# National Parks

May/June 1993

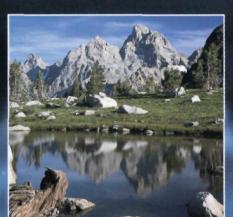
\$2.50

Wolves Return Manzanar Managing Fish





Let these three Reader's Digest videocassettes treat you to all the splendor of six GREAT NATIONAL PARKS. Scale majestic mountains. Descend into awesome canyons. Soar above the clouds for breathtaking panoramas. Venture into mysterious nooks and crannies.

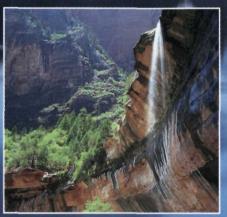


Grand Teton & Glacier Land of Shining Mountains

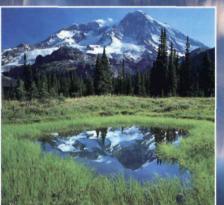




Zion & Bryce Canyon



Canyons of Wonder



Mount Rainier & Olympic Northwest Treasures

## See For Yourself...

Even if you spend years in our National Parks, there's no guarantee you'd see so much, or experience each park at its finest moment. But with this Emmy Award-winning video treasury, the most breathtaking vistas will be waiting for you to enjoy.

The shyest animals will come out for you to admire. The most fleeting blossoms will be in glorious full bloom.

## Stare Into the Eyes of a Black Bear.

Come face to face with rock antelope and coyote, mule deer and bighorn sheep, bison and beaver, marmot and moose, sage grouse and blue heron.

## **Surround Yourself** With Flowers.

Wander through wood nymph and blue gentian, Glacier lily and yellow columbine, hoursemint and harebell, Arctic willow and Engelmann spruce.

## Meet the People Who Love These Places.

Native Americans whose lore brings the landscape to life. Rangers who have devoted their lives to preserving these parks. Crusty old Pacific seafarers with incredible tales to tell.

## Enjoy It All.

Accompanied by natural sounds, magnificent music, and expert commentary.

IVN is a Corporate Sponsor of the NPCA ©The Reader's Digest Association ©1992 International Video Network

Closed Captioned by the National Captioning Intitute

Get all six GREAT NATIONAL PARKS in three videocassettes for only \$59.95, plus a FREE slip case to protect your valuable collection.



## **International Video Network**

YES! I want to see six of America's GREAT NATIONAL PARKS for a 15-day risk-free preview. Rush my three-videocassettes for only \$59.95 (and my FREE slip case), plus sales tax, if any, and \$6.00 for shipping & handling. I understand that if

| am not 100% satisfied, I can return th              | em for a complete refund.                         |
|---|---|
| Sets @ \$59.95 each                                 | Payment Method                                    |
| CA and TN add sales tax                             | ☐ Check (amount enclosed \$<br>☐ AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ MC |
| Shipping/Handling \$6/set                           | Account Number                                    |
| Total Payment \$Please allow 3-4 weeks for delivery | Expiration Date                                   |

For Faster Service, Call TOLL-FREE 1-800-669-4486, Ext 21.

See Six of America's Proudest Treasures for 15-Days Risk-Free! Return your YES Order Coupon, or call TOLL-FREE 1-800-669-4486, Ext. 21.

# TRIBUTE TO EXCELLENCE

## Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award

Presented by NPCA and the Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Co., this award recognizes outstanding efforts resulting in protection of a unit or a proposed unit of the National Park System. The award is named in honor of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, who devoted many years to preserving the fragile ecosystem of the Florida Everglades.

DR. LIANE RUSSELL, the 1992 recipient, led efforts to establish the Big South Fork National River and Recreational Area in 1974 and to designate the Obed River as a Wild and Scenic River in 1976. For 25 years, she and the group she formed, Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, have successfully fought off a variety of threats to both rivers.



Liane Russell

## Stephen Tyng Mather Award

The Stephen Tyng Mather Award, named for the first director of the National Park Service, is presented by NPCA and the Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Co. in recognition of a Park Service employee who has risked his or her job or career for the principles and practices of good stewardship.

