



National  
**parks**  
May/81



## Commentary

### Park Challenges

Helping people enjoy the parks is an integral part of our work at NPCA. The founders of the Association in 1919 established NPCA "to promote the use of the national parks for the purposes of popular education and scientific observation." Ideally a visit to one of our parks should include large doses of both education and observation. As one of our trustees said, "When I visit a park, I take away images, experiences, and lessons much more valuable than any 'consumptive' use of the park resources could possibly be. And I try to leave the park in better shape than I found it."

The NPCA staff and trustees have worked hard to make sure that we have a properly funded and efficiently managed National Park System for the use of the visitor, and for the preservation of wildlife and other priceless natural and cultural resources.

A visit to a park is also an opportunity for each and every one of us to renew our commitment to preserving this wonderful system of parks. It is a fact of our history that this system was created by citizens rather than government or private enterprise. Behind every vista and park resource is the story of people who believed that a park should be created and continued.

Whether or not you visit the parks this year, you should be aware of the challenges in the years ahead.

Of the many problems faced by the National Park System none is more critical than air quality. It affects the scenery you see in the parks and the air you breathe; it affects wildlife, plants, and water resources. Fortunately, Congress designated these parks as pristine Class I areas, deserv- ing the most stringent protection of air quality. That was ten years ago. Today, we are still fighting to protect the quality of the air in the parks. An article explaining some of these battles appears in this issue (page 23). There is no more important challenge this year for the parks than the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. Many will try to weaken the bill. Others, including NPCA, are working to assure that we do not reduce the quality of life for our society and diminish the wonders that are our national parks.

—Paul C. Pritchard  
Executive Director

## Editor's Note

When I was twelve, I wanted to be a gypsy. The closest I have come to that fantasy is during vacation wanderings, when we have only a sketchy itinerary and schedule.

This month's issue is intended to help other summer gypsies plan their wanderings. The information is as up-to-date as we had it at press time; but it is subject to momentary change, so doublecheck with the Park Service before you start out.

Although you probably will not see any bears if you go to Yellowstone this year, you undoubtedly *will* see many other kinds of wildlife. If you can't get to one of the big popular national parks this summer, why not try one of the lesser known parks? They are usually less crowded than the big parks—and they may be closer to home.

Our "Handy Tips" on page 21 provide you references to much useful information to help you enjoy your trip. In addition, the educational material of KC Publications (Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114) on many of the parks is outstanding. Michael Frome's *National Park Guide*, published by Rand McNally, provides the best available planning material for more than 300 park areas. The National Park Foundation (Box 57473, Washington, DC 20037) also has a detailed publication that provides invaluable information on the parks.

But don't plan *too* carefully; leave a little time for the unexpected and the spontaneous. And most of all—have a safe trip!—EHC



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**The National Park Service is trying to keep people and bears separated by forcing bears to forage for natural foods instead of begging for handouts.**

National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, the 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. Life memberships are \$750. Annual membership dues, which include a \$7 subscription to *National Parks*, 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

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Photograph by J. E. Haynes, courtesy of the National Park Service



# Where have all the bears gone?

Don't expect to see bears in Yellowstone this summer, because they're off in the backcountry where they belong

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Budd & Debby Titlow

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**R**emember when Yellowstone National Park was world-famous for bears? Park visitors by the millions came to gawk and laugh at the antics of these lumbering brutes. Things are different now. The bears seem to have disappeared from the park. Tour bus drivers who have traveled park roads six days a week, ten hours a day, during the past five summers say they have never seen a bear. What has happened to the bears?

Well—it's all part of the National Park Service's effort to keep visitors and bears separated. The reason? Human safety and bear survival, both threatened as a result of the long, rocky relationship between bears and people in the park.

From the first days of Yellowstone National Park, the mighty grizzly and the smaller black bear reigned over the mysterious, wondrous area in peace and solitude. Boars were loners for the most part, establishing territory through bluffs

and shows of strength. Sows and their cubs spent the summer tirelessly foraging for the food that, stored as fat, would allow them to survive winter hibernation.

About the turn of the century, hotels and inns were built in Yellowstone, and garbage from them was dumped in pits nearby. Soon after, bears followed their sharp noses to the feast, and hotel visitors enjoyed the spectacle of the huge creatures congregating to feed.

As early as 1907 the park's first bear-caused fatality was recorded. It was a clear case of provocation. A doughty old codger chased a grizzly cub up a tree, and then—in full view of mama bear—proceeded to prod its backside with an umbrella. He was swiftly demolished by the cub's mother.

In the 1930s, with the advent of rugged "touring" automobiles and portable camping equipment, park visitation sharply increased. This increased visitation created more gar-

bage, and the park became more involved in feeding bears at the dumps. Moreover, black bear beggars at roadsides became a common phenomenon. Conflicts between hungry bears and fascinated tourists skyrocketed.

In the late 1960s most dumps were closed, but by then a severe problem had been created by the combination of a burgeoning visitation (2 million per year) and a prevailing "zoo attitude" toward the park's wildlife. Many visitors seemed to forget—or never realized—that they were guests in a remote wilderness. They acted as if they were on a picnic in a city park, casually approaching bears and bison as they would squirrels and pigeons. One of the most outrageous examples was the gracious gentleman who lured a black bear into the car with his beloved wife—and then tried to slam the door. And there was the clever fellow who put his kids on a black bear's back (just



like the plastic "horsey" at the supermarket) so he could snap a "memorable" photo. Frequent "bear jams" along the park's main loop road became a kind of circus.

Meanwhile, after more than sixty years of being accustomed to human handouts, the bears of Yellowstone had learned to be unafraid of people, dependent on human food, and aggressive in pursuing it. So, in spite of early management actions, such as dump closures, too many people were still being hurt, mostly by black bears. In the 1950s an average of fifty-six people per year had been injured by bears. In the 1960s, still, an average of forty-one people per year were hurt through encounters with bears.

Finally, after two women were killed by bears in Glacier National Park in 1967, the Park Service devised a plan to reduce the likelihood of encounters between bears and people.

- Quickly close all remaining open-pit dumps in the park.
- Enforce existing park regulations against feeding bears.
- "Bear-proof" all park garbage containers.
- Regulate the use of campgrounds and trails in "prime bear habitat."
- Translocate bears that enter developed areas or beg along roadsides.
- Destroy bears that return to developed areas or roadsides after repeated unnatural behavior.

Closing the dumps and preventing feeding by visitors, park managers reasoned, would force most of the mooching bears into the backcountry in search of natural foods—grasses, sedges, berries, pinenuts, roots, insects, small mammals, and carrion. Any bear that didn't move voluntarily would be translocated into the backcountry. If the bear returned to populated areas such as campgrounds, it would be shot or put to sleep with an overdose of drugs by park personnel.



Bob and Ira Spring

The Park Service rangers did not want to kill bears any more than they wanted visitors to be hurt. But park managers believed that destroying repeat-offender bears would—in the long run—reduce the total number of bears that would have to be killed. Without mooching elders to teach them, most young bears would never learn to seek human-generated food sources. Park Service managers reasoned that within a few generations, highway bumming and garbage-guzzling habits would disappear forever from Yellowstone's bear populations, and the bears would stay in the backcountry.

At first the Park Service had to kill quite a few bears. But by 1979 the number of bears that had to be destroyed dropped dramatically, and the estimated backcountry bear population had increased substantially. Actually, it compared favorably with the number of bears believed

to have been in the area in 1872 when the park was founded. And Yellowstone had become safer for its many visitors. During the late 1970s an average of only two visitors per summer were injured by black bears (compared with an average of forty-five per summer during 1931–1969).

Free-roaming, wild-living bear populations. Few encounters between people and bears and even fewer injuries and destroyed bears. In the long run, Yellowstone's bear management program has achieved its twin goals—healthy backwoods bear populations and human safety—and the Park Service is determined to keep it that way. Park literature—hand-delivered to each visitor—offers many guidelines for backpackers, as well as regular campers, for avoiding confrontations with bears. Keep a clean campsite; hang food high in trees far from tents; properly dispose of garbage;



A typical bear jam in the fifties and sixties involved scores of parked cars, clicking cameras, and excited visitors who tried to prolong the event by offering the hungry bears everything from peanut butter sandwiches to sirloin steak. The practice of feeding bears proved dangerous, rather than amusing, in the long run. The days of the roadside bear circus in Yellowstone are over now. As a result of a Park Service management program, bears have returned to their natural backcountry habitat, and visitors to the backcountry are advised to take precautions, like wearing "bear bells," to prevent sudden encounters with bears.

