority for decisions about land-use planning would rest with the Forest Service, such authority would be exercised only in cases of proposals for development incompatible with the purposes of the NSA. Existing private residences would be protected, but future development would be limited to that consistent with the overall plan. In addition, the Forest Service would acquire parcels of land where necessary for permanent protection to ensure public access to the lake, to protect critical watersheds and areas with the potential for severe erosion, and to forestall inappropriate development.

THE DEGRADATION of one of the nation's outstanding natural treasures has already gone too far—much of it accomplished with our own tax dollars. Since 1900 when Nevada Senator William Stewart proposed establishment of a Lake Tahoe National Park, numerous efforts to achieve federal protection have failed—mainly because of the extent of human alteration of the Tahoe Basin, combined with official hesitancy in overcoming the provincial attitudes of a handful of people wielding an inordinate amount of power.

We have been given one more chance to save Lake Tahoe. The failure of local and regional efforts to protect the basin has clearly demonstrated the imperative need for federal involvement. We must support the establishment of the Lake Tahoe National Scenic Area so that those who follow us may share in Tahoe's splendor. This time we must not fail—or what will we tell our kids? ■

Jim Bruner has been working for the protection of Lake Tahoe since 1972. He has led the Tahoe conservation efforts in both the California and Nevada legislature and, as Executive Director of the League to Save Lake Tahoe, he now heads the campaign to establish a Lake Tahoe National Scenic Area.

Message to Members

SAVE LAKE TAHOE

Lake Tahoe belongs to all of us; we hold its beauty in trust for future generations. Only broad national support can ensure the success of the Lake Tahoe National Scenic Area Bill that is essential for its survival. Write or telegraph your senators (U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510), your representative (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515), and President Carter, The White House, Washington, DC 20500. Express your concern for Lake Tahoe and urge their support for HR 6338. For information on other ways you can help, write the League to Save Lake Tahoe, P.O. Box 10110, South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731.

National Park Campgrounds—1980

This guide includes information on campgrounds in the national parks, but not those in the national monuments, national recreation areas, national seashores and lakeshores, and national historic parks.

You may order a comprehensive guide that includes a map and information on all units of the National Park System, prepared by the National Park Service, *Camping in the National Park System* (GPO Stock #024-005-00775-0, $2.00). Send your order to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Include the title, stock number, and full payment by check or money order.

DEFINITIONS OF CAMPGROUND TYPES

Type A—Campground. A campground area is classified as having well-defined roads, parking spaces, and campsites. Drinking water and sanitary facilities, including flush toilets and refuse cans, are furnished on a community basis. Each campground has a designed capacity based on the number of campsites therein.

A campground site, or campsite, is a clearly marked plot or location within a campground that provides accommodations for camping by an individual, family, or party. A typical campsite in a campground would include parking space, fireplace, table and bench combination, and tent space; in a walk-in campground or walk-in section of a campground, the parking space is provided but not as an integral part of each campsite.

Type B—Camping Area. A camping area is an area (other than a campground) designated and regularly used for camping by individuals, families, or parties. Camping areas may be accessible by either road or trail. Facilities provided are minimal, generally being limited to access roads, basic sanitary facilities, and a limited number of fireplaces and tables. Trail camps fall within this category, and shelters of the Adirondack or fully enclosed type may be provided. Each camping area has an assigned, as differentiated from designed, capacity based on the number of camping spaces therein. Superintendents assign to each camping area a capacity figure, in terms of camping spaces, based on a realistic evaluation of acreage involved, topography, facilities provided, and average camping party size.

A camping space in a camping area is one which is normally occupied by an individual, family, or party.

Type C—Group Camp. A group camp is an area designated for use by organized groups, such as Boy Scouts, school groups, or other large parties. It is composed of one or more group spaces, each of which is provided with a large fireplace, several tables, and parking space for buses or a number of cars. Capacity of group camps is rated on the basis of the number of group spaces within the camp and the number of persons each can normally accommodate.

PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS Campground Fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village Vehicle sites (charged by concessioner per day per site)	Fee	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK **Rt. 1, Box 1, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609**																	Reservations by mail only, through Superintendent ($1 Processing Charge)
Blackwoods (5 mi. S. of Bar Harbor)	All Year	14	A	325	5	$4	*	•					•	•	•	•	*No water, Nov 15–May 15
Seawall (5 mi. S. of Southwest Harbor)	May 15–Oct 15	14	A	218	5	$4	•	•					•	•	•	•	104 sites walk-in only ($2 fee)
ARCHES NATIONAL PARK **c/o Canyonlands National Park** **Moab, Utah 84532**																	
Devil's Garden (18 mi. N. of Visitor Center)	Mar–Oct*	14	A	53	2**	$3	•										*Free camping, no water, rest of year **Reservation only
BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK **Box 6, Interior, S. Dak. 57750**																	
Cedar Pass (2 mi. No. of Interior)	All Year	14	A	100	1	$3	•	•					•				Pit toilets; no open fires; no water Nov–Apr
Sage Creek Primitive (11 mi. W. of Pinnacles Entrance)	All Year	14	B	6													Pit toilets; no water; no open fires
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK **Big Bend National Park, Tex. 79834**																	
Chisos (10 mi. SW. of H.Q.)	All Year	14	A	58	13	$2	•	•					•				
Cottonwood (36 mi. SW. of H.Q.)	All Year	14	B	8		$1	•						•		•	•	50¢ added for each after first 2
Panther Junction Trailer Court (Park H.Q.)	All Year	14							7	4.50							50¢ added for each after first 2
Rio Grande Trailer Village	All Year	14							24	4.50	•	•	•		•	•	
Rio Grande Village (20 mi. SE. of H.Q.)	All Year	14	A	99	3	$2	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK **Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717**																	Concession facilities open mid-May–Oct 1
North (at H.Q.)	May 1–Nov 1	14	A	111	2	$2	•	•			•	•	•				
Sunset (1 mi. S. of H.Q.)	June 1–Labor Day	14	A	115	2	$2	•										Season depends on weather; horseback riding when concessions open
CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK **Moab, Utah 84532**																	
Squaw Flat (38 mi. W. of U.S. 163)	All Year	14	B	31	1	$2		•									Pit toilets; water available
Willow Flat (35 mi. S. of U.S. 163)	All Year	14	B	8													Pit toilets; no water
CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK **Torrey, Utah 84775**																	
Capitol Reef (1¼ mi. S. of Utah 24)	All Year	14	A	53		$2	•										Pit toilets; no water
Cedar Mesa (20 mi. S. of Utah 24)	All Year	14	B	4													Pit toilets; no water
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK **Box 7, Crater Lake, Oreg. 97604**																	Season varies with snow
Lost Creek (on Pinnacles Road)	July 15–Oct 1	14	A	12		$2	•										
Mazama (0.3 mi. E. of Annie Springs Entr.)	July 1–Oct 1	14	A	200		$3	•	•									*Water only; pit toilets
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK **Box 279, Homestead, Fla. 33030**																	Permit required for backcountry use *30-day limit Apr 30-Nov 1
Backcountry (various locations)	All Year	14*	B	29											•	•	Access by boat only; no drinking water; toilets available
Flamingo (38 mi. S. of Ent.)	All Year	14*	A	237	4	$3	•	•			•		•		•	•	No trailer hook-ups; free boat ramp; store in area
	All Year	14*	A	60		$2	•	•			•						Walk-in tent sites
Long Pine Key (6 mi. W. of Ent.)	All Year	14*	A	107	1	$3	•	•									
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK **West Glacier, Mont. 59936**																	*July and Aug (14 days rest of season)
Apgar (2 mi. N. of W. Entr.)	May–Oct	7*	A	196	10	$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	Horseback riding
Avalanche (16 mi. NE. of W. Entr.)	June–Labor Day	7*	A	87		$3	•	•								•	Hard-sided camping units only
Bowman Creek (¼ mi. N. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	6		$2							•			•	
Bowman Lake (6 mi. E. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	48		$2								•	•	•	No large trailers
Cut Bank (4 mi. W. of U.S. 89)	June–Sept	7*	B	19		$2										•	
Fish Creek (4 mi. NW. of W. Entr.)	June–Aug	7*	A	180		$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	
Kintla Lake (15 mi. N. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	19		$2								•	•	•	No large trailers
Logging Creek (14 mi. S. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	8		$2										•	No large trailers
Many Glacier (13 mi. W. of Babb)	June–Sept	7*	A	117	2	$3	•	•			•		•		•	•	Horseback riding; hard-sided camping units only
Quartz Creek (8 mi. S. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	7		$2										•	No large trailers
Rising Sun (6 mi. W. of St. Mary Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	A	82		$3	•	•			•		•	•	•	•	
River (North Fork 2 mi. N. of Poleridge Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	B	7		$2										•	No large trailers
Sprague Creek (9 mi. N. of West Entr.)	June–Labor Day	7*	A	25		$3	•						•	•		•	Tent and pickup campers only; horseback riding
St. Mary Lake (1 mi. NW. of St. Mary Entr.)	June–Sept	7*	A	156	4	$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	
Two Medicine (7 mi. W. of Mont. 49)	June–Sept	7*	A	99	2	$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	
Backcountry camps	June–Sept	3	B	70												•	Access by trail only; backcountry permit required.
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK **Box 129, Grand Canyon, Ariz. 86023**																	*Reservations through Ticketron June 1–Sept 1
North Rim (13 mi. S. of N. Entr.)	May–Oct	7	A	82	1	$3	•	•			•	•	•				Horseback riding
Desert View (½ mi. W. of E. Entr.)	May–Oct	7	A	50		$2	•						•				
Mather (Grand Canyon Village)	All Year*	7	A	327	7	$3	•	•			•	•	•				
Monument (Toroweap Point)	All Year	14	B	10													
Trailer Village (Grand Canyon Village)	All Year	7					•	•	192	5.50	•	•	•				50¢ for each person over age 8 if more than 4 people in group
Hike-In Campgrounds†																	†By reservation ONLY; no wood or charcoal fires; access by trail only **Number of campers
Bright Angel Creek (Phantom Ranch)	All Year	2	B	75**			•										
Cottonwood (N. Kalbab Trail)	Apr–Oct	2	B	40**			•										
Indian Gardens (Bright Angel Trail)	All Year	2	B	75**			•										
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK **P.O. Drawer 70, Moose, Wyo. 83012**																	Permit required for backcountry use *Determined by weather
Colter Bay (9 mi. NW. of Moran)	May 15–Oct 15*	14	A	350	9	$3	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	Horseback riding
Colter Bay Trailer Village (9 mi. NW. of Moran)	May 15–Oct 15*								112	7.25	•	•	•	•	•	•	Horseback riding
Gros Ventre (10 mi. SE. of Moose)	May 15–Oct 15*	14	A	360	5	$3	•	•								•	
Jenny Lake (7 mi. N. of Moose)	May 25–Oct 15*	7	A	49		$3	•								•	•	Horseback riding; tent camping only
Lizard Creek (17 mi. NW. of Moran)	June 10–Sept 10	14	A	60		$3	•							•	•	•	
Signal Mountain (7 mi. SW. of Moran)	June 1–Sept 15	14	A	84		$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK **Gatlinburg, Tenn. 37738**																	*May 1–Oct 15 (14 days rest of year) Permit required for back country use; reservations required for group camps
Abrams Creek (31 mi. S. of Maryville, Tenn.)	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	B	16											•	•	
Balsam Mountain	May 15–Oct 15	7*	A	46		$4	•										
Big Creek (1 mi. W. of Mt. Sterling, N.C.)	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	B	9	1											•	
Cades Cove (10 mi. SW. of Townsend, Tenn.)	All Year	7*	A	161	4	$4	•	•					•			•	Horseback riding; reservations through Ticketron
Cataloochee (20 mi. NW. of Waynesville, N.C.)	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	B	27	5											•	
Cosby (7 mi. S. of Cosby, Tenn.)	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	A	175	5	$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding; reservations through Ticketron
Deep Creek (2 mi. N. of Bryson City, N.C.)	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	A	119	3	$4	•	•								•	
Elkmont (8 mi. W. of Gatlinburg)	All Year	7*	A	220	5	$4	•	•								•	

PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS Campground Fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village Vehicle sites	Fee	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
Great Smoky Mountains National Park—*Continued*																	*May 1–Oct 15 (14 days rest of year) Permit required for backcountry use; reservations required for group camps
Look Rock (11 mi. SW. of Walland, Tenn.)	May 23–Oct 24	7*	A	92		$4	•										
Smokemont (6 mi. N. of Cherokee, N.C.)	All Year	7*	A	150	8	$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding; reservations through Ticketron
Trail Shelters** (along Appalachian Trail)	All Year	1	B	14													**1-day journey apart (rationed by park superintendent)
Miscellaneous Camps	All Year	14	B	95													Backcountry use permit rquired; reservations through superintendent
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK c/o Carlsbad Caverns National Park 3225 National Parks Hwy., Carlsbad, N. Mex. 88220																	
Pine Springs Canyon	All Year	7	B	20*													*10 tent sites; 10 recreational vehicle sites; pit toilets
HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK Box 537, Makawao, Maui, Hawaii 96768																	Three cabins available in crater; $2 per person per night, limit 12; minimally equipped for sleeping and cooking; accessible by horseback or on foot; reservations 60 days in advance
Holua (near Holua Cabin)	All Year	2*	B	5			•										
Hosmer Grove (½ mi. E. of North Entr.)	All Year	3†	B	5			•										*2 nights per month at any one campsite; no pets; no open fires
Kipahulu (near Oheo Gulch)	All Year	3†	B	10			**							•		•	†3 nights per month
Pallku (near Pallku Cabin)	All Year	2*	B	5			•										**Toilets only; no water
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718																	
Kamoamoa (26 mi. SE. of Park H.Q.)	All Year	7	B	10			*										*Pit toilets
Kipuka Nene (12 mi. S. of Park H.Q.)	All Year	7	B	6			*										
Namakani Palo (3 mi. W. of Park H.Q.)	All Year	7	A	6	2		•										
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK Box 1860 Hot Springs National Park, Ark. 71901																	
Gulpha Gorge (2 mi. E. of Hot Springs)	All Year	14*	A	47		$3	•	•									*Apr 1-Oct 31 (no more than 30 days in a calendar year)
ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK 87 N. Ripley St., Houghton, Mich. 49931																	
Beaver Island (Washington Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	3											•	•	Boat access
Belle Isle (North Side)	May–Oct	7	B	12											•	•	Boat access
Birch Island (North Side)	May–Oct	3	B	1											•	•	Boat access
Caribou Island (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	4											•	•	Boat access
Chickenbone Lake (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	5	3											•	Trail access
Chippewa Harbor (South Side)	May–Oct	7	B	4	2										•	•	Boat and trail access
Daisy Farm (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	23	3										•	•	Boat and trail access
Duncan Bay (North Side)	May–Oct	7	B	3											•	•	Boat access
Duncan Narrows (North Side)	May–Oct	7	B	2											•	•	Boat access
East Chickenbone Lake (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	6	3											•	Trail access
Feltman Lake (Inland)	May–Oct	3	B	3	3											•	Trail access
Grace Island (Grace Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	2											•	•	Boat access
Hatchet Lake (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	4	3											•	Trail access
Hay Bay (South Side)	May–Oct	3	B	2											•	•	Boat access
Hugginin Cove (Northwest End)	May–Oct	2	B	5											•	•	Boat and trail access
Island Mine (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	6	3											•	Trail access
Lake Richie (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	3	2											•	Trail access
Lane Cove (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	3												•	Trail access
Little Todd Harbor (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	3												•	Trail access
McCargo Cove (North Side)	May–Oct	3	B	8	2										•	•	Boat and trail access
Malone Bay (South Side)	May–Oct	7	B	8	3										•	•	Boat and trail access
Merritt Lane (Northeast End)	May–Oct	3	B	2											•	•	Boat access
Moskey Basin (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	10	2										•	•	Boat and trail access
North Lake Desor (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	4	3											•	Trail access
Rock Harbor (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	1	B	20	3						•	•	•		•	•	Boat and trail access
Siskiwit Camp (South Side)	May–Oct	3	B	4	2										•	•	Boat and trail access
South Lake Desor (Inland)	May–Oct	2	B	4	3											•	Trail access
Three-mile (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	1	B	12	3										•	•	Boat and trail access
Todd Harbor (North Side)	May–Oct	3	B	7	3										•	•	Boat and trail access
Tookers Island (Rock Harbor)	May–Oct	3	B	2											•	•	Boat access
Washington Creek (Washington Harbor)	May–Oct	2	B	16	3						•		•		•	•	Boat and trail access
KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK Three Rivers, Calif. 93271																	See Also Sequoia NP. Permit required for backcountry **Group fee 25¢ per person
Azalea (Grant Grove)	All Year	14	A	108		$2	•	•					•			•	Horseback riding; portion open all year; limited trialer space
Crystal Springs (Grant Grove)	June 15–Sept 15	14	A	57		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding
Sunset (Grant Grove)	May 20–Oct 15	14	A	213		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding: limited trailer space
Swale (Grant Grove)	June 15–Sept 15	14	A	56		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding; no trailers
Canyon View (Cedar Grove)	May 20–Sept 15	14	A	67		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding
Moraine (Cedar Grove)	May 20–Sept 15	14	A	124	7**	$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding
Sentinel (Cedar Grove)	May 20–Sept 15	14	A	86		$2	•	•					•			•	Horseback riding
Sheep Creek (Cedar Grove)	May 1–Nov 1	14	A	119		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK Mineral, Calif. 96063																	*Reservations needed; season depends on weather; pit toilets, no water after Sept; 15 day limit Labor Day to June 15; wilderness permits required for overnight back-country use
Butte Lake (NE. corner of park)	May 30–Oct 15	14	A	98	1*	$2	•							•	•	•	No motorboats; horse corral
Crags (48 mi. E. of Redding)	May 30–Oct 10	14	B	45		$1	•										No motorboats; pit toilets; horse corral; rough road—not recommended for trailers
Juniper Lake (13 mi. N. of Chester)	June 20–Oct 1	14	B	18	1*									•	•	•	
Lost Creek (5 mi. E. of Manzanita Lake)	May 15–Oct 1	7	C		9*		•										Chemical toilets; $5 minimum, 25¢ for each person over 20 in group
Manzanita Lake (NW. Entr.)	May 30–Oct 15	14	A	183		$2	•	•					•	•	•	•	No motorboats
Southwest (SW. Entr.)	June 15–Oct 20	14	A	21		$1	•						•				Walk-in
Summit Lake (12 mi. S. of Manzanita Lake) North	June 15–Sept 10	7	A	46		$2	•							•	•	•	No motorboats; horse corral
South	June 15–Sept 10	7	B	48		$1	•							•	•	•	No motorboats; horse corral; chemical toilets
Warner Valley (16 mi. NW. of Chester)	June 1–Oct 1	14	B	15		$1	•									•	No large trailes; pit toilets; horseback riding at Drakeshead
MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK Mammoth Cave, Ky. 42259																	Ferry in use all year when needed
Headquarters	All Year	14	A	130		$3	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	No boat rental
Houchin's Ferry (2 mi. NE. of Brownsville)	All Year	14	B	12			•								•	•	No drinking water Nov–Mar
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. 81330																	
Morfield Canyon (5 mi. S. of Entr.)	May 1–Oct 31	14	A	494	17	$2	•	•			•	•	•				
MOUNT McKINLEY NATIONAL PARK McKinley Park, Alaska 99755																	Free shuttle bus late May to early Sept; no water after mid-Sept
Igloo (mi. 34)	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	7													Pit toilets; tents only
Morino (mi. 2.0)	May 25–Oct 1	14	B	10									•				Walk-in; tents only

PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS Campground Fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village Vehicle sites	Fee	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
Mount McKinley National Park—*Continued*																	Free shuttle bus late May to early Sept; no water after mid-Sept
Riley Creek (mi. 1.0)	All Year	14	A	102		$4	•	•					•				Store, one mile
Sanctuary (mi. 22)	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	7													Pit toilets
Savage (mi. 12)	May 25–Oct 1	14	A	24		$4	•									•	Pit toilets; group site for up to 20 available on request
Teklanika (mi. 29)	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	50	2	$2	•										
Wonder Lake (mi. 85)	June 10–Sept 10	14	A	23		$4	•								•	•	Tents only
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK **Ashford, Wash. 98304**																	
Cougar Rock (8 mi. NE. of Nisqually Entr.)	June–Oct*	14	A	200	5	$3	•	•									*Determined by weather
Ipsut Creek (5 mi. E. of Carbon River Entr.)	May–Oct*	14	B	32	2	$1											Chemical toilets; no water after September
Longmire (6 mi. NE. of Nisqually Entr.)	All Year	14	A	110	1	$3	•										
Ohanapecosh (1½ mi. S. of Stevens Canyon Entr.)	May–Oct	14	A	232		$3	•	•								•	
Sunshine Point (1/5 mi. E. of Nisqually Entr.)	All Year	14	B	20		$1											Chemical toilets; water
White River (5 mi. W. of White River Entr.)	July–Oct	14	A	117		$3	•										Chemical toilets; no water after late September
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK **Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284**																	
Stehekin Valley Campgrounds (distance from Stehekin)																	
Bridge Creek (16 mi.)	May–Oct	14	B	7												•	Access by shuttle bus or trail, only; pit toilets
Cottonwood (23 mi.)	June–Oct	14	B	5												•	Pets permitted on Pacific Crest trail, only
Dolly Varden (14 mi.)	May–Oct	14	B	1												•	
High Bridge (11 mi.)	May–Nov	14	B	2												•	
Shady (15 mi.)	May–Oct	14	B	1												•	
Tumwater (13 mi.)	May–Oct	14	B	2												•	
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK **600 East Park Ave.** **Port Angeles, Wash. 98362**																	
Altaire (13 mi. W. of Port Angeles)	May–Oct	14	A	29		$3	•									•	Not suitable for large trailers
Boulder Creek (20 mi. W. of Port Angeles)	June–Sept	14	A	50			•									•	Walk-in only
Deer Park (22 mi. SE. of Port Angeles)	June–Sept	14	B	10													No trailers
Dosewallips (15 mi. W. of Brinnon)	May–Sept	14	A	33			•									•	No trailers
Elwha (10 mi. W. of Port Angeles)	All Year	14	A	23		$3	•									•	Not suitable for large trailers
Erickson Bay (W. shore of Ozette Lake)	All Year	14	B	15										•	•	•	Access by boat or trail only
Fairholm (26 mi. W. of Port Angeles)	May–Oct	14	A	90		$3	•	•					•	•	•	•	
Graves Creek (20 mi. E. of Amanda Park)	All Year	14	A	45			•									•	
Heart O' The Hills (5½ mi. S. of Port Angeles)	May–Oct	14	A	100		$3	•										
Hoh (22 mi. SE. of Forks)	All Year	14	A	95		$3	•	•								•	
July Creek (6 mi. NE. of Amanda Park)	All Year	14	A	31			•									•	Walk-in only
Kalaloch (35 mi. S. of Forks)	All Year	14	A	195		$3	•	•					•	•		•	On coast
Mora (15 mi. W. of Forks)	All Year	14	A	91		$3	•	•						•		•	Near coast
North Fork Quinault (20 mi. NE. of Amanda Park)	May–Sept	14	B	10												•	No trailers
Queets (25 mi. SE. of Queets)	All Year	14	B	26												•	Not suitable for trailers
Soleduck (40 mi. SW. of Port Angeles)	May–Oct	14	A	84		$3	•	•					•	•		•	
Staircase (19 mi. NW. of Hoodsport)	May–Sept	14	A	50		$3	•									•	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK **Estes Park, Colo. 80517**																	*Permit required for backcountry use; obtainable at backcountry offices, east and west side headquarters
Aspenglen (at Fall River Entr.)	All Year	7	A	75		$4	•									•	
Glacier Basin (5 mi. on Bear Lake Rd.)	June–Sept	7	AC	201	25	$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding
Longs Peak (11 mi. S. of Estes Park)	June–Sept	3	A	29		$4	•										
Moraine Park (2 mi. on Bear Lake Rd.)	June–Sept	7	A	256		$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding
Timber Creek (11 mi. N. of Grand Lake)	June–Sept	7	A	99		$4	•	•								•	Access by trail only
Trail Camps (throughout park)*	All Year	7**	BC	225	19											•	**June–Sept (15 days rest of year)
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK **Three Rivers, Calif. 93271**																	See also Kings Canyon NP Permit rquired for backcountry use
Atwell Mill (25 mi. E. of Hammond)	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	23			•									•	No trailers
Buckeye Flat (5 mi. N. of H.Q.)	Apr 15–Nov 1	14	A	29		$2	•									•	No trailers
Cold Springs (30 mi. E. of Hammond)	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	29												•	No trailers
Dorst (8 mi. NW. of Lodgepole)	May 15–Sept 15	14	A	238	6*	$2	•	•								•	*W. portion of Dorst
Lodgepole (4 mi. N. of Giant Forest Village)	All Year	14	A	261		$2	•	•					•			•	Horseback riding; portion open all year, reservations accepted by superintendent
Potwisha (3 mi. N. of H.Q.)	All Year	14	A	44		$2	•	•								•	Horseback riding; portion open all year, reservations accepted by superintendent
South Fork (15 mi. S. of Three Rivers)	All Year	14	B	12			•									•	No water in winter
SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK **Luray, Va. 22835**																	
Milepost 22.2 Matthews Arm	Mid-Apr–Oct	14	A	186		$3	•	•					*			•	*Store 2 mi.
51.2 Big Meadows	All Year	14	A	253		$3	•	•				•	•			•	Horseback riding; reservations through Ticketron, Mar–Nov
57.5 Lewis Mountain	Mid-May–Oct	14	A	32		$3	•									•	
79.5 Loft Mountain	Mid-Apr–Oct	14	A	231		$3	•	•			•	•	•			•	
83.7 Dundo Youth Group Camp	Apr–Oct	14	C		7		•									•	Reservations required; pit toilets; tents only; $5 minimum
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK **P.O. Box 7, Medora, N. Dak. 58645**																	
Cottonwood (S. Unit, 5 mi. N. of Entr.)	All Year	14	A	108		$2	•										
Halliday Wells (S. Unit, 7 mi. N. of Entr.)	May–Sept	5	C		5		•										Pit toilets; reservations accepted
Squaw Creek (N. Unit, 5 mi. W. of Entr.)	All Year	14	A	50		$2	•										
VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK **Cinnamon Bay Camp, P.O. Box 120,** **St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands 00830**																	*40 completely equipped tent sites; 40 cottages; 10 bare sites **Each site equipped with 8 4-man tents Make reservations via airmail with concessioner for sites and camping equipment rental. Fees: $2 bare sites; $13 rental tents; $21 cottages
Cinnamon Bay	All Year	14	A	92*	2**		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	
VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK **International Falls, Minn. 56649**																	
King William	All Year	14	B	5											•	•	
Mukooda	All Year	14	B	5											•	•	Boat access only; pit toilets; untreated water
Individual sites	All Year	14	B	100											•	•	
WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK **Hot Springs, S. Dak. 57747**																	
Elk Mountain (1 mi. N. of H.Q.)	May 15–Sept 15	14	A	100		$3	•										
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK **Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 82190**																	*30 days, before July 1 and after Labor Day
Bridge Bay (3 mi. SW. of Lake Junction)	June–Sept	14*	A	438		$3	•	•							•	•	
Canyon (¼ mi. E. of Canyon Junction)	June–Aug	14*	A	280		$3	•	•			•	•	•			•	Horseback riding
Fishing Bridge (1 mi. E. of Lake Junction)	June–Aug	14*	A	308		$3	•	•			•	•	•			•	

PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS Campground Fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village Vehicle sites	Fee	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
Yellowstone National Park—*Continued*																	*30 days, before July 1 and after Labor Day
Fishing Bridge Trailer Court (1½ mi. E. of Lake Junction)	June–Sept 14	14*					•				•	•	•			•	
Grant Village (2 mi. S. of West Thumb Junction)	June–Sept	14*	A	433		$3	•	•			•	•			•	•	
Indian Creek (7 mi. S. of Mammoth)	June–Sept	14*	B	78		$2	•									•	} Piped water, pit toilets
Lewis Lake (10 mi. S. of West Thumb)	June–Oct	14*	B	100		$2	•								•	•	
Madison (¼ mi. W. of Madison Junction)	June–Sept	14*	A	292		$3	•	•								•	
Mammoth (½ mi. N. of Mammoth)	All Year	14*	A	87		$3	•				•		•			•	Horseback riding
Norris (1 mi. N. of Norris Junction)	June–Aug	14*	A	116		$3	•									•	
Pebble Creek (7 mi. SW. of Northeast Entr.)	June–Aug	14*	B	36		$2	•									•	Piped water, pit toilets
Slough Creek (10 mi. E. of Tower Fall Jct.)	June–Aug	14*	B	30		$2	•									•	Pit toilets
Tower Fall (3 mi. E. of Tower Junction)	June–Aug	14*	B	37		$2	•						•			•	Horseback riding; piped water, pit toilets
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK **Box 577 (Yosemite Village)** **Yosemite National Park, Calif. 95389**																	*June 1–Sept 15 (30 days rest of season); weather may cause early closing †Reservations through Ticketron
Yosemite Valley: Sunnyside	All Year	7*†	A	38		$2	•						•	•		•	Walk-in only; no pets
Lower River	Apr 1–Oct 15	7*†	A	99		$4	•	•					•	•		•	Horseback riding; no pets
Youth Group	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*	C		14**	$6	•						•	•		•	Reservations accepted; horseback riding; no pets
Upper Pines	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*†	A	226		$4	•	•					•	•		•	Horseback riding; pets permitted
North Pines	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*†	A	84		$4	•						•	•		•	} Horseback riding; no pets
Lower Pines	All Year	7*†	A	165		$4	•						•	•		•	
Upper River	May 1–Oct 15	7*†	A	110		$4	•						•	•		•	Horseback riding; no pets, trailers, or motor homes
Muir Tree	May 27–Oct 15	7*	B	25			•							•		•	Walk-in only; chemical toilets; 50¢ fee
Bridalveil Creek (24 mi. from Yosemite Valley)	June 10–Oct 1	14*	A	110		$3	•									•	
Crane Flat (9 mi. S. of Big Oak Flat Entr.)	May 30–Oct 1	14*	A	165		$3	•										
Hodgdon Meadow (½ mi. S. of Big Oak Flat)	May 1–Nov 1	14*	A	110	5	$3	•										Group site limit 25 persons
Porcupine Flat (6 mi. W. of Tenaya Lake)	June 10–Oct 30	14*	B	75		$1											
Smoky Jack (10 mi. E. of Crane Flat)	June 10–Oct 30	14*	B	50		$1											
Tamarack Flat (5 mi. SE. of Crane Flat)	June 10–Oct 15	14*	B	80		$1										•	
Tenaya Lake (8 mi. W. of Tioga Pass)	June 10–Oct 30	14*	A	50		$2	•							•	•	•	Walk-in only; no pets
Tuolumne Backpackers (4 mi. W. of Tioga Pass)	June 10–Sept 4	14*	B	30		$2	•						•			•	Walk-in only; 25¢ fee
Tuolumne Meadows (4 mi. W. of Tioga Pass)	June 10–Oct 15	14*	A	371	5	$2	•	•					•			•	Group fee 25¢ per person; maximum 40 persons; horseback riding
Wawona (6 mi. N. of South Entr.)	All Year	14*	A	99	1	$3	•						•			•	Group fee 25¢ per person; maximum 30 persons; horseback riding
White Wolf (25 mi. W. of Tioga Pass)	June 10–Sept 15	14*	A	86		$3	•						•			•	Horseback riding
Yosemite Creek (17 mi. W. of Tioga Pass)	June 10–Oct 15	14*	B	100		$1										•	
ZION NATIONAL PARK **Springdale, Utah 84767**																	
Lava Point	June–Oct 15	14	B	4													Pit toilets; no water
South (at S. Entr.)	Apr 15–Sept 15	14	A	144		$2	•	•					•				
Watchman (at S. Entr.)	All Year	14	A	229	1	$2	•	•					•				

HANDY TIPS FOR PARK TRIPS

This list of publications and information of interest to park visitors is by no means a "compleat" guide, but NPCA hopes from time to time to present helpful information for planning park vacations. Orders and inquiries for GPO publications should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Include title, stock number, and full payment by check or money order. (Titles are italicized.)

Pick a park

✓ ***National Parks of the United States: Guide and Map:*** Handy pocket foldout map of the nation shows all units of the National Park System and related areas. Includes a thumbnail chart showing whether there is an entrance fee to a given area and indicating availability of NPS guided tours, outdoor activities, living history programs, camping, campgrounds and lodging, and other facilities. 1980 edition. GPO Stock #024-005-00771-7. $1.75.

✓ ***Index of National Park System and Related Areas:*** Hundred-page booklet with alphabetical listing and state-by-state descriptions of the 320 units of the National Park System as of June 30, 1979. For each area this guide gives a brief description of outstanding natural characteristics and history and the park address. The same information is provided in lists of affiliated areas for which the Park Service gives financial or technical assistance, components of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and National Trail System areas. Useful background information on the National Park System, nomenclature of park units, designation of wilderness areas, national monuments in Alaska, parks in the nation's capital, park administration, and a statistical summary. GPO Stock #024-005-00763-6. $3.25.

✓ ***Complete Guide to America's National Parks:*** New 300-page trip-planning directory provides descriptions, maps, and directions for each park plus info on activities, camping, accommodations, available meals and supplies, hospitals/first aid, weather, and safety. Suitable for trips by private auto or public transit. $4.95 plus $.50 handling and postage per copy; D.C. residents add $.25 sales tax each. Send check or money order to National Park Foundation, Dept. PA, P.O. Box 57473, Washington, D.C. 20037.

✓ ***Access National Parks, A Guide for Handicapped Visitors:*** Describes facilities at NPS areas for blind and deaf persons, those confined to wheelchairs, and other handicapped persons. GPO Stock #024-005-00691-5. $3.50.

Make an entrance

✓ In 1980, 64 National Park System units (out of 322) are charging **entrance fees** ranging from 50 cents to $3 per person, and some areas also charge **recreation use fees** of up to $4.

✓ **1980 Golden Eagle Passport:** For persons under sixty-two years of age. Good for one calendar year. Costs $10 and admits the purchaser and all persons traveling with him (or her) in a private, noncommercial vehicle to all designated federal entrance fee areas at no charge. Does *not* cover recreation use fees such as camping fees.

✓ **Golden Age Passport:** Good for lifetime of permittee. Free to citizens or permanent U.S. residents who are sixty-two years of age or older. Provides the same admission privileges as the Golden Eagle Passport, and also provides a 50 percent discount on camping and other recreation use fees and services. Apply in person.

✓ **Both passports** may be obtained at the designated fee areas. A list of offices where you can obtain the passport is free from the Park Service.

Camp in the wilds

✓ ***Camping in the National Park System:*** Information on camping facilities, fees, camping seasons, limits of stay, reservations, and recreational opportunities available to campers in 101 NPS areas in 1980. Includes both the more developed campgrounds and group camps and backcountry camping. GPO Stock #024-005-00775-O. $2.00.

✓ **Permits for backcountry camping:** Permits are required in many National Park Service areas this year; areas with heavy backcountry visitation are listed below. The system is designed to protect fragile backcountry areas and provide solitude. Most areas issue permits on a first-come,first-served basis; when one area is closed, backpackers usually will find that another area in the same park is available. However, to avoid disappointment write for more information ahead of time.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Bayfield, WI 54814
Arches National Park, Moab, UT 84532
Assateague Island National Seashore, Berlin, MD 21811
Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, NM 87544
Big Thicket National Preserve, P.O. Box 7408, Beaumont, TX 77706
Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, UT 84717
Canyonlands National Park, Moab, UT 84532
Capitol Reef National Park, Torrey, UT 84775
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 3225 National Parks Hwy., Carlsbad, NM 88220
Chaco Canyon National Monument, Star Route 4, Bloomfield, NM 87413
Crater Lake National Park, P.O. Box 7, Crater Lake, OR 97604
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, KY 40965
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, PA 18324
Everglades National Park, Box 279, Homestead, FL 33030
Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936
Grand Canyon National Park, Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
Grand Portage National Monument, Box 666, Grand Marais, MN 55604
Grand Teton National Park, Box 67, Moose, WY 83012
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, TN 37738
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, 3225 National Parks Hwy., Carlsbad, NM 88220
Isle Royale National Park, 87 North Ripley St., Houghton, MI 49931
Katmai National Monument, Box 7, King Salmon, AK 99613
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, CA 96063
Mount McKinley National Park, Box 9, McKinley Park, AK 99755
Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, WA 98397
North Cascades National Park, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284
Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362
Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86025
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Munising, MI 49862
Point Reyes National Seashore, Point Reyes, CA 94956
Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO 80517
Saguaro National Monument, Box 17210, Tucson, AZ 85713
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, P.O. Box 579, St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA 93271
Shenandoah National Park, Luray, VA 22835
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, Medora, ND 58645
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Box 188, Whiskeytown, CA 96095
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
Zion National Park, Springdale, UT 84767

For more information on regulations, use limitations, and permits, write the superintendent of the park of your choice or the Division of Natural Resources, NPS, Washington, D.C. 20240.