The 1992 recipient is **BILL Wade**, superintendent of Shenandoah National Park. He used every means at his disposal to gain more stringent air pollution controls on power plants surrounding the park. Despite limited funds, he has built a strong research and monitoring program and has established cooperative planning efforts with surrounding counties.



Bill Wade



The Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Company wishes to congratulate the recipients of these awards and thank them for the excellent contribution they have made to the protection of our environment.

The Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Company has actively supported the efforts of organizations such as NPCA for more than 100 years and will continue to work toward the goal of preserving our natural resources for future generations.



Manzanar, page 30

#### EDITOR'S NOTE

Manzanar, a site of Japanese-American internment during World War II, seems an unlikely addition to the National Park System, since it portrays an aspect of our nation's history that is both obscure and shameful. But this new national historic site in California is an important addition for two reasons. First, it offers an excellent opportunity for interpretation of the World War II relocation program, helping us understand what happened there and why. Second, it furthers the National Park System's reflection of America as a nation made up of diverse ethnic and racial groups. All of these groups, not just a chosen few, should be included in the story of our national heritage.

## NATIONAL PARKS

Editor: Sue E. Dodge Associate Editor: Linda Rancourt News Editor: Elizabeth Hedstrom Editorial Assistant: Laura McCarty Design Consultant: Icehouse Graphics

### National Advertising Office

Carol Cummins, Advertising Manager 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036 (202) 223-6722

National Parks (ISSN 0276-8186) is published bimonthly by NPCA, 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Single copies are \$2.50. Title registered U.S. Pat. and TM Office, © 1993 by NPCA. Printed in the United States. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. No responsibility can be assumed for unsolicited material. Articles are published for educational purposes and do not necessarily reflect the views of this association. POSTMASTER: Send address changes and circulation inquiries to: National Parks, 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

USA Newsstand Distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 2020 Superior St., Sandusky, OH 44870.







## National Parks

#### THE MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Vol. 67, No. 5–6 May/June 1993 Paul C. Pritchard, Publisher

#### o u t l o o k

6 Working with You, by Paul C. Pritchard

#### FEATURES

### 22 Fortify the Act

Under siege on its 20th anniversary, the Endangered Species Act must be not only reauthorized but strengthened, by Michael J. Bean

## 24 Bringing Back the Pack

After centuries of persecution and annihilation, wolves are enjoying a homecoming in the national parks, by Todd Wilkinson

## 30 Remembering Manzanar

The Park Service preserves a site where Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II, by Linda M. Rancourt

## 35 Taking Stock

NPS reviews the effect of recreational fishing on native fish and park waters, by Yvette La Pierre

#### 41 A Trail Across America

A proposed transcontinental route ties existing pathways into a coast-to-coast hiking and biking trail, by Jennifer Seher

#### DEPARTMENTS

8 Letters

10 NPCA News Babbitt signals support for the parks, NPCA hosts Everglades conference

**20** Regional Report

44 Reviews Predators in Peril

**48 Notices** Park Activist Guide, NPCA kicks off its 75th anniversary celebration at Annual Dinner

54 Park Pursuit Native Lands

Cover: Gray wolf, by Art Wolfe.

Wolves are returning to many national parks throughout the country.

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

Life memberships are \$1,000. Annual memberships: \$250 Guarantor, \$100 Supporter, \$50 Defender, \$35 Contributor, \$25 Active, \$22 Library, and \$18 Student. Of membership dues, \$7 covers a one-year subscription to National Parks. Dues and donations are deductible from federal taxable incomes; gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, contributions, and correspondence to NPCA, 1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send address label from your latest issue plus your new address.