Mike Sample



National Park Service



pack out what you pack in; don't hike alone. And you had better take these suggestions seriously; you can bet the rangers do!

Yellowstone's celebrated bear circus is gone forever. Visitors can no longer chuckle at a hungry bear cavorting in the middle of the road or somehow getting stuck in a garbage can. Although you may be disappointed at not seeing a bear, the bears of Yellowstone are still around. They are living as wild bears *should*—and the park, the bears, and you are much better off because of it. □

*Budd Titlow is beginning his seventh year as an ecologist with the federal government. Prior to that, he worked summers in Yellowstone National Park. Debby is a former schoolteacher and writer-editor. Both are now freelance writer-photographers.*



Find the alpine grandeur,  
the sparkling waters,  
and the dramatic history you seek  
—without the crowds—in

# THE LESSER KNOWN PARKS

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Jim Jubak

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Silver Lake, North Cascades National Park

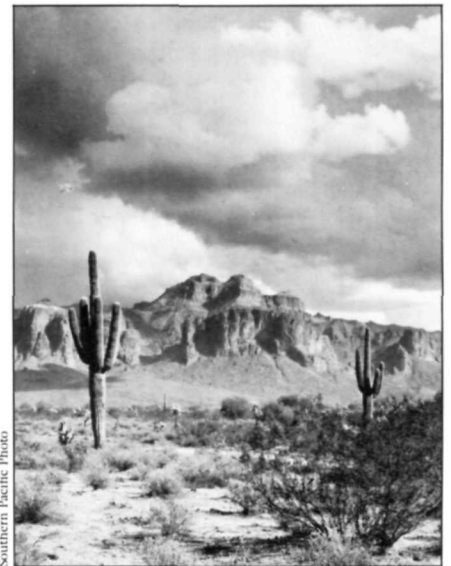
M. Woodbridge Williams, NPS

Each summer as millions of visitors flock to the famous national parks such as Yosemite, the Great Smoky Mountains, and Yellowstone, other units in the National Park System remain relatively uncrowded. Sometimes slightly off the beaten track, often just slightly less publicized, these less well-known parks offer cool forests, sparkling waters, glimpses into our cultural past, and stunning examples of natural history.

Less frequented parks are often new. Biscayne National Park, for example, has just recently received park status. The park's combination of limestone reefs, submerged wrecks, and low-lying keys offers exciting opportunities for water-based recreation.

Other parks lie outside of the well-traveled vacation routes or near better known attractions. Gulf Islands National Seashore, located in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of the Mississippi and western Florida,

is a good case. Other parks offer a new concept. While most of our attention focused on the better known national seashores, for example, a series of national lakeshores has been established on the Great Lakes: Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes in Michigan, and Apos-



Southern Pacific Photo

Superstition Mountains, Saguaro National Monument



tle Islands in Wisconsin. In each case the road not taken, at least not by the crowds, offers its own magnificent reward.

These less traveled parks can be every bit as grand as the giants of the system. For example, North Cascades National Park, established in 1968, preserves 1,053 square miles of unmatched alpine scenery. Near the Canadian border the heavy snowfall in the Cascades Range produces a park with more than 300 glaciers, spectacular hanging icefalls, and ice-carved canyons. Mountain goats and black and grizzly bears roam rain forests, alpine tundra, and open meadows. The north and south units of the park adjoin Ross Lake and Lake Chelan national recreation areas, which offer more developed facilities for the traveler.

Two other parks in the West feature landscapes formed by fire rather than the ice of the Cascades. At Craters of the Moon National Monument in south-central Idaho, vast lava fields, studded with cinder cones, show the forces that formed these mountains. Farther south in northern California, Lava Beds National Monument still bears the signs of a massive eruption that spread rivers of liquid rock across



M. Woodbridge Williams, NPS

Gulf Islands National Seashore

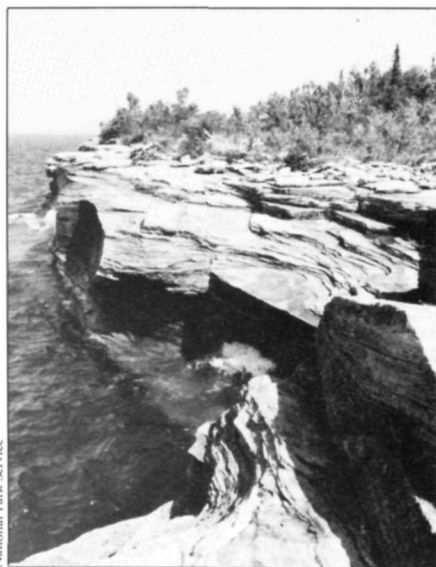
the landscape. As the lava cooled, it left a landscape of tubes and chimneys. Nineteen lava tube caves are open for public exploration.

Saguaro National Monument, like both Craters of the Moon and Lava Beds, offers a variety of activities to the visitor. The traveler can explore the area's natural history, hike, picnic, backpack, view exhibits, or camp. At Saguaro the visitor can drive through forests of giant saguaro cactus with the magnificent Rincon Mountains of Arizona for a backdrop. Nature trails and exhibits show how the native plants and animals have adapted to this arid environment. For those who like to hike or backpack, an extensive system of backcountry trails samples six distinct plant communities from the desert to the crest of the Rincon ridge. Many scenic overlooks and picnic areas lie along the roadsides.

This same opportunity to sample a mixture of activities can also be found in the historic parks of the system. At the Grant-Kohrs Ranch in Montana, for example, the visitor can tour a working frontier cattle ranch. More than thirty buildings, some one hundred years old, illustrate the early development of Montana. A blacksmith demonstrates his craft; a ranch hand

feeds the stock; cowboys brand the new calves.

In the East travelers can experience another kind of frontier life. At Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania, the Park Service has restored an early industrial community to life. From its birth during the Revolutionary decade to the last years of its iron industry, the small town was dominated by the splash of its waterwheels, and the night and day operation of its massive blast furnace. Visitors can see the casting house, the waterwheel, and the furnace itself. The relative sizes of the tenant houses and the Big House testify to



National Park Service

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore



National Park Service

Montezuma Castle National Monument

the social structure of this community. During the summer months, the historic park offers demonstrations of village crafts and trades. Camping, picnicking, and swimming facilities are available at French Creek State Park adjoining the village.

Many historic parks offer this mix of outdoor recreation and cultural exhibits. Cumberland Gap National Historic Park preserves one of the earliest routes across the Appalachians from Virginia into Kentucky. Now the park offers exhibits that tell the visitor about the area's successive waves of inhabitants and warriors: the Indians who used the gap to cross the mountains following the buffalo, the settlers who opened up Kentucky's Bloody Ground, and the Union and Confederate soldiers who fought repeatedly over this ground. The park also features a restoration of an isolated Appalachian village. Established in 1904 and abandoned sixty years later, Hensley Settlement gives flesh to the isolated farming life and self-sufficient lifestyle that dominated these mountains for generations.

The park also offers fifty miles of hiking trails, which take the backpacker or the day hiker through the rock pinnacles of the heavily weath-



National Park Service

Lava Beds National Monument

ered ridge. Some of the park trails connect with other trails in the adjoining national forest to form routes for longer trips in the area.

With a little advance planning the visitor to one of these park units can often draw on other parks, national forests, and recreation areas in the same vicinity to put together a varied package of recreation and history. In the Southwest, for example, the visitor to Arizona's Sunset Crater National Monument can also include Wupatki National Monument, Walnut Canyon, and Montezuma's Castle in the same trip.

About 900 years ago the last of the eruptions that formed the San Francisco Peaks created a symmetrical cinder cone known as Sunset Crater. Hot springs and steam vents deposited minerals around the rim until the black cinder was stained with the hues of a perpetual sunset.