✓ **Reservations:** Computerized campground reservations will be available for seven parks with 3,000 campsites during the 1980 season to reduce congestion and help visitors plan ahead.

Reservations may be made at more than 600 Ticketron walk-in outlets nationwide, by mail or in person—but not by phone. The national parks involved are Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Calif.; Grand Canyon, Ariz.; Rocky Mountain, Colo.; Shenandoah, Va.; Great Smoky Mountains, Tenn.-N.C.; and Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.

Reservations may be made up to three weeks in advance. The mailing address is Ticketron Reservation Office, P.O. Box 2715, San Francisco, Calif. 94126; or Ticketron Reservation Office, P.O. Box 19992, Washington, D.C. 20036. Reservation forms will be sent to those writing Ticketron. They also are available from the National Park Service. Mention your Golden Age passport when making reservations. The reservation charge is $1.75 plus the prepaid cost of the campsites, which range from $2 to $4 per night.

Six other parks maintain individual mail campsite reservation systems and you should write directly to the parks: Dinosaur National Monument (boat access campgrounds only), P.O. Box 210, Dinosaur, Colo. 81610; Acadia National Park, Route 1, Box 1, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609; Cumberland Island National Seashore, P.O. Box 806, St. Marys, Ga. 31558; Ozark National Scenic Riverways, P.O. Box 490, Van Buren, Mo. 63965; Virgin Islands National Park, Cinnamon Bay Campground, P.O. Box 120, St. John, Virgin Islands, 00830; and Point Reyes National Seashore, Point Reyes, Calif. 94956.

Many national parks also require reservations for use of group campsites and hike-in campsites in the backcountry.

Take it easy

Check with the park superintendent or the local Chamber of Commerce for information on comfortable accommodations operated by local business enterprises in locations convenient to the park of your choice. In many National Park System areas, private concessioners provide food and lodging within the park. The Park Service offers a booklet on these concessions: *Visitor Accommodations.* 1978-1979 edition: GPO Stock #024-005-00701-6. $2.75. New edition due soon.

Play it safe

✓ ***Outdoor Safety Tips:*** Waterproof guide with general tips on survival, safety, and first aid. useful to people using national forests, parks, and other areas. GPO Stock #001-000-03427-8. $.35.

✓ In addition, be sure to ask park personnel about particular hazards at the area(s) you plan to visit.

More tips

For additional information on national parks, write the superintendent of the park of your choice or the Office of Public Inquiries, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Reliving history: The Golden Spike

by CANDACE K. GARRY
Public Information Specialist
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

WITH THE DRIVING FORCE of a golden spike, a locomotive's shrill whistle, and a telegrapher's tap of the letters D-O-N-E, the entire nation cheers the completion of the railroad that welds the nation together. It is May 10, 1869, and the first transcontinental railroad has just been built, a marriage of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads.

Congress had passed a Pacific railroad bill and President Lincoln had signed it into law in 1862, but construction had been slowed down by the Civil War. When work on the new railroad finally got underway in 1865, however, an all-time speed record was set. The two companies stunned and delighted Americans by building a railroad across nearly 2,000 miles of wilderness in just four years. Starting from Sacramento, California, and Omaha, Nebraska, they had to surmount enormous obstacles in between, ranging from mountains of solid granite to blinding blizzards to unfriendly Indians. The Central Pacific had to ship equipment around Cape Horn or across Panama to its Sacramento base and was forced to import laborers from China. All supplies and materials had to be moved by train to the end of the day's completed track and then by wagon to the grading crews beyond. The workers lived in tent camps where gambling and drinking were rife.

Rivalry was intense. No meeting point had been set, and spurred on by the promise of prizes and glory, the contenders in the "great railroad race" strove mightily to outbuild and outdistance each other—toward the end completing as many as 8 and 10 miles of track a day.

At last on this crisp May morning at Promontory Summit, Utah, Central Pacific Railroad President Leland Stanford and Union Pacific Railroad Vice President Thomas Durant tap in the final spike of solid gold. It bears the inscription: "May God continue the unity of our country as this railroad unites the two great oceans of the world."

This spot is now Golden Spike National Historical Site, established in 1965. Each year the Park Service commemorates the driving of the last spike with a celebration on May 10, continuing a tradition begun by local townsfolk in the late 1940s.

This year's commemoration will include a reenactment of the ceremonies that took place 111 years ago. The real fun will begin when this celebration transcends time as about thirty local participants in mid-nineteenth century dress become the characters of that earlier day. They will give the same speeches and re-enact the driving of the spike, right down to tapping out the news to the nation by telegraph. Then a local band will strike up tunes of the 1860s as replicas of the original locomotives—Central Pacific's *Jupiter* and Union Pacific's *119*—join in with clanging bells and shrilling whistles. Park Service personnel at the site say the event usually draws about 3,000 to 4,000 people, but because this year's celebration is on a Saturday, they expect as many as 10,000 observers.

Golden Spike National Historical Site is located about 30 miles west of Brigham City, Utah, and only a few miles from the northeast edge of the Great Salt Lake. From Brigham City, drive 23 miles westward on Utah 83 to the Promontory Junction; turn left 2 miles to the next junction; then right 5 miles to the site.

Golden Spike's Visitor Center offers historical information, interpretive programs, exhibits, and an audiovisual program; Park Service personnel provide practical information and assistance to visitors. Although there are no facilities for camping at Golden Spike, restaurants and motels are plentiful in nearby Brigham City. ■

New Channel Islands National Park rescues wildlife haven

On March 5, President Carter signed Public Law 96-199, which expands the Channel Islands National Monument off the southern California coast into a new national park encompassing four additional islands.

The legislation, which finally cleared the Senate almost ten months after House passage, is part of a package of amendments to Rep. Phillip Burton's omnibus parks act of 1978. NPCA worked closely with congressional leaders and conservationists for more than a year to secure passage of the Channel Islands legislation.

Besides Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands, which already were part of the national monument, the new Channel Islands National Park will protect Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, San Miguel, and Prince islands—additions totaling 120,000 acres. Separated from the mainland by miles of ocean, these six islands show great variations in plant and animal life. Four of them harbor the unique endangered island fox, which is much smaller than its mainland counterpart. All of them provide nesting, breeding, and resting grounds for seabirds and for elephant seals, fur seals, sea lions, and other species of pinnipeds.

Each island, however, has its distinctive characteristics. For instance, Santa Cruz features no less than nine rare or endangered plants; and the endangered California brown pelican nests on rocky islets off its eastern end.

Santa Rosa is especially known for its archeological and paleontological treasures. Recently, scientists uncovered indications that humans inhabited the island more than 40,000 years ago.

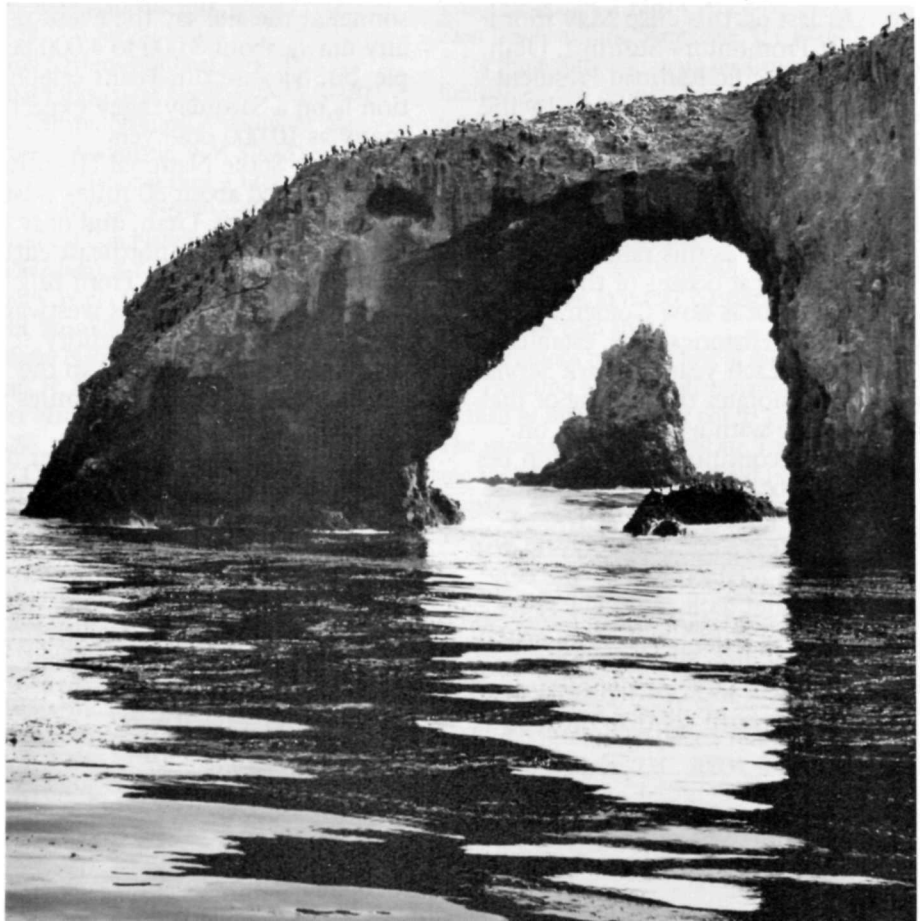
San Miguel is known for its outstanding marine mammal rookery, the only one in the world inhabited by six species of seals and sea lions.