TRUSTEES EMERITI

Richard H. Pough, *Pelham, New York*Gilbert F. Stucker, *Mt. Vernon, New York*Mrs. W. L. Lyons Brown, *Harrods Creek, Kentucky* 

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- \*Gordon T. Beaham III, Kansas City, Missouri Chair
- \*Nancy Lampton, Louisville, Kentucky
- \*James MacFarland, Tallahassee, Florida \*William B. Resor, Wilson, Wyoming
- Vice Chairs
  \*William Leedy, Washington, D.C.
- \*William Leedy, Washington, D.C. Secretary
- \*Edward Ř. Roberts, New York, New York Treasurer

Aubra Anthony, Jr., El Dorado, Arkansas Victor Ashe, Knoxville, Tennessee Eugene D. Brown, Shawnee Mission, Kansas Russ Cahill, Olympia, Washington Dorothy Canter, Bethesda, Maryland Thomas Cavanaugh, Reddick, Florida \*Norman G. Cohen, West Palm Beach, Florida Donald R. Field, Madison, Wisconsin Mrs. Augustin Hart, Lake Forest, Illinois F. Ross Holland, Silver Spring, Maryland Charles Howell III. Nashville, Tennessee Neil Johannsen, Anchorage, Alaska Daniel P. Jordan, Charlottesville, Virginia Mrs. W. Boulton Kelly, Baltimore, Maryland Robert Kerr, Atlanta, Georgia Wilbur F. LaPage, Strafford, New Hampshire \*Betty Lilienthal, Los Alamos, New Mexico Thomas Markosky, Seattle, Washington Antonio Marquez, Arlington, Virginia Robert Mendelsohn, San Francisco, California John C. Miles, Bellingham, Washington Robert B. Millard, New York, New York F. I. Nebhut, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee John B. Oakes, New York, New York Jerome Paige, Washington, D.C. Alfred Runte, Seattle, Washington Marian Albright Schenck, Albuquerque, New Mexico M. H. Schwartz, Silver Spring, Maryland Dolph C. Simons, Jr., Lawrence, Kansas Lowell Thomas, Jr., Anchorage, Alaska \*Nancy Wheat, San Marino, California Fred C. Williamson, Sr., Providence, R.I. Robin Winks, Northford, Connecticut

#### EXECUTIVE STAFF

\*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul C. Pritchard, President
Lazaro Garcia, Chief Operating Officer
Davinder S. Khanna, Chief Financial Officer
Jessie A. Brinkley, Director of Development
William J. Chandler, Director of Conservation Programs
Nick Clark, Director of Public Affairs
Sue E. Dodge, Director of Publications
Elliot H. Gruber, Director of Marketing
Anne Miller, Executive Office Coordinator
Thomas J. St. Hilaire, Director of Grassroots
Terry L. Vines, Director of Membership

#### REGIONAL STAFF

Don Barger, Southeast Regional Director Russ Butcher, Pacific Southwest Regional Director Bruce Craig, Northeast Regional Director Dale Crane, Pacific Northwest Regional Director Terri Martin, Rocky Mountain Regional Director

## Working with You

DEAR SECRETARY BABBITT:

BY THE TIME THIS LETTER IS PUBLISHED, we sincerely hope that your Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and your Director of the National Park Service are at work on your important tasks. We are ready to help.

First, the divisiveness that pervades the Department of Interior (DOI) must be eliminated. We agree when you say the DOI is a "mess"; in reality, it's worse. According to a congressional study done some 12 years ago, the major sources of degradation of the national parks were not the actions of private citizens, businesses, or state and local governments, but those of other federal agencies—predominantly bureaus within the Interior Department. For example, another Interior agency—the Bureau of Land Management—is responsible for permits for geothermal drilling that could impair, if not destroy, Old Faithful. This "whittling away" is not new, but it is harmful and must be stopped—not one act at a time, but by some lasting procedure.

Second, it is time to reemphasize that the key mission of the Park Service is to protect our nation's natural and cultural resources and to effectively interpret those resources to all visitors—not just collect entry fees from hordes of visitors on self-guided tours. The Park Service must be more than just a groundskeeper, directing people to a few pretty views and overnight facilities. Right now, some parks are trying to accommodate too many people, resulting in degradation of resources and of the visitor experience. NPS must do a better job of managing visitors so as to protect park resources and to provide the opportunity for every visitor to have a quality visit by offering a menu of NPS-led educational programs.

When NPCA was established 74 years ago, part of its mission was to ensure that the parks meet the highest standards. We will support additions to the park system that meet those standards. At the same time, we will oppose parks whose major justification is local economic development. It is not always clear which is which. We will work with you to make the right choices.