Slightly to the north and connected with Sunset Crater by a paved road through cinder-covered hills and unusual plant communities lies Wupatki National Monument. Wupatki features about 800 Indian ruins showing the meeting of several Indian cultures to form a unique melting pot. The Wupatki Ruin itself was the largest "tall

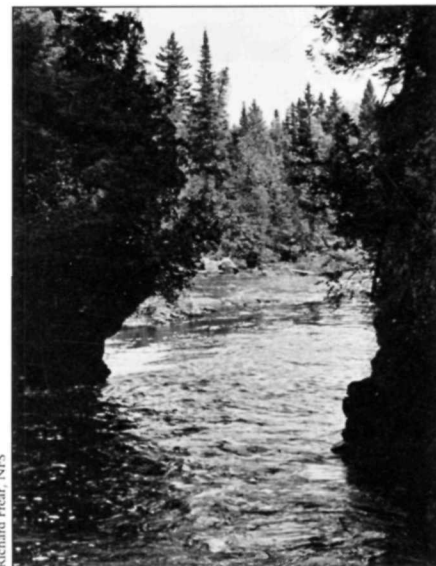
house" in this region. From a small pueblo it grew to become three stories high and contained more than one hundred rooms. A stone-masonry ball court and an open-air amphitheater stand nearby.

Lesser known parks offer fewer visitors but not fewer scenic and cultural treasures than the more famous units in the National Park System. For more information on these parklands, readers can contact the supervisors of individual units. The National Park Service is now printing a new publication, *Welcome to a Lesser Known Park*, which should be available soon from the Government Printing Office.



Richard Frear, NPS

Hopewell Village National Historical Site



Richard Frear, NPS

Grand Portage National Monument



Take a tip from the National Park Service—  
their guidelines can help you have

# A Safe, Enjoyable Trip to the Parks

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Carol Dana

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Most visitors to the national parks this summer will return home greatly refreshed, with no injury more severe than a mosquito bite or blister. But for several thousand others, a park vacation will likely be marred by serious accident.

Some 4,500 visitors last year received injuries serious enough to require medical attention. And 209 others died in park accidents. These statistics may look pretty grim for those of you planning on enjoying a trip to a national park this summer. But out of the nearly 300 million visitors that came to the parks last year, that's not a bad safety record. And although the number of visitors has nearly doubled during the past ten years, the Park Service has managed to keep the rate of fatalities substantially the same.

An understanding of the most frequent kinds of accidents, along with a concerted effort to follow Park Service safety guidelines, can considerably lower the odds of an accident for you and your family.

Almost 90 percent of all fatal accidents fall into one of three categories: drownings, car accidents, and falls. Attempting to cross a rushing, thigh-deep mountain stream without a guy-line, diving without

checking for submerged rocks, or any number of small miscalculations while swimming can have tragic results. Traffic accidents—caused by congestion in the parks, speeding, or the distractions of scenic wonders—rank right behind drownings as a leading cause of death. And whether you're cliff-climbing without ropes or stepping around a barricade to have a closer look at a panoramic view, you are taking a risk that could end in a fatal fall.

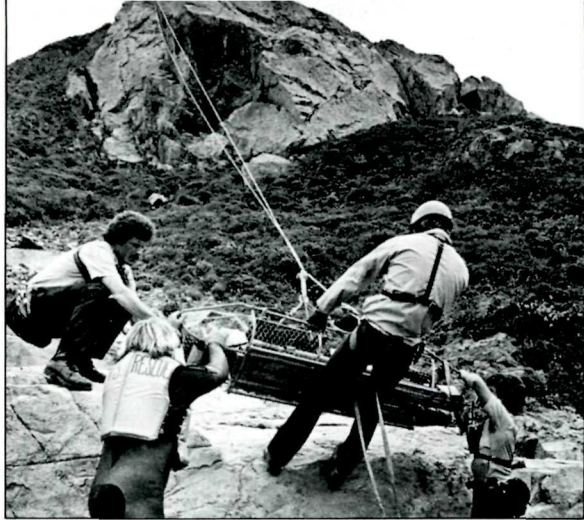
Although skirmishes with wild animals may be a frequent cause of injury in the parks, contrary to popular myth, bear attacks account for only 1 percent of park fatalities these days, occurring about as rarely as fatal lightning bolts.

The National Park Service is working to improve safety in the parks from several angles. Each park handles visitor education a little differently, but most provide pamphlets on local hazards, interpretive programs or slide shows to alert visitors to special dangers. Some parks have reached out with educational programs for schools or civic groups. Parks with special problems hire safety specialists. Park rangers rely on strategically placed warning signs and barricades to alert visitors to dangerous areas. An innovative pro-

gram in Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks in California goes one step farther, using graphic portrayals of accidents on signs near high-risk areas in order to grab visitors' attention.

On the regional level, safety managers devise and supervise safety campaigns. And the Safety Division at headquarters in Washington, D.C., is performing an in-depth computer study of the effectiveness of each park safety program.

Although these efforts are promising, there are limits—some inherent, some externally imposed—on what the National Park Service can do to prevent accidents. First of all, the Park Service must balance safety concerns with competing esthetic and preservation goals. Signs, barricades, and other protective structures may efface the very vistas and natural resources a park is entrusted with protecting. In addition, appropriations for staff and services are inadequate in many cases to cover new expansions in park acreage. Backcountry patrols, in particular, have been cut substantially in many parks. Also park managers fear that they won't have the funds to give temporary, seasonal employees the extra training they need to spot hazards and handle emergencies.



Richard Frear, National Park Service

In a simulated rescue in Golden Gate National Recreation Area, lifeguards and other safety personnel practice techniques for rescuing visitors who have accidents in rocky coastal areas.

The National Park Service will handle the influx of visitors this summer with safety programs and literature, but responsibility for safety in the parks cannot rest solely with the Service. "We can try to do our best to educate visitors and warn them of the dangers," says Western Region Safety Manager Richard Wilburn, "but visitors must accept a little more responsibility for learning the risks involved and accepting the consequences of their own actions."

Most injuries in the parks could be prevented. To a great extent, a safe, enjoyable visit to a national park depends on visitors' awareness of the dangers, their use of caution, and reliance on common sense and park guidelines. Leroy Spivey, chief of the NPS Division of Safety Management, says, "If all visitors followed these suggestions, chances are we would see a dramatic reduction in accidents." And the less chance of an accident, the more chance you will have to relax and enjoy your vacation in the parks. □

*Carol Dana is a writer/editor with the Washington Public Affairs Office of the National Park Service. Formerly, she was on staff at Time-Life Books and Parks & Recreation magazine. Her freelance articles on outdoor topics have been published by the Washington Post and Backpacker magazine, among others.*

## PARK SAFETY TIPS

- **Plan your trip in advance.** Before visiting a park, write for brochures describing the area and the activities that are offered. Plan your clothing and equipment accordingly. If you will be hiking on rough terrain, be sure to pack sturdy shoes or boots; bring warm clothing if you plan to spend time in the mountains or in caves. Before you leave, be sure your equipment is in working order; if necessary, test your lanterns and stoves.
- **Stop at the entrance station or visitor center on your way into the park.** Pick up additional maps and ask a ranger about any hazards that may have arisen since you first contacted the park.
- **Observe park regulations.** They are for your enjoyment and protection. Snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, fires, fishing, swimming, and other activities are governed by regulations that take into account local conditions and problems.
- **Watch your children.** Your knowledge, experience, and wisdom can't help a child who is beyond your protective reach and warning voice.
- **Keep your distance from wild animals.** Don't feed bears or other wildlife. Remember that *all* wildlife can be dangerous. Remember, too, that young animals are seldom abandoned—a very protective parent is probably nearby.
- **Drive carefully.** Park roads are not expressways, so take it easy and enjoy the view from overlooks and parking areas. Be alert for less considerate drivers who may stop without warning to see wildlife or scenery. Unusual hazards—rock slides, flash floods, unseasonal snow and ice, animals and visitors crossing roads at unexpected places—are all possible at some time in some place in park areas.
- **Notify park headquarters of your plans to explore.** Mountain climbing, hiking, or horseback riding in remote areas, exploring caves or lake bottoms, and numerous other enterprises can be dangerous even for experts. If they know your plans, park rangers can alert you to hazards, watch for your return, and if necessary organize rescue efforts. Telling them your plans could save your life.
- **Don't try it alone.** Two heads are safer than one. Whether it's a short hike in the woods or a month-long backcountry backpack trip, a companion may save your life in an emergency.
- **Know your own limits.** Strenuous exertion, especially in extremes of temperature or altitude, can be dangerous if you are unaccustomed to sustained exercise.
- **Report trouble.** Whether it is your own or someone else's problem, park rangers can help only if they know help is needed.