Over the years, trapping, ranching, offshore oil exploration, and oil spills have all threatened the vulnerable island ecosystems. Now, with the designation of a Channel Islands National Park, the islands and their inhabitants will be better protected.

In fact, the new park rescues Santa Rosa from possible development. Sen. S. I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) offered an amendment to delete this island on behalf of landowners who have a ranching operation there. Ranching, however, did not constitute the major threat. In a letter to all senators on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee this past September, Western Oil and Gas Association stated its interest in Santa Rosa for "crude oil pipeline compressor facilities and onshore processing facilities to support existing and future OCS oil and gas production." Conservationists originally supported an amendment that would have allowed continued ranching while preventing development such as energy facilities or residential subdivision. But the owners chose to oppose such an amendment, preferring that either Santa Rosa be deleted or that they be bought out as soon as possible. The subsequent Hayakawa amendment, strongly opposed by NPCA, was defeated under the leadership of the bill's Senate sponsor, Alan Cranston (D-Calif.). House champions of the bill included park subcommittee chairman Burton and Rep. Robert Lagomarsino (R-Calif.).

PL 96-199 will help protect a number of other park areas. For instance, it adds 2,133 acres to Point Reyes National Seashore and 5,000 acres to Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California. It also establishes the 3,246-mile North Country Scenic Trail running from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont to the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota. Watch for details.

This promontory, where waterfowl roost on every available niche, is the easterly tip of Anacapa Island in California's Channel Islands, site of a new national park. Speckles on the water surface are the tops of kelp in water so clear that the base of the strands at depths of 30 to 40 feet can be seen. Shortly before this photo was taken, six whales appeared beyond the archway. Abundance of small marine life around the kelp beds also had attracted herds of seals and a school of sharks.



J. Y. Bryan

Glacier Bay whales on the decline

Who has more right to the waters of Glacier Bay National Monument—endangered humpback whales or tour and pleasure boats? NPCA is concerned about a sudden decline in the number of whales annually migrating into the bay. Before 1978, twenty to twenty-five humpbacks migrated into Glacier Bay each summer to feed in the monument's rich waters. In 1978, though, the number of pleasure and charter boats nearly doubled and the number

Continued on page 26

International mandate to protect Alaska wildlands

When governments and conservationists in thirty nations unveiled the "World Conservation Strategy" in March, Interior Secretary Andrus called Alaska wildlands protection the premier U.S. example of how to implement the strategy.

He emphasized, "What we believe is important in Alaska is what the World Conservation Strategy has defined as its three main objectives: maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems; preserving genetic diversity; and ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems."

In a world where wilderness is nonexistent in many countries, Alaska's parks and wildlife truly belong to people of all lands. In fact, each fall upwards of 200 to 400 million migratory birds of more than 300 species depart the rich nesting and breeding areas in Alaska to winter across the United States and on six continents.

One of the world's most outstanding international wildlife populations, the Porcupine caribou herd composed of 120,000 animals, migrates several hundred miles each year from the shores of the Beaufort Sea in Alaska over the Brooks Range and into Canada. The herd provides subsistence for native peoples in both nations. The Alaska lands bill supported by NPCA would protect habitat for these magnificent populations of caribou and waterfowl and subsistence hunting rights. But the bill has met setback after setback. So when a recent ploy by Alaska's senators delayed legislative action at least until July, Andrus used administrative authority to protect 40 million acres of federal land.

In addition to twelve new wildlife refuges under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he designated four natural resource areas to be managed cooperatively by BLM and the Park Service: 160,000 acres on the Alaska Peninsula adjacent to Aniakchak National Monument; 2.6 million acres adjacent to the western boundary of Lake Clark National Monument; 660,000 acres adjacent to the southwest boundary of Noatak National Monument; and 1.24 million acres north of the Wrangell–St. Elias National Monument. Thus, the new areas supplement the 56 million acres in national monuments declared by President Carter in 1978.

Twice the House has passed good bills, the first dying in the Senate that year and the second still awaiting Senate action this Congress. Although legislation could provide more flexibility in managing the areas and facilitate getting appropriations for them, the orders signed by Andrus ensure permanent protection.

Twenty U.S. and Canadian organizations including NPCA recently passed a Canada–United States Environment Council resolution endorsing legislation modeled after the House-passed bill. We called special attention to the plight of the Porcupine caribou herd, denouncing a rival bill passed by the Senate energy committee because it would require exploration by private oil companies in the herd's calving grounds on the William O. Douglas Arctic National Wildlife Range. Ninety-five percent of Alaska's prime oil and gas resources already would be open to development under the House bill; the range should be protected. NPCA was instrumental in drafting the resolution and also is conferring with the State Department about a proposed U.S.–Canada caribou treaty.

Meanwhile, it remains unclear whether Congress will consider the Alaska bill this year. But NPCA agrees with Andrus that "while our rhetoric about Alaska's crown jewels may have become tarnished with time, our determination to protect them has not."

You can help: Write your senators and urge them to support rescheduling of the Alaska lands bill so it can be considered at the earliest possible date. Ask them to cosponsor the Tsongas-Roth Substitute if they have not done so already. Call the Alaska Coalition Hotline at 202-547-5550 for an update. Also, write Assistant Secretary Bob Herbst, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, and urge him to pressure the State Department for a caribou treaty that will provide maximum habitat protection and also give priority to subsistence users. ■

William O. Douglas Arctic Wildlife Range

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

"The Arctic has a call that is compelling. The distant mountains make one want to go on over the next ridge and over the one beyond. The call is that of a wilderness known only to a few .... This last American wilderness must remain sacrosanct."

These are the words of the late Justice William O. Douglas describing the Brooks Range in Alaska, where the Arctic National Wildlife Range is located. They were written in 1960, the year the wildlife range was established.

William O. Douglas staunchly asserted the right of all living things to be born, grow, and die in a state of natural freedom. He cared for the moose and caribou of the arctic range as he cared for all those whose life and liberty were threatened by forces larger than themselves.

Justice Douglas insisted that the present generation must protect environmental and human rights not only for themselves but for the sake of future generations as well. He took strength from the refuge that nature and wilderness give the human soul.

It is fitting to memorialize this great American with one of America's most remarkable places. The area that will henceforth bear his name is an environment that offers the solitude and grandeur of vast arctic spaces as well as the vitality of a breeding ground for thousands of birds and for one of the largest remaining caribou herds on earth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior who is charged with the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, do hereby proclaim that the Arctic National Wildlife Range shall henceforth be known as the William O. Douglas Arctic Wildlife Range, in memory of a great American statesman and environmental leader. I hereby direct the Secretary of the Interior to take all steps necessary to implement this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.—**Jimmy Carter**

Wanted: people for parks

Our great natural parks and historical areas have never been more endangered. No sooner have we saved an area from overcommercialization within park boundaries than we discover it is threatened by air or water pollution from outside its boundaries. And just when the Park Service begins to curb the developmental trend in parks, appropriations for park protection and upkeep are cut back. Polls confirm that the American public loves the parks and supports ample appropriations for them. But only by building our network of citizens willing to take action can we hope to preserve these last refuges of clean air, clean water, wilderness, and wildlife. Want to help?

Be an NPCA CONTACT: If you are an NPCA member who wants to get more involved, you qualify. As a CONTACT, you will receive alerts from our Washington staff on a variety of environmental issues. These alerts urge specific timely actions—from letterwriting to testifying at hearings.

Get the *Citizen Action Guide to the National Park System:* This new handbook by NPCA staff associates will let you benefit from years of NPCA experience in working with the Park Service and influencing public opinion. Included are practical suggestions on participating in NPS planning; working with public officials; dealing with issues such as wilderness, offroad vehicles, transportation, and concessions; and coordinating your efforts with NPCA. Paperbound, 32 pages with sketches, $1.50 each.

NPCA Programs Department
National Parks & Conservation Association
1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Name _____

Address _____

____I am an NPCA member and want to become a CONTACT. Sign me up!
____I am already on your CONTACT list.
____I am particularly interested in the following NPS units: _____

_____

_____

____Please send me ____ copies of the *Citizen Action Guide to the National Park System* at $1.50 each..... $_____

Please enclose check or money order payable to NPCA for handbooks.

Whales—from page 24

of whales that moved into the bay and stayed to feed dropped to four. As the traffic continued to increase in 1979, whales continued to avoid the bay and few migrated in.

Chuck Jurasz, an NPS researcher who has been studying the Glacier Bay humpback for several years, believes that the whales' avoidance of the bay is related to their territorial feeding behavior. When a territory is invaded by another whale, the defending whale responds with a behavioral display of flipper slaps and body breaches. If the intruder is not repelled, the defender often will relinquish his territory. It is probable that whales view boats as intruders; and when the boats do not shy away but instead pursue the whale, the whale gives up his territory.