One challenge you will face is to define the appropriate role for NPS in communities where sites do not meet park system standards. Another is to find new funding sources for the parks; we have already pushed for higher concessioner fees. We will work with you to find other sources of money.

We are gratified to have a bold and creative team in the Department of the Interior. This may be our last opportunity to save the parks as we know them, to save the Florida panther, the California Desert, the drama of Old Faithful.

We will work with you to make it happen.

Taul C. Sitherd



## They're heart-stopping—in the wild or on your wall... a Bradford Exchange recommendation

Against the golden brown backdrop of autumn, the Alaskan grizzly bear presents an awesome mixture of terrible beauty and tender togetherness. Just look how protectively this mother draws her cubs around her, all the while keeping an eye on the neighbors.

This stirring family portrait by artist John Seerey-Lester has been re-created here on fine porcelain. And like exceptional collector's plates that command hundreds of dollars on the plate market, "Denali Family" appears to have what it takes to go up in value once the edition closes.

Some exceptional plates appreciate in value; some plates go down, and many remain at or near issue price. But the edition of "Denali Family" is strictly limited to a maximum of 150 firing days, and demand is expected to be strong. So if you wish to obtain this plate at the \$29.50 issue price, the time to act is now. To order your plate—fully backed by our unconditional 365-day guarantee-send no money now, simply complete and mail the coupon at right. ©1992 BGE GRB-327

| THE | BRA | DFOR | D EXC | CHANGE |
|-----|-----|------|-------|--------|
|     |     |      |       |        |

9345 Milwaukee Avenue Niles, IL 60714-1393

Please respond by: June 30, 1993

YES. Please enter my order for "Denali Family."

I understand I need SEND NO MONEY NOW. I will be billed \$29.50\* when my plate is shipped. Limit: one plate per order.

Signature Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Name (Please Print Clearly)

Address

State

City Zip \*Plus a total of \$3.49 postage and handling, and sales tax where applicable Pending credit approval. The plate price in Canada is \$39.50.  $\,\,$ 6111-E26391

## Wise Guise

Richard Stapleton's statement on the Wise Use Movement's chilling agenda ["Greed vs. Green," Nov./Dec. 1992], which included "constructing wilderness trails for off-road vehicles," is very much on the sensational side, and *National Parks* does nothing to point out that ORVs are not permitted in wilderness areas or that the WUM proposal would require a change in law.

Stapleton's article does not distinguish between capital "W" wilderness and undeveloped backcountry. This does not shed light on the discussion and clouds the article.

I suggest that *National Parks* give its readers all the facts, so we can make informed decisions.

John Lavin Boise, ID

### **Richard Stapleton replies:**

Unfortunately, in the space of even a lengthy magazine article, it's not possible to explore in detail every aspect of an issue. Yes, there are Wilderness Areas and wilderness areas. Mr. Lavin is correct that roads and trails are prohibited by law in federally designated Wilderness Areas. The problem with the National Recreational Trails Fund, as the WUM-backed legislation is called, is that it permits states to construct recreational trails on federal public lands that are eligible for designation as capital-W Wilderness Lands. Once an ORV trail is built, that land is no longer eligible for protection as a formal wilderness area.

Congratulations on a fine article ["Greed vs. Green," Nov./Dec. 1992] and a fine series! I am glad to see that you are taking this insidious anti-environmental "movement" so seriously. I could easily write pages of praise for your efforts, but there is work to do, and so I feel compelled to offer a constructive criticism: your article did not provide the names and addresses of key

WUM supporters. I understand that space is limited, but this crucial omission severely limits the scope of activity that opponents of the WUM may take. I urge you to publish this information or otherwise make it available.

Donald Bartlett San Francisco, CA

The book Masks of Deception: Corporate Front Groups in America by Mark Megalli and Andy Friedman is a directory of who's behind the Wise Use Movement and sells for \$30. For a copy, send a check to Essential Information, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, DC 20036.

—the Editors

The biggest victory the Wise Use Movement has had so far is getting environmentalists to call them Wise. Even though we know there's no wisdom in what they preach, we seem happy to insist on referring to them by their self-styled name. A nice acronym for them is GREED (Get Rich Exploiting Earth's Domain).