# National Park Campgrounds—1981

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 #024-005-00801-1, \$2.00). Order from:

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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 that 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.





	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	Campground fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Charged by concessioner per day per site		Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
									Trailer vehicle sites	Fee							
PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS																	
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK																	
P.O. Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83012																	
Colter Bay (9 mi. NW. of Moran).....	May 15–Oct 15*	14	A	350	9	\$4	• •				• • • • • •						} Horseback riding
Colter Bay Trailer Village (9 mi. NW. of Moran).....	May 15–Oct 15*							112	7.25		• • • • • •						
Gros Ventre (10 mi. SE. of Moose).....	May 15–Oct 15*	14	A	360	5	\$4	• •									•	
Jenny Lake (7 mi. N. of Moose).....	May 25–Oct 15*	7	A	49		\$4	•								• •		Horseback riding; tent camping only
Lizard Creek (17 mi. NW. of Moran).....	June 10–Sept 10	14	A	60		\$4	•							• • •			
Signal Mountain (7 mi. SW. of Moran).....	June 1–Sept 15	14	A	84		\$4	• •						• • •				
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK																	
Gatlinburg, TN 37738																	
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, Apr–Oct
Cataloochee (20 mi. NW. of Waynesville, N.C.).....	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	B	27	1											•	
Cosby (7 mi. S. of Cosby, Tenn.).....	Apr 4–Oct 31	7*	A	175	3	\$4	• •									•	Horseback riding
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	4	\$4	• •									•	
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	5	\$4	• •									•	Horseback riding; reservations through Ticketron, Apr–Oct
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 required; reservations through superintendent
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK																	
c/o Carlsbad Caverns National Park																	
3225 National Parks Hwy., Carlsbad, NM 88220																	
Pine Springs Canyon .....	All Year	7	B	20*													*10 tent sites; 10 recreational vehicle sites; pit toilets
HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK																	
Box 537, Makawao, HI 96768																	
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 National Park, HI 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, AR 71901																	
Gulpha Gorge (2 mi. NE. 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, MI 49931																	
Beaver Island (Washington Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	3											• •	} Boat access	
Belle Isle (North Shore).....	May–Oct	7	B	10											• •		
Birch Island (North Shore).....	May–Oct	3	B	1											• •	} Boat access	
Caribou Island (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	4											• •		
Chickenbone Lake (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	6	3										•	Trail access	
Chippewa Harbor (South Shore).....	May–Oct	7	B	6	2										• •	} Boat and trail access	
Daisy Farm (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	23	3										• •		
Duncan Bay (North Shore).....	May–Oct	7	B	3											• •	} Boat access	
Duncan Narrows (North Shore).....	May–Oct	7	B	2											• •		
East Chickenbone Lake (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	6	3										•	} Trail access	
Feltman Lake (Inland).....	May–Oct	3	B	4	3										•		
Grace Island (Grace Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	2											• •	Boat access	
Hatchet Lake (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	6	3										•	Trail access	
Hay Bay (South Shore).....	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	6	2										•		
Lane Cove (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	3											•		
Little Todd Harbor (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	3											•		
McCargo Cove (North Shore).....	May–Oct	3	B	9	2										• •		
Malone Bay (South Shore).....	May–Oct	7	B	8	3										• •	} Boat and trail access	
Merritt Lane (Northeast End).....	May–Oct	3	B	2											• •		
Moskey Basin (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	10	2										• •	Boat access	
North Lake Desor (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	4	3										•	Boat and trail access	
Rock Harbor (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	1	B	20	3						• • •				• •	Trail access	
Siskiwit Camp (South Shore).....	May–Oct	3	B	6	2										• •	} Boat and trail access	
South Lake Desor (Inland).....	May–Oct	2	B	6	3										•		
Three-mile (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	1	B	12	3										• •	} Boat and trail access	
Todd Harbor (North Shore).....	May–Oct	3	B	7	3										• •		
Tookers Island (Rock Harbor).....	May–Oct	3	B	2											• •	Boat access	
Washington Creek (Washington Harbor).....	May–Oct	2	B	15	3						•		•		• •	Boat and trail access	
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK																	
Box 7, King Salmon, AK 99613																	
Brooks River Camping Area.....	June 1–Sept 5	10	B	50							•		•		• •		Limited freeze-dried foods available, meals sold at lodge; pit toilets, shelters; white gas and propane fuel available
KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK																	
Three Rivers, CA 93271																	
Azalea (Grant Grove).....	All Year	14	A	108		\$2	• •						•			•	Horseback riding; portion open all year; limited trailer 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, CA 96063																	
Butte Lake (NE. corner of park).....	May 30–Oct 15	14	A	98	1*	\$2	•						• • •			•	*Reservations needed; season depends on weather; pit toilets, no water after Sept; wilderness permits required for overnight backcountry use
Crags (48 mi. E. of Redding).....	May 30–Oct 10	14	B	45		\$1	•										No motorboats; horse corral
Juniper Lake (13 mi. N. of Chester).....	June 20–Oct 1	14	B	18	1*										• • •		No motorboats; pit toilets; horse corral; rough road—not recommended for trailers
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	179		\$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 15	7	A	46		\$2	•							• • •		•	No motorboats; horse corral
South.....	June 15–Sept 15	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 trailers; pit toilets; horseback riding at Drakesbad

	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	Campground fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Charged by concessioner per day per site		Shower	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
									Trailer village Vehicle sites	Fee							
<b>PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS</b>																	
<b>MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK</b> Mammoth Cave, KY 42259																	Ferry in use all year when needed *Available at peak use periods only
Headquarters.....	All Year	14	A	111	1	\$3	•	•			••	•	••		•	•	No boat rental
Houchin’s Ferry (2 mi. NE. of Brownsville).....	All Year	14	B	12			•								•	•	No drinking water Nov–Mar
<b>MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK</b> Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330																	
Morfield Canyon (5 mi. S. of Entr.).....	May 1–Oct 31	14	A	494	17	\$2	•	•			•	•	•				
<b>MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK</b> Ashford, WA 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 Sept
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 (¼ 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 Sept
<b>NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK</b> Sedro Woolley, WA 98284																	
Stehekin Valley Campgrounds (distance from Stehekin).....																	Access by shuttle bus or trail only; pit toilets Pets permitted on Pacific Crest trail only
Bridge Creek (16 mi.).....	May–Oct	14	B	7												•	
Cottonwood (23 mi.).....	June–Oct	14	B	5												•	
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												•	
<b>OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK</b> 600 East Park Ave. Port Angeles, WA 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			•									•	
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 Amanada 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 Hoodspport).....	May–Sept	14	A	50		\$3	•									•	
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK</b> Estes Park, CO 80517																	*Access by trail only; 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	243	25	\$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding
Longs Peak (11 mi. S. of Estes Park).....	June–Sept	3	A	30		\$4	•									•	
Moraine Park (2 mi. on Bear Lake Rd.).....	June–Sept	7	A	260		\$4	•	•								•	Horseback riding
Timber Creek (11 mi. N. of Grand Lake).....	June–Sept	7	A	100		\$4	•	•								•	
Trail Camps (throughout park)*.....	All Year	7**	BC	261	19											•	**June–Sept (15 days rest of year)
<b>SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK</b> Three Rivers, CA 93271																	See also Kings Canyon NP. Permit required for backcountry use **Reservations through Ticketron, summer only
Atwell Mill (18 mi. E. of Hammond).....	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	23			•									•	} No trailers
Buckeye Flat (5 mi. N. of H.Q.).....	Apr 15–Oct 15	14	A	29		\$2	•									•	
Cold Springs (24 mi. E. of Hammond).....	May 25–Sept 25	14	B	29												•	No trailers
Dorst (8 mi. NW. of Lodgepole).....	June 1–Sept 7	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
Potwisha (3 mi. N. of H.Q.).....	All Year	14	A	44		\$2	•	•								•	
South Fork (15 mi. S. of Three Rivers).....	All Year	14	B	12			•									•	No water in winter
<b>SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK</b> Luray, VA 22835																	
Milepost 22.2 Matthews Arm	May–Oct	14	A	186		\$3	•	•					*			•	*Store 2 mi.
51.2 Big Meadows.....	Mar–Dec	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.....	May–Oct	14	A	221		\$3	•	•			•	•	•			•	
83.7 Dundo Youth Group Camp.....	May–Oct	14	C		7		•	•								•	Reservations required; pit toilets; tents only; \$5 minimum
<b>THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK</b> P.O. Box 7, Medora, ND 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	•										
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK</b> Cinnamon Bay Camp, P.O. Box 120 St. John, VI 00830																	*40 completely equipped tent sites; 40 cottages; 10 bare sites **Each site equipped with eight 4-man tents Make reservations via airmail with concessioner for sites and camping equipment rental. Fees: \$3 bare sites; \$24 rental tents; \$32 cottages
Cinnamon Bay.....	All Year	14	A	92*	2**		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK</b> International Falls, MN 56649																	Campsites on islands and lake shores; access by boat or float plane; winter access by ski or snowmobile
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												•	•
<b>WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK</b> Hot Springs, SD 57747																	
Elk Mountain (1 mi. N. of H.Q.).....	May 15–Sept 15	14	A	100	1*	\$4	•										*\$1 per person, \$10 minimum
<b>YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK</b> Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190																	*30 days, before July 1 and after Labor Day
Bridge Bay (3 mi. SW. of Lake Junction).....	June–Sept	14*	A	438		\$4	•	•							•	•	
Canyon (¼ mi. E. of Canyon Junction).....	June–Aug	14*	A	280		\$4	•	•			•	•	•			•	Horseback riding
Fishing Bridge (1 mi. E. of Lake Junction).....	June–Aug	14*	A	308		\$4	•	•			•	•	•			•	
Fishing Bridge Trailer Court (1½ mi. E. of Lake Junction).....	June–Sept 14	14*					•		358	7.50	•	•	•			•	
Grant Village (2 mi. S. of West Thumb Junction).....	June–Sept	14*	A	433		\$4	•	•			•	•			•	•	