In response to the findings of Jurasz and recommendations of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Park Service has proposed stronger vessel regulations to control boat traffic on the bay during the summer months. Although the regulations provide adequate control over the large sightseeing cruise ships that enter the bay, NPCA comments to the Park Service said they should also provide a permit system for small charter/pleasure craft. Likewise, the primary NMFS recommendation was that "*total* vessel use of the Bay be restricted to 1976 levels," noting that such small craft were particularly out of control.

You can help: NPCA members can help by writing to urge the Park Service to move toward regulating the number of pleasure/charter craft as well as all vessels in Glacier Bay.

Glacier Bay National Monument
P.O. Box 1089
Juneau, AK 99802 ■

Underground wilderness watch

Whether the Park Service will reverse its 1974 stand against designating wilderness within Mammoth Cave National Park or duck the controversy entirely is one of the key issues on the line when the agency completes its final revised master plan for the park in the next few weeks.

In response to an NPCA challenge to

Continued on page 30

NPCA coordinates alliance backing National Heritage bill

The new American Heritage Alliance—composed of the nation's leading conservation and historic preservation organizations including NPCA—is working hard for passage of a National Heritage Policy Act this year. The Alliance's efforts are being coordinated by NPCA staff associate T. Destry Jarvis. Recognizing a great mutual concern for the future of this country's heritage, these organizations have combined efforts for enactment of the first comprehensive approach to identifying and protecting natural areas and historic properties. Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) has introduced HR 6805, the National Heritage Policy Act.

This legislation would:

- establish a National Register of Natural Areas
- strengthen the existing National Natural Landmarks Program
- create valuable data centers on heritage resources at the state level
- reauthorize the existing historic preservation program for five more years
- increase the Historic Preservation Fund authorization to $300 million.

Although hearings have been held in both the House and the Senate, a date for markup of the pending bills had not been set at press time. At present the Alliance is trying to broaden the interest in the Heritage Program at the state and local levels and is seeking support for the legislation in Congress.

You can help: Write your senators and congressmen to let them know you support the National Heritage Policy Act, HR 6805. ■

Administration tries to slash funds for parklands

As part of what promises to be the biggest budget battle in a decade, the Administration has targeted a number of conservation programs for massive cutbacks. While inflation fighters at the Office of Management and Budget ignored fat pork-barrel water projects, they called on the Administration to provide *zero* funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), source of critical monies for acquiring national parklands as well as for state and local projects. NPCA protested in congressional testimony that many private lands within park boundaries will be lost to development if not acquired soon.

When President Carter subsequently sent his recommendations on how to balance the federal budget to Capitol Hill on March 31, the LWCF was funded, but the Administration's original budget request of $580 million for it had been slashed to $233 million. The Park Service would bear the brunt of this cut—its land acquisition budget falling from $187 million to $52 million.

Although conservationists recognize that the federal budget needs some strategic trimming, many believe that the Administration is wielding the ax before even looking at alternatives. For instance, the amount the Corps of Engineers wants for one boondoggle water project—the Tennessee-Tombigbee—is more than the Administration is asking for acquiring parklands around the country. House parks subcommittee chairman Phillip Burton notes that the government is asking taxpayers to provide millions in subsidies to disaster-prone developments that scar our barrier islands while slashing a smaller amount of money needed to acquire parklands for public use.

NPCA has warned that delaying land acquisition would leave areas such as the Appalachian Trail, Santa Monica Mountains, New River Gorge, and Chattahoochee River open to development. With a backlog of more than $2.8 billion in LWCF projects, even the original $580 million would be insufficient to protect some areas.

The Administration also is proposing to cut construction funds and other

Continued on page 29

parks calendar

MAY/JUNE 1980

Boston National Historical Park, Mass., *May 1, 31*: Street fair in Charlestown Navy Yard. Free tours of the Navy Yard and "Old Ironsides." USS Constitution Museum open free to sail trainees. *May 30*, 8 am to noon: USS Constitution greets the Tall Ships, leads the Parade of Sail at 10 am, Charlestown Navy Yard/Boston Harbor. Check the NPS Visitor's Center, 15 State Street, for a daily listing of events.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, N.C., plays given throughout the summer: *June 23—Aug. 31*, "The World of Carl Sandburg." All performances at the Flat Rock Playhouse.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex., *May 17*: Ceremonies honoring 50th anniversary of establishment of the national park.

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Ga., *May 24*: Great Rambling Raft Race.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., *May 24-25*, 11:00 am—3:00 pm: Memorial Day weekend program including "Civil War" cavalry demonstration and four-gun artillery battery firing.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky., *June 29*: Arts festival; artists are invited to exhibit paintings relating to the history, culture, or scenic values of the park. The paintings may be exhibited or entered in a competition. The winning painting is purchased by and exhibited in the park.

Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont., *June 28-29*: Custer Battlefield Historical & Museum Association is sponsoring field trips to Fettermen Fight, Fort Phil Kearny, Wagon Box Fight, and Rosebud Battle sites and a buffalo roast luncheon in conjunction with their annual meeting. Reservations required. $25 per person before May 15; $30 after.

Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pa., *May 30—June 1*: Opening to public of the late President Eisenhower's farm and home in Gettysburg.

Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., *May 2*: Public hearing on the Wilderness Study for the seashore.

Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., *May 3*: Buffalo Soldiers, 1867-69, memorializing black soldiers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry; living history activities, films, and displays.

Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kans., *May 30-31*: Old Fort Days: craft demonstrations, folk singing, square dancing, band music.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Va., *May 26*: Memorial Day Exercises in Fredericksburg National Cemetery; program includes a short address, color guard ceremonies, and music.

George Rogers Clark National Historic Park, Ind., *May 24-25*: Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous; a celebration reflecting 18th and 19th century living, with craftsmen, artisans, demonstrations of traditional home industries; encampment with costumed Revolutionary musical units; reenactment of the Battle of Sackville.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., *May 30—June 1*: Memorial Day weekend ceremonies are conducted at the cemetery by various groups from the community.

Golden Spike National Historical Site, Utah, *May 19*: Reenactment of the driving of the golden spike that connected the two ends of the transcontinental railroad.

Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa., *June 8*: Artists in the Park; local artists display their paintings and drawings of Berks and Chester County scenes; 1-5 pm. Six miles south of Birdsboro on Route 345.

Independence National Historic Park, Pa., *May 3-11*: Philadelphia Open House; tours of historic buildings in nearby historic area as well as in park.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N.D.: Individual and group tours of Hidatsa-Mandan villages. Stop at NPS offices about 3 mi. north of Stanton, N.D., 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

Lowell National Historical Park, Mass., *May 8-9*: Lowell Conference on Industrial History at University of Lowell. Explore social impacts of industrialization.

Morristown National Historical Park, N.J., *May 9-11*: 200th anniversary of the return of Lafayette to the Army in Morristown; special events include historical symposium at Fairleigh Dickinson University on May 9, "The Role of the French in the Revolutionary War"; celebration to honor Lafayette at Washington's headquarters on May 10 at 1 pm with representatives of the French government, U.S. State Department, and the N.J. congressional delegation and governor. Continental army encampment will involve 300 or more "soldiers" from 15 states. Activities from 11 am to 4 pm May 10-11.

Natchez Trace Parkway, Tenn., Ala., Miss., *May 18*: Open house, Tupelo Visitor Center (milepost 266, Miss.); anniversary celebration with Civil War musket-firing demonstration, period crafts, and tours.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., *May 24-25*: Big Springs Arts and Crafts Festival, reflecting Ozark culture.

Pipestone National Monument, Minn., *June 20-21*: Native American Indian Pow-Wow; authentic Indian dancing and singing.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., living history programs: "Civil War soldiers" go about their daily routine at Fort Harrison, daily *May 24—Sept. 1;* at Cold Harbor and Drewry's Bluff on Sunday afternoons *June 2—Aug. 31.* Contact main visitor center at 3215 East Broad St., Richmond, for directions and information.

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Mass., *May 3*: Dedication of museum.

Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va., *May 2*: Fifth Annual Shenandoah Research Symposium, Skyland Conference Hall. Researchers will present papers on various park projects.

Turkey Run Park, McLean, Va., *May 8*, 6:00 pm: "An Evening in 18th Century Rural Virginia" presents the cultural aspects of colonial life through music, dancing, and other leisure activities; features authentic "18th century" chamber orchestra.

Zion National Park, Utah, *Mar. 16—Nov. 15;* Interpretive programs including hikes, guided walks, and seminars offered daily. *June 9—Aug. 8:* Nature school open to students ages 6-12. (Write park for info.) *June 9—Aug. 1*: College-level field seminars in conjunction with Southern Utah State College. (Write Dr. Ralph Starr at the college's School of Continuing Education, Cedar City, Utah 84720.)

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

Conservation leaders explore challenges for the 1980s

At the invitation of Assistant Secretary Robert L. Herbst, leaders of Interior Department agencies and the conservation community recently met in Washington, D.C., to establish environmental goals for the next decade. Such goals are critical to our nation's future in an era that may be characterized by economic upheaval and energy dilemmas.

In fact, Herbst asserted that "the protection and wise use of our environment is still in my opinion the most important game in town. It is essential to have strong and comprehensive environmental programs for economic growth and for life itself."