I thank NPCA for the fine article on the Woeful Abuse Movement in Yellowstone and Niobrara, with some key insights on how to confront their techniques. However, since that antienvironmental coalition was your subject, you (perhaps unavoidably) played down the big role of the administration and the Western senators in squashing the Vision Document.

Vicky Hoover San Francisco, CA

I appreciate the article ["A Call to Action," March/April 1993] by Richard M. Stapleton. Environmentalists often give the impression that they are more interested in darter snails or owls than people. It is important to recognize the value and necessities of human beings as well as the wolves or owls.

Joseph B. Underwood Richmond, VA

## Guarding the Glades

I was shocked and appalled to see a photo of an airboat ride in your recent article about Everglades National Park ["In Search of the Early Everglades," Jan./Feb. 1993]. Airboats are strictly prohibited in the national park and have been since its establishment in 1947.

Airboats are banned because of the permanent damage they do to this fragile and endangered ecosystem. In the Everglades, a thin layer of soil, perhaps only an inch or so deep, covers limestone bedrock. The passing of an airboat quickly erodes this layer, removing vital substances needed for vegetation to root. This also creates unnatural channels through which water will flow with unnatural speeds, further altering the natural environment and continuing the soil erosion. Some airboat trails, which date from the 1930s, are still visible in the park.

Many visitors come to the park expecting airboat rides. If they are lucky, they will talk to park rangers and become enlightened to the damage these popular tourist attractions cause. If they are unlucky, they never hear about the damage, think airboats are a responsible way to see the Everglades, and end up spending their hard-earned dollars to further degrade a magnificent environment for their own enjoyment.

Bill O'Donnell, Miami Beach, FL

The National Park Service does not currently allow airboat use within park boundaries. Through public law, however, airboats will be tolerated on designated trails under NPS regulation in the future East Everglades expansion. Airboats do damage this delicate ecosystem, and NPCA will work to ensure that these regulations are strictly followed.

—the Editors

Write: Letters, NPCA, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Please include address and phone number for verification. Or call 1-900-835-6344. Callers will be charged 89 cents a minute. All calls and letters may be edited for length and clarity.

# Mountain Majesty



Ron Huff presents a magnificent Limited Edition collector plate.

It is a vision of sheer splendor. A mountain of majestic beauty Astands proudly beyond the lush fall foliage of a secluded log

This is the subject of "Mountain Retreat." A breathtaking portrait by renowned landscape artist Ron Huff, whose works are prized by knowledgeable collectors throughout the world.

In the tradition of the finest collectibles, this captivating heirloom collector plate is crafted in fine porcelain and lavished with colors as vibrant as nature's own. Each imported collector plate is hand-numbered and bordered in 24 karat gold. And each bears the signature mark of the artist on its reverse side.

Priced at just \$29.50, this Limited Edition will be closed forever after just 45 firing days. Available exclusively from The Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, PA 19091-0001.

### A Limited Edition Collector Plate. Hand-Numbered and Bordered in 24 Karat Gold.

The Franklin Mint Please mail by June 30, 1993.

Franklin Center, PA 19091-0001 Please enter my order for Mountain Retreat by Ron Huff. I need SEND NO MONEY NOW. I will be billed \$29.50\* when my plate is

shipped. Limit: one plate per collector. \*Plus my state sales tax and \$2.95 for shipping and handling.

| SIGNATURE      |                    |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 0.01.111.010   | ALL ORDERS ARE SUB | JECT TO ACCEPTANCE |
| MR/MRS/MISS    |                    |                    |
|                | PLEASE PR          | RINT CLEARLY       |
| ADDRESS        |                    | APT. #             |
| CITY/STATE/ZIP |                    |                    |
| TELEPHONE # (  | )                  |                    |
| © 1993 FM      |                    | 15910-6TPK-25      |

Return Assurance Policy. If you wish to return any Franklin Mint purchase, you may do so within 30 days of your receipt of that purchase for replacement, credit or refund.

## BABBITT PUTS NEW FOCUS ON PARKS

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt is promising that under his leadership the Interior Department will pay greater attention to the National Park System and take a more activist and scientific approach to environmental problems.