	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	Campground fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Charged by concessioner per day per site		Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
									Trailer village Vehicle sites	Fee							
PARK AND CAMPGROUNDS																	
Yellowstone National Park—Continued																	
Indian Creek (7 mi. S. of Mammoth).....	June–Sept	14*	B	78		\$3	•									•	} Piped water, pit toilets
Lewis Lake (10 mi. S. of West Thumb).....	June–Oct	14*	B	100		\$3	•								•	•	
Madison (¼ mi. W. of Madison Junction).....	June–Sept	14*	A	292		\$4	•	•								•	
Mammoth (½ mi. N. of Mammoth).....	All Year	14*	A	87		\$4	•				•		•			•	Horseback riding
Norris (1 mi. N. of Norris Junction).....	June–Aug	14*	A	116		\$4	•									•	
Pebble Creek (7 mi. SW. of NE. Entr.).....	June–Aug	14*	B	36		\$3	•									•	Piped water, pit toilets
Slough Creek (10 mi. E. of Tower Fall Jct.).....	June–Aug	14*	B	30		\$3	•									•	Pit toilets
Tower Fall (3 mi. E. of Tower Junction).....	June–Aug	14*	B	37		\$3	•						•			•	Horseback riding; piped water, pit toilets
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK																	
Box 577 (Yosemite Village)																	
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389																	
Yosemite Valley: Sunnyside.....	All Year	7*	A	38		\$2	•						•	•		•	*June 1–Sept 15 (30 days rest of season); weather may cause early closing †Reservations through Ticketron
Lower River .....	Apr 1–Oct 15	7*†	A	99		\$4	•	•					•	•		•	Walk-in only; no pets
Youth Group .....	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*	C		14	\$6	•						•	•		•	Horseback riding; no pets
Upper Pines.....	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*†	A	226		\$4	•	•					•	•		•	Reservations accepted; horseback riding; no pets
North Pines.....	Apr 1–Oct 31	7*†	A	84		\$4	•						•	•		•	Horseback riding; pets permitted
Lower Pines.....	All Year	7*†	A	165		\$4	•						•	•		•	} Horseback riding; no pets
Upper River .....	May 1–Oct 15	7*†	A	110		\$4	•						•	•		•	
Muir Tree .....	May 27–Oct 15	7*	B	25			•							•		•	Horseback riding; no pets, trailers, or motor homes
Bridalveil Creek (24 mi. from Yosemite Valley).....	June 10–Oct 1	14*	A	110		\$3	•									•	Walk-in only; chemical toilets; 50¢ fee
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 S. 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, UT 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 complete 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 1981, 64 National Park System units (out of 327) are charging **entrance fees** ranging from 50 cents for people on bicycles or with tours to \$3 per automobile. Some areas also charge **special 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 NPS areas. Includes both the more developed campgrounds and group camps and backcountry camping. New 1981 edition due out soon. GPO Stock #024-005-00801-1. \$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., Carls-  
 bad, NM 88220  
 Chaco Canyon National Monu-  
 ment, Star Route 4, Bloomfield,  
 NM 87413  
 Crater Lake National Park, P.O. Box  
 7, Crater Lake, OR 97604  
 Cumberland Gap National Histori-  
 cal Park, Middlesboro, KY 40965  
 Delaware Water Gap National  
 Recreation Area, Bushkill, PA  
 18324  
 Denali National Park, Box 9, Mc-  
 Kinley Park, AK 99755  
 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 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, Es-  
 tes 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 Me-  
 morial 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 regula-  
 tions, use limitations, and permits,  
 write the superintendent of the park  
 of your choice or the Division of  
 Natural Resources, NPS, Washing-  
 ton, 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 na-  
 tional parks involved are Yosemite  
 and Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Calif.;  
 Grand Canyon, Ariz.; Rocky Moun-  
 tain, 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 mail-  
 ing address is Ticketron Reservation  
 Office, P.O. Box 2715, San Francisco,  
 Calif. 94126. 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 reserva-  
 tion charge is \$1.75 plus the prepaid  
 cost of the campsites, which range  
 from \$2 to \$4 per night.

Six other parks maintain individ-  
 ual mail campsite reservation sys-  
 tems, and you should write directly  
 to the parks: Dinosaur National  
 Monument (boat access camp-  
 grounds only), P.O. Box 210, Dino-  
 saur, 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 Is-  
 lands 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 ac-  
 commodations operated by local  
 business enterprises in locations con-  
 venient 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 Accommo-  
 dations*. 1980-1981 edition: GPO  
 Stock #024-005-00777-6. \$3.75. New  
 edition due soon.

## Play it safe

Be sure to ask park personnel about  
 particular hazards at the area(s) you  
 plan to visit.

## More tips

For additional information on na-  
 tional parks, write the superinten-  
 dent of the park of your choice or  
 the Office of Public Inquiries, Na-  
 tional Park Service, Washington,  
 D.C. 20240.

# A Strong Clean Air Act Is Vital to the Parks

Paul C. Pritchard

Four Corners power plant/NPS

As the debate heats up over the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, environmental and industry organizations have begun to identify key issues and outline their basic positions. NPCA will be a deeply committed participant in the struggle to preserve and strengthen the Act's protection of the air we breathe.

The Clean Air Act is of vital importance to the National Park System. Air pollution diminishes the visitor's enjoyment of the treasures of the park at the same time as it threatens to destroy those park resources. Air pollution clouds scenic vistas. Acid rain damages vegetation from Sequoia to Shenandoah. Air pollution threatens irreversible harm for entire ecosystems in the parklands.

The 1980 National Park Service report, "State of the Parks," noted that air quality resources are endangered in almost one-half of the parks. NPCA believes that air pollution may well be the main threat to the parks in the 1980s. As I stated on March 29 in NPCA's very successful television show, "Clean Air and the Parks," the health of the parks cannot be separated from the condition of the rest of our environment. The boundaries of our parks are, after all, like all boundaries, only imaginary lines on a map, or at best, a running fence across the landscape. They cannot, of themselves, serve successfully to preserve parklands unimpaired.

The National Clean Air Coalition—of which NPCA is a member—of conservation, health, citizen, and labor organizations points out that the existing

Clean Air Act has brought about significant reductions in several major pollutants and stimulated rapid innovations in pollution control. The Coalition also notes that many areas of the country have yet to attain even minimal air quality, and that a host of pollution problems—like acid rain and toxic air contaminants—have hardly been addressed at all. Urging Congress to adopt strengthening amendments on acid rain, fine particulates, and toxic contaminants, the Coalition says that it is time to "finish the job" of cleaning up the air.