Those considering the National Park Service goals consisted of William Whalen, NPS Director; T. Destry Jarvis, Administrative Assistant for Parks of the National Parks & Conservation Association; and Barry S. Tindall, Director of Public Affairs of the National Recreation & Parks Association.

The conference explored a number of Interior Department priorities and challenges for the 1980s that have long been part of NPCA programs. Among them are: protection of Alaska's wildlands; federal leadership for the Man and Biosphere program; protection of national parks from air pollution; passage of the National Heritage Policy Act; protection of wild and scenic rivers and national trails; support for land acquisition policy; enactment of "Section 8" new park proposals into laws; development of the NPS science and technology program; protection of coastal areas with a special emphasis on barrier islands; and improvement of NPS concessions management. ■

Budget—from page 27

parts of the Park Service's own budget, scrapping long overdue projects.

You can help: The budget will be in committee in the House during May and may go to the floor in June. NPCA members should write their representatives immediately; urge them to hold the line on the LWCF by providing at least $580 million. Stress the need to protect parks from imminent developments and to acquire lands before inflation drives prices up. Also ask your representatives to support the Administration's proposed funding for NPS resource management and science programs to help protect parks from pollution threats, for congressionally mandated NPS planning responsibilities, and for maintenance programs needed to prevent resources such as historical structures from deteriorating and requiring expensive rehabilitation. ■

classifieds

Mammoth Cave—from page 26

an earlier version of the plan, the superintendent of the Kentucky park and other officials recently met with Association representative T. Destry Jarvis and conservation allies in Washington. The conference may prove productive on several master plan issues.

First, the conservationists protested the plan's statement that "no lands are suitable for wilderness"; in fact, the park's Hilly Country and much of the extensive underground cave system at Mammoth Cave qualify for protection under the wilderness act. Congress has clarified the qualification criteria for wilderness designation since 1974, when NPS concluded that the park did not qualify. The Park Service agreed that there is no legal problem with designation of underground wilderness and promised to at least consider removing wilderness from the scope of the plan rather than ruling it out for the future. NPCA has called on NPS to initiate a new wilderness review for the park.

The wilderness issue has raised a red flag in Cave County, Kentucky, and NPS claims it could hold up implementation of the long-stalled master plan. The plan, however, contains programs sought by both local residents and conservationists. For instance, it will give a boost to a regional sewage system, sought by Cave County, that will protect the park's watershed.

Local opposition to relocation of a Job Corps Center from the park has softened because of projected economic benefits. For several years NPCA has been the leader in calling for removing the center because its sewage lines and treatment lagoons have leaked effluent into sensitive limestone caverns below. (July 1979 issue.) NPS indicated at the conference that land for the new site has been purchased and construction should be completed in 1981.

NPCA reiterated its call for deleting a master plan proposal for an unneeded bridge across the Green River. The conservationists also urged NPS to consider alternate sites for a staging area on the periphery of the park and removal of Lock and Dam No. 6 from the Green River in order to restore the free flow of the river through the park and protect the cave biota and other resources. ■

"Disneyland North" rebuttal

While I admire the efforts of all the greats who have assured us protected natural and cultural areas, I believe we have often swung so far in this direction we have lost sight of people. It is only for present and future society that we do these things.

I suppose that NPCA must resort to colored, distorted, melodramatic and polemic journalism, such as the Frome article ["Disneyland North"] in the February 1980 issue, to promote its conservation and resource protection causes. However, it has been my hope for the last three decades of my working career that the professionals in park, recreation, and conservation work could rise above this level . . . . Making fun of each other doesn't quite cut it.

We seem to glory in polarizing, and therefore antagonizing, rather than working jointly toward solving problems of recreation and conservation land use. By "we" I refer to the two camps: owners-developers-managers and environmental protectionists. . . . Congratulations on a fine publication.

Clare A. Gunn
Texas A&M University, Texas

We share your concern over the polarization of the two camps of interest groups, but ridiculous projects invite ridicule. We agree with Frome's contention that development at Denali State Park in Alaska "should be undergirded by a philosophy benefiting the magnificent setting, an attitude of humility rather than of arrogance and conquest." That doesn't mean the needs of people should be ignored in park planning, but visitors don't have to be provided urban amusements in wilderness settings. Presumably people go to parks seeking different attractions than in cities. Visitor facilities and activities should be designed to be appropriate to the resource. Backpacking, nature walks, camping, dog mushing—all these activities would be entirely appropriate to an Alaskan park. When conservationists hear talk of a resort to house 4,000 guests and 2,000 service personnel, however, with artificial lake, downhill skiing, trade center, rotating restaurant, tram, and new city—with consequent construction difficulties, water pollution, and disruption of wildlife habitat—we wonder about the promoters' sensitivity to people as well as to the resource. When planners go off the deep end, we conservationists sometimes have to use brickbats just to get their attention. No apologies for "Disneyland North."

Battlefield park campaign

I lend your Association my full support in the campaign for better preservation of national battlefield parks . . . . ["Battlefields under fire," October 1979] I am a Vietnam-era veteran, four-year enlisted Air Force member, and presently on National Guard status with the state of Michigan. I am also the great-great grandson of Silas Casamer and his four brothers, all of Civil War volunteer service.

Douglas M. Casamer
St. Clair Shores, Michigan

North Cascades threat

I would just like to point out a correction that must be made to the photo on page 12 of the February 1980 edition of your magazine. It is perhaps too bad that Image Lake was *not* included in the North Cascades National Park. Instead it is located in the heart of the Glacier Park Wilderness. It is ironical that just over the trees on the left horizon is where Kennecott has staked a claim and had plans to open a copper mine "visible from the moon." With the rising price of metals, the pressure can only increase. I would hope that the NPCA is pushing for a greatly expanded national park which would more completely protect these fantastic mountains. I spent the summers of 1975 and 1977 backpacking in the Cascades and urge you to protect these highlands *and* valleys. The ones northwest of the park, Silesia Creek and Tomyhoi Creek even to Damfino Creek—should be protected before road building and "leap-frog" clearcutting destroys them.

Please keep up the good work and realize that people even in Jersey City are pulling to save some of what their grandparents had for their grandchildren.

Harold L. Borzone, Jr.
Jersey City, New Jersey

FIRE ISLAND WILDERNESS HEARING MAY 2 The Park Service has just released a proposal to create some 1,300 acres of wilderness within Fire Island National Seashore, the largest remaining barrier beach off the south shore of Long Island. The seashore is a mosaic of groves of pine trees, salt marshes, grassy wetlands, and rolling swales. Most of the eight-mile natural zone would be protected as wilderness under the NPS plan, which will be aired at a hearing in Patchogue, New York, on May 2. NPCA supports the plan with only minor revisions and urges as many members as possible to participate in the hearing. If you cannot attend, send comments in support of the wilderness proposal before June 2 to: Superintendent, Fire Island National Seashore, 120 Laurel Street, Patchogue, NY 11772.

ADMINISTRATION CUTS DEEPER INTO PARKLAND BUDGET The Carter Administration budget cuts unveiled at the end of March are even worse than conservationists expected. The huge cuts proposed for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and other park appropriations in FY 1981 (see page 27) were shocking enough, but the Administration then added insult to injury by proposing to stop virtually all remaining funding already appropriated for the LWCF in FY 1980. If Congress approves these proposed cuts, areas slated for purchase for public use will be lost forever to development, and many landowners who negotiated in good faith will not be able to sell their lands. The Administration also announced huge cuts in other programs such as the Historic Preservation Fund and Youth Conservation Corps. There is a movement in Congress to completely eliminate the latter. Moreover, both the Administration and budget makers in Congress have targeted the urban park and recreation program, once a keystone of the Administration's urban plan, for zero funding. However, wasteful water projects went largely untouched.

NPS ENJOINED FROM CONTROLLING BANDELIER BURROS At press time a court injunction had just halted a Park Service program to control the rapidly expanding population of feral burros in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico. NPCA had intervened on the side of the Park Service, pointing out that the burros are destroying habitat to the detriment of native species. After three years of scientific study, attempts at trapping, and much agonizing, the Park Service concluded that shooting the burros was the only feasible control method. (April, p. 24) Only thirty-seven burros had been shot, however, before the Fund for Animals filed to halt the program. A decision is expected soon in the case at this writing.

SCENIC BEAUTY OF PARKS HINGES ON UPCOMING AIR REGS Whether the scenic beauty of more than 29 million acres in 156 national parks and wildernesses will be protected from encroaching air pollution hinges on the adequacy of visibility regulations that EPA is scheduled to release in draft form for public comment this month. Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, the regulations must prevent future impairment of visibility as well as remedy existing problems in these areas. NPS has identified at least seventy-five scenic vistas in parks from Shenandoah to the Redwoods where pollution from specific industrial sources is marring visibility. The Navajo power plant in Arizona, for example, is the main cause of a haze that sometimes fills the Grand Canyon--obscuring the opposite rim. The regulations will decide what degree of pollution controls plants like the Navajo will be required to install and clarify how much power the Park Service and other agencies will have to protect these areas. For a copy of the draft visibility regulations, write Richard Rhoads, EPA (MD-12), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. For an analysis and action alert on how you can work for strong regulations, write NPCA CONTACT Program, 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.


W Clark
POTATOES
SALOON

National Parks & Conservation Magazine

The Environmental Journal — **May 1980**