Introducing Babbitt, who delivered

his first major speech on the national parks at a reception for him sponsored by NPCA March 17, NPCA President Paul Pritchard said, "Bruce Babbitt…has demonstrated that we can count on him to care for and be committed to our national parks."

An early indication of the new attention to parks came in President Clinton's proposed economic stimulus package, whose fate was uncertain at this writing. The package included \$270 million to address urgent maintenance and preservation needs in the parks and provide short-term jobs in areas with high unemployment.

The package would make some progress toward correcting long-term problems within the park system, such

as the \$2.2-billion backlog in rehabilitation and replacement projects. It would also counteract some cutbacks necessitated by the \$48-million shortfall in the Park Service budget for 1993.

The size of those backlogs indicates that funding for the parks, despite modest increases in recent years, has not kept pace with their needs. Babbitt said that although the overall Interior Department budget will remain constant for 1994, he would put "a substantial increase into the budget for the National Park System." Funding for land acquisition, however, is expected to be cut back from 1993 levels.

Babbitt also criticized the national park concessions system, which NPCA

Funds to rehabilitate campgrounds and backcountry areas at Olympic National Park were included in the economic stimulus package.

is working to reform. He expressed support for reform of mining laws and for better compensation of national park rangers, who are generally paid significantly less than employees of other government agencies. And, in a change from the last two administrations, he called himself "an expansionist when it comes to the National Park System," stressing that he favors only "judicious, prioritized expansion." He cited NPCA's 1988 National Park System Plan as "the definitive study" on potential new parks and park boundary adjustments.

But perhaps the greatest change promised under Babbitt is a more aggressive and scientific approach to preserving ecosystems and wildlife.

> "We've got to find a way to start stepping up science in the park system," Babbitt said, indicating he would increase park science funding and work for better scientific coordination among the agencies within the Department of Interior.

Babbitt said he plans a "preventive" approach that addresses problems before they become crises, such as the controversy over logging of old-growth forests inhabited by the threatened northern spotted owl.

By understanding how entire ecosystems work and making land-use decisions that preserve their health, he argued, the government can avoid crises over wildlife that depends on those ecosystems. Such an approach

could prevent clashes between economic needs and environmental protection, he told Congress at a February hearing, ending "the false choice debate that has risen around the enforcement of the Endangered Species Act."

To carry out this approach, Babbitt has said he will create a National Biological Survey, modeled on the U.S. Geological Survey. He asked the National Academy of Sciences for help in designing the new scientific agency.

Babbitt has promised that the first place this new approach will be tried is Everglades National Park, "which is surely the most directly imperiled of all of the national parks...in danger of simply disappearing."

Babbitt attended the annual Everglades Coalition Conference, coordinated by NPCA, February 20-23 in Tallahassee, Florida. In response to a suggestion by NPCA President Paul Pritchard, he said he would organize a federal task force on the Everglades.

The vast grassy marshes of Everglades National Park occupy the southern tip of Florida; the national park boundary extends from there into Florida Bay. The threat to the park's survival comes from the disruption of natural water flow to the park that began earlier this century.

The fresh water that used to flow from central Florida's Lake Okeechobee through the Everglades to Florida Bay and the Keys is now shunted toward the Atlantic by water control systems built to drain land for residential development and agriculture. As a result, artificial droughts and floods plague the Everglades, decimating its wildlife.

Phosphorus pollution from agricultural regions north of the park feeds fast-growing invasive plants that choke out native saw grass. Mercury contamination is also a serious problem.

The troubles extend beyond the Everglades into Florida Bay. Without fresh water flowing in, the bay becomes unnaturally warm and salty, endangering coral reefs. On the west end of the bay, an enormous algae bloom is spreading toward the Keys at the rate of a mile and a half per year. The area, where sea grass has died off and the abundant fish that once drew fishing boats have disappeared, is called the "Dead Zone."

The crisis is threatening the Florida Keys' fishing and tourism industries, which generate \$600 million a year.

The task force would provide overall federal direction for rescuing the Everglades. It would push forward with the 1991 settlement plan that resulted from a federal lawsuit against the state, filed to force a cleanup of the Everglades. NPCA and other environmental groups filed as intervenors in the suit. Babbitt would also bring