On the other hand, industry groups say that portions of the Clean Air Act regulations are too burdensome and costly. They argue that some regulations are unnecessarily stringent and not adequately supported by scientific research. The Clean Air Act affects jobs, prices, and the future of energy and industrial development, they claim. Volumes of industry-sponsored studies testify to industry's commitment to driving this point home.

Even in these early stages of the debate, several key issues stand out.

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards:** Considered to be the heart of the Clean Air Act, the NAAQS set limits for major pollutants in order to protect public health. The Business Roundtable, an association of two hundred corporate chief-executive officers, has issued a four-volume study recommending that these levels, which are now set to protect people highly susceptible to respiratory problems, be established at levels that would protect only

the general population from "debilitating health effects." In addition some industry groups argue that these standards should be compromised by a cost/benefit analysis that would weigh the health benefits against the cost of controls.

**Prevention of Significant Deterioration:** In writing the Clean Air Act, Congress recognized the value of those regions of pristine air associated with national parks and other natural areas by making the protection of the air quality in these regions a special priority. Congress established programs to provide this protection: the Class I designation in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program and Integral Vistas.

Under the PSD program, areas of the country are divided into three air quality classes, ranging from pristine Class I areas, such as national parks, to Class III areas, which may be polluted up to the NAAQS level. Increases in pollution are limited to varying increments above the existing pollution level within each area. Congress established a very tight limit for increases in Class I national parks and moderate levels allowing for substantial growth of well-controlled facilities in Class II areas. Class III areas allow even greater increases in pollution.

The National Environmental Development Association (NEDA), a coalition of business, agriculture, and labor organizations, complains that the PSD program has been both difficult and costly to comply with, and that the program has impeded industrial expansion. NEDA proposes that Congress eliminate



the increment program for Class II and III areas. Environmentalists point out that according to the National Commission on Air Quality, 75 percent of all PSD permits were issued in ten months or less, and that several hundred permits have been issued since the beginning of the program in 1977. The National Academy of Sciences, in its recent review of the PSD program, supported the environmentalists' stance by calling the program "basically sound." Environmentalists point out that another important role of the PSD program is to "force" the development of innovative pollution control technologies.

**Integral Vistas:** In comments to the National Park Service, NPCA has strongly endorsed special air quality protection for 182 integral vistas associated with the National Park System. Industry groups have strongly attacked the program, claiming that views from the parks do not require protection from visual air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 designated forty-eight national parks and national monuments as mandatory Class I areas, the highest level of air quality protection afforded under the law. These same amendments also required the study of these areas to identify those "grand vistas" or "breath-taking panoramas" that warrant additional protection from visual air pollution. The Park Service has identified 182 integral vistas across the country where special protection is needed to preserve scenic and scientific resources. In identifying the vistas, the Park Service considered the importance of the vista to the park visitor and the scientific value of the vista. A vista that was important to understanding how or why an area was formed would be included in the second category.

NPCA strongly believes that most of the individual legislative acts establishing the national parks specifically identify the protection of scenic views from within the park as a central purpose of the park. The integral vistas program would give park managers the ability to participate in state reviews of new pollution sources outside park boundaries.

Industry groups have opposed the entire program of protecting views from inside the parks of areas outside park boundaries. Spokespeople for develop-

ment interests have portrayed the measure as a drastic ban on all development in large areas around Class I parks. Designation of an integral vista, however, does not grant automatic protection for an area, NPCA notes. The decision on how to protect a vista still lies with the affected state. The program only gives park managers input into that decision-making process.

**Acid Rain:** While industry spokespeople continue to maintain that much more study is needed before acid rain can be linked to their smokestacks, environmentalists hope to attain significant reductions in sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and accelerate development of nitrogen oxide (NOX) controls. A recent National Academy of Sciences report noted that, as of 1978, acid rain caused \$5 billion in damage a year. The National Commission on Air Quality said average annual SO<sub>2</sub> levels rose 20 percent between 1973 and 1978.

**Toxics:** Currently, EPA has written hazardous pollutant standards for only four toxic air pollutants even though more than one hundred others are known to be dangerous. The Clean Air Coalition has called for the control of toxics.

**Fine Particulates:** Composed of sulfates, nitrates, toxic organic compounds, and trace metals, fine particulates are

considered a major culprit contributing to visibility impairment and serious lung diseases. Environmentalists are urging Congress to establish standards and a specific timetable for action.

Fine particulates can persist in the atmosphere for as long as six days and can be transported for hundreds of miles. The pollution control program established by the Clean Air Act was designed primarily to address ground level air quality problems, caused by the high level of locally generated, locally concentrated pollutants.

Only the experience gained in the years since the passage of the Act has revealed the true significance of the long-range transport of pollutants. The long-range transport and associated chemical transformation of pollutants while in the atmosphere have important effects much farther from the source than had previously been believed. Several problems have been associated with the long-range transport of pollution: acid rain and the deterioration of visibility have been closely linked to pollutants traveling long distances through the atmosphere. □

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*Paul C. Pritchard is the executive director of National Parks & Conservation Association.*

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The stippling and tissue damage observed in this milkweed plant from Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park is symptomatic of ozone damage.

## NPCA Report

### California Drops Allen-Warner, Project Dead

The two California utilities backing the controversial Allen-Warner Energy System have withdrawn their applications before the California Public Utility Commission. This move almost certainly kills the complex of power plants, strip mines, and coal slurry pipelines, which threatened some of the Southwest's most beautiful parklands. Southern California Edison, and Pacific Gas and Electric were to receive 85 percent of the power from the two plants and provide 80 percent of the \$5 billion in construction costs.

Paul Pritchard, executive director of NPCA, hailed the decision. "The Allen-Warner System threatened the treasures of Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks with excessive air pollution and the disastrous effects of nearby strip mining," Pritchard said. "We are pleased that these two utilities will pursue cleaner and less expensive alternatives. Conservation, reduced demand, and alternative energy sources made the plants unnecessary."

### NPCA Intervenes in Teton Oil and Gas Leasing Suit

NPCA has joined the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) to intervene in a suit filed by oil and gas interests seeking to lease lands within the Teton Wilderness Area outside of Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks in Wyoming.

NPCA and the SCLDF support a recent Bureau of Land Management (BLM) decision that held that the Teton Wilderness Area is permanently withdrawn from noncompetitive leasing by a memorandum written in 1947 by then-Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug. The memorandum established several

protective provisions for the Jackson Hole area intended to preserve its natural resources.

Ecologically, the Teton Wilderness is a part of the Yellowstone National Park ecosystem, though administratively it is a part of the Teton National Forest. NPCA seeks protection of the entire ecosystem as critical to the survival of wildlife in the area, especially the grizzly bear which is particularly sensitive to the activities of man.

Claiming that the 1964 Wilderness Act, which permits oil and gas exploration in wilderness areas until 1984, supersedes the memorandum, the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company, and other mineral development firms are suing the Department of the Interior for access.

At press time, a hearing date had not been set.

### New Appointments by Reagan Show Development Bias

New appointments by the Reagan administration signal a distinct change in the management of natural resources and the environment. Although Russell Dickenson will continue in his post as director of the National Park Service, all other agency heads in the Interior Department have been replaced.

The Department of the Interior also abolished the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, the agency that develops national recreation plans, administers the national trails and scenic rivers program, and aids in state and local recreational planning. Many of these functions will be transferred to the National Park Service.

In other important actions at Interior the Reagan administration has nominated individuals sympathetic to the intensive development of resources on public land and reduced government regulation. James R. Harris, a former Indiana state senator, has been nominated to head up the Office of Surface Mining. As a state senator, Harris introduced the resolution that led to an Indiana state challenge of the constitutionality of the federal strip mine law he will now be asked to ad-



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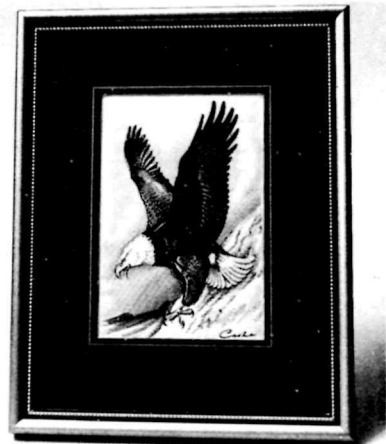
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minister. Harris did receive a 100 percent environmental voting record from the Indiana Izaak Walton League in 1980. The Mountain States Legal Foundation, which Secretary of the Interior Watt previously directed, filed a friend of the court brief supporting the Indiana challenge.

Robert F. Burford, a former speaker of the House in Colorado, has been appointed to head the Bureau of Land Management at Interior. Burford, a leader of the Sagebrush Rebellion in the Colorado House and a cattle rancher, who until recently held 33,614 acres of grazing permits from BLM, will head up the agency that oversees federal grazing programs, mineral development, and land policies affecting millions of

acres of federal land in the West. Burford has transferred the grazing permits to his son in an attempt to meet federal conflict of interest standards.

Ray Arnett, the California state fish and game director under Governor Ronald Reagan, has been nominated as Assistant Interior Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Arnett has been a director of the National Wildlife Federation for seventeen years and served two terms as its president. Arnett's California record has been criticized by state environmental leaders.

Already working at Interior is Donald T. Hodel, the Undersecretary of the Interior. Hodel, an Oregonian who served on the Bonneville Power Administration, was Ronald Reagan's 1968 cam-

paign manager in Oregon. At the power agency Hodel was a strong supporter of faster energy plant construction. A coalition of environmental groups demanded his ouster by the Carter administration in 1976. Hodel has been in private consulting since the Bonneville Power Administration was absorbed by the new Department of Energy.

Two other recent nominations deeply affect the course of natural resource preservation on federal lands. John B. Crowell, general counsel for the Louisiana-Pacific Paper Company, has been nominated for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Conservation, Research, and Education. In that position Crowell would direct management of the Soil Conservation Service as well as the U.S.

## Classifieds

50¢ per word—minimum \$7.50. Send copy with check to Classified Advertising Manager, National Parks, 10 Beech Street, Berea, OH 44017, or call 216/243-8250.

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**"I LIKE IT WILD. . ."** Enjoy, promote conservation awareness and/or raise funds with wilderness/wildlife posters, note cards, T-shirts, slide sets. **WILDERNESS DREAMS**, Box 4455—NPCA, Shawnee Mission, KS 66204.

**AUSTRALIA, NEPAL, PERU, SRI LANKA**—Join expeditions to remote cultures and natural environments supporting local conservation efforts. Visit premier parks and sanctuaries with people who helped preserve them. Free brochure: Dr. Will Weber, c/o Earth Preservation Fund, Box 7545-NP, Ann Arbor, MI 48107. Phone (313) 973-7658.

**1981 PERUVIAN EXPEDITION.** June 27 for three or four weeks. Basecamp in Quebrada Rurec. Later, if desired, ascend Nevado Huascaran or Nevado de Copa. Sightseeing and hiking also available. Iowa Mountaineers, 30 Prospect Place, Iowa City, IA 52240.

**NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITION** January 1982 Camping, hiking, and climbing. Do the Milford and Routeburn hikes; ascend peaks on North and South Islands. Inquire Iowa Mountaineers, Box 163, Iowa City, IA 52240.

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**HUMMINGBIRD GARDENS ARE FUN WITH BEAUTY.** "ATTRACTING & FEEDING HUMMINGBIRDS," 16 pg. bklt., \$1.00 ppd. **WOODSWORLD HUMMINGBIRDING SOCIETY**, 218 Buena Vista Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION** of Civil War sites is our main concern. If you're interested in the preservation of our Civil War heritage, join Civil War Round Table Associates—\$10 a year for monthly *Digest*, annual Congress of CWRT's. Box 7388N, Little Rock, AR 72217.

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Forest Service and the policies that govern commercial timber cutting on 90 million acres of national forest land. Louisiana-Pacific is the largest purchaser of timbering rights on national forest lands. The company derives about 85 percent of its timber from public lands, including the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. The 1979 National Forest Products Association legislative subcommittee, which Crowell headed, opposed Forest Service proposals to protect wildlife by regulating clearcutting and to protect streams by requiring uncut buffer zones along both banks.

Another Westerner, Anne McGill Gorsuch, has been nominated for administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Gorsuch is a Denver attorney and former Colorado state legislator. As chairperson of the state legislature's Interim Committee on Hazardous Waste, Gorsuch opposed any state role in controlling toxic wastes. She is an advocate of cost-benefit analysis who sponsored legislation to limit inspection and maintenance regulations to detect and limit excessive automobile exhaust emissions. Gorsuch has no previous exposure to the Washington regulatory scene and, although she has extensive legal experience, no substantial administrative background.

## NPCA Recommends Buses, No Lodge in New Zion Plan

Commenting on a draft management plan for Zion National Park, NPCA has strongly urged the National Park Service to begin an extensive shuttle bus system and to remove all buildings from the canyon at the site now occupied by Zion Lodge.

Alternative Four under the proposed plan would extend a concession-operated, voluntary shuttle bus system from the village of Springdale outside the park to the park's campground, visitor center, and several scenic views. A system of this scope would serve visitors who now use the motels outside the park and encourage them to leave their vehicles in town, reducing the park's traffic congestion.

Alternative Four also proposes the removal of Zion Lodge. Built in the early years of the park's existence when over-

night lodgings outside the park were difficult to find, the lodge has outlived its usefulness, NPCA feels. In a time of tight budgets, NPCA strongly opposes spending the large sum needed to upgrade the sewage system in the lodge area by building a pipeline all the way down the canyon to connect with a regional treatment system. A new system would have a major negative impact on the sensitive areas of the canyon, whereas the current treatment system poses a threat to public health and the environment.

Removing the glass and steel lodge, built in 1960 as a temporary structure when the old lodge burned, would restore a beautiful expanse of meadow surrounded by cottonwoods to a natural condition. Removal of the lodge and the clutter of other buildings on the site would convert this section of the canyon floor to a day-use area.

## NPCA Benefit Raft Trip May 29 on New River

Ride the white waters of the New River with NPCA. For a second year Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited of Thurmond, West Virginia, will donate to NPCA the proceeds of a one-day raft trip in one of the newest units of the National Park System. The New River, the second oldest river in the world, flows through one of the most spectacular river gorges in the East. The trip is scheduled for Friday, May 29. For more information on the trip and how to reserve a place, write Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited, Attention: NPCA raft trip coordinator, P.O. Box 55, Thurmond, WV 25936. (See the ad in the April issue for more details.)

## Mitigation Study Sets Service FY 1983 Priorities

Following its May 1980 "State of the Parks" report to Congress, the first of its kind in the sixty-five-year history of the National Park Service, NPS has submitted a new report entitled, "State of the Parks: A Report to the Congress on a

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## Reader Interest Survey

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

	Very Interesting	Somewhat Interesting	Not Interesting	
COMMENTARY (inside front)	1	2	3	
EDITOR'S NOTE (inside front)	1	2	3	
YELLOWSTONE BEARS (p. 4)	1	2	3	
LESSER KNOWN PARKS (p. 8)	1	2	3	
SAFE PARK TRIP (p. 11)	1	2	3	
CAMPGROUND GUIDE (p. 13)	1	2	3	
HANDY PARK TIPS (p. 21)	1	2	3	
CLEAN AIR ACT (p. 23)	1	2	3	
NPCA REPORT (pp. 25-29)				
Allen-Warner	1	2	3	
Teton Oil and Gas	1	2	3	
New Appointments	1	2	3	
New Zion Plan	1	2	3	
New River Raft Trip	1	2	3	
Mitigation Study	1	2	3	
Everglades NP	1	2	3	
THE LATEST WORD (p. 30)	1	2	3	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
How would you rate the cover?	1	2	3	4

Additional comments \_\_\_\_\_

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## NPCA Report

continued from page 27

Service-wide Strategy for Prevention and Mitigation of Natural and Cultural Resources Management Problems." The report, which heavily involved NPCA staff on a working committee to prepare parts of the recommendation, proposes a two-phased approach to resolving the threats identified in the first study.

First, the NPS has developed a set of service-wide natural and cultural resource management needs, ranked in order of priority. A recent meeting of the top NPS staff reviewed 266 "Significant Resource Problems" (SRP) and put sixty-three of these in the "minimum essential" category for action. The NPS plan is to address these top-priority natural resource problems in the fiscal year

1983 budget request, which is now being prepared by the agency. Among the top problems in the first category are the following (in order): Humpback whales in Glacier Bay, geohydrology in Mammoth Cave, feral goats and pigs in Haleakala, non-native predators in Haleakala, feral pigs at Hawaii Volcanoes, geothermal baseline data research in Yellowstone, goat management at Olympic, feral burros in Death Valley, and off-road-vehicle plan implementation at Cape Cod.

In Phase II each NPS unit will prepare a new or updated resources management plan specifically designed to address the problems identified in the "State of the Parks" report. The needs identified in these plans will be incorporated in the FY 1984 budget request. Each year, the director and regional directors of the Service will meet to review progress and again set service-wide priorities.

Most disappointing about the NPS report was its failure to propose any solutions to the very large number of resource management problems originating outside the park's boundaries. On this point, the report states that "Problems associated with sources located outside the park boundaries are considerably more complex and much more difficult to deal with. Our continuing review of these problems has convinced us that any real mitigation of adverse impacts to the parks resulting from external threats will require a substantially expanded program within the Service augmented in many instances by favorable zoning, land use, and regulatory control actions on the part of local and state governments."

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## Vital Area Added near Everglades National Park

The acquisition of more than 50,000 acres of Florida swampland by the Trust for Public Land promises to provide vital protection to Everglades National Park. The land, lying to the east of the park, is a critical source of water for Everglades National Park as well as for Miami and the Florida Keys.

On December 19 General Tire and Rubber Company donated 32,000 acres; another 17,000 acres were purchased by the Trust. Aerojet General Corporation,

a subsidiary of General Tire, retained title to 13,000 acres in the area.

The land is a part of the East Everglades area and of vital concern to the managers of the park. The Trust eventually plans to offer its land to the Park Service for purchase.

In 1976 the Park Service began to study the effects of development and agriculture in areas surrounding the park in cooperation with the state of Florida, the regional water planning district, and Dade County. The 242 square miles in the East Everglades Resources Planning Project lie directly upstream from the park.



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# The Latest Word

## PARK SERVICE DECISION LIMITS CAPE COD ORVS

A new Park Service policy has limited off-road vehicle (ORV) traffic at Cape Cod National Seashore to a corridor on the Outer Beach and a single outer dune route. "NPCA has long sought to limit destructive ORV traffic in the seashore," Paul Pritchard, NPCA executive director, said. "This is a good first step toward providing better protection for the fragile areas of Cape Cod. This same kind of protection needs to be extended to other national seashores as well." The new plan, which went into effect on April 15, prohibits ORV travel on the Outer Beach from Hatches Harbor to Long Point. An existing outer dune route remains available for ORVs when tern nesting or high tides close the beach route. The decision closes several existing ORV routes. "In view of research finding, which clearly describe the long-term damage caused by ORVs in these areas, we had no other choice," said Cape Cod superintendent Herbert Olson. Research has shown that salt marshes, tidal flats, and migrating dunes cannot support ORV travel without sustaining major damage. NPCA, other environmental groups, and concerned citizens had argued for even stricter limits on the outer dune route, further restriction of vehicle camping on the beach, and a daily limit on ORV use.

## FOREST SERVICE PREPARES OIL EIS NEAR GUADALUPE

The U.S. Forest Service has prepared an environmental impact statement on a plan to allow oil drilling on Lincoln National Forest in the Guadalupe Mountains. The plan, now awaiting Forest Service director Max Peterson's decision, would permit drilling within the watershed and in view of the adjacent Guadalupe Mountains National Park. NPCA has recommended that the Forest Service designate the area an ecological zone in order to give special protection to the McKittrick Canyon watershed.

Camp Wilderness Ridge, the proposed high-country drilling site, lies within view of parts of the park, particularly the lower portion of North McKittrick Canyon. Major portions of the ridge would have to be cleared for roads and drilling pads.

Disturbance of the delicate and easily erodable soils in the ridge area would pose a definite threat to the fragile and nationally significant lower McKittrick watershed. A cooperative plan between the Park Service and the Forest Service to protect this area and the Guadalupe Mountains National Park watershed should be the highest priority, according to NPCA.

## TWO HUNDRED STATIONS AIR NPCA TV PROGRAM

More than two hundred cable and public TV stations aired NPCA's "Clean Air and the Parks" on March 29. Using slides and remote hookups to scientists around the country, the program vividly portrayed the air quality problems plaguing our National Park System. A panel including representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Clean Air Coalition, Arco, the Edison Electric Institute, and the Canadian government, and chaired by NPCA's Paul Pritchard, discussed the important issues in the upcoming reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. During the program viewers phoned in questions from across the country. In addition to calls from California, Connecticut, Virginia, Indiana, Washington, Ottawa, and other locations, viewers in Michigan conducted a teleconference to discuss the production. NPCA is currently making arrangements to have tapes of the program available. For more information, please contact Maura Hennessy, Public Affairs Officer at NPCA.

## HIKANATION NEARS COMPLETION WITH CAPITOL EVENT

A ceremony on the West Front of the U.S. Capitol will honor the completion of the cross-country HikaNation. After arriving at Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, West Virginia, on May 9, the group will move toward Washington, D.C., along the C & O Canal. At noon on May 13, after a walk down Pennsylvania

Avenue, the hikers will participate in the Capitol festivities. The last few hundred feet of the trip from Washington to Cape Henlopen on the Atlantic Ocean will be on a national recreation trail dedicated that day, May 29. For more information call the HikaNation hotline at 305-251-0484.

<u>TOMATOES, AIRBOATS, FISHING</u>	Interior
<u>THREATEN EVERGLADES NP</u>	Department
	officials

recently reopened a number of serious issues in Everglades National Park. First, the Park Service is soliciting public comment on allowing public use of airboats in a designated wilderness area in the park. Second, NPS has been ordered to settle a lawsuit challenging a plan to phase out commercial fishing in the Florida Bay portion of the park in a manner favorable to the industry. Third, NPS has been required to evaluate the legality of leasing part of the park for commercial tomato farming, and to do so if legally possible. Conservationists who are outraged by these threats to the Everglades should write to Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

<u>HOUSE OFFERS ONLY HOPE</u>	After recent
<u>ON NPS BUDGET THREATS</u>	Senate action
	the House of

Representatives remains the best hope of survival for several important programs in the National Park System. The Senate Budget Committee and then the full Senate has passed the Reagan administration's Fiscal Year 1982 budget proposals with few changes. That budget virtually eliminates the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and does away with the Historic Preservation Fund, the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Youth Conservation Corps.

The House Budget Committee has taken a somewhat different approach. Although achieving the same overall reductions, it is making the cuts more equitably. The Land and Water Conservation Fund, for example, is being recommended for a level of approximately \$260 million. After the full House acts, the Budget Committees will have to resolve

differences between the two houses in conference. The Budget Committees' figures for any given program are only recommendations--the decisions on the actual funding level for any given program are made by appropriations committees in the House and the Senate, especially the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

House Subcommittee Votes LWCF Money for 1981--The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has already acted on the administration's request to rescind--take back--\$250 million already appropriated for the LWCF in 1981. In a major victory for environmentalists, the subcommittee voted to allow all \$250 million to be spent. Reductions were made in other areas so that the overall level of spending was reduced as requested by the President. The full Appropriations Committee, the House of Representatives, and the Senate must still consider the proposed FY 1981 recessions. The Senate is expected to approve the administration's request.

Appropriations Action for 1982 Scheduled for Late May--The House Subcommittee will act on the Fiscal Year 1982 appropriations in late May or early June. The administration's overall spending reductions can be achieved without wreaking havoc on important conservation programs. For example, nine national conservation organizations, including NPCA, have put together alternative budget proposals to save an additional \$1.7 billion beyond the administration's recommendations while preserving important conservation programs.

YOU CAN HELP--Write your Representative this week and ask him or her to support and actively work for a level of \$450 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and \$40 million each for the Historic Preservation Fund, Youth Conservation Corps, and the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program in FY 1982. Note that conservationists are willing to take a fair share of the cuts, but we will not stand by as effective programs are eliminated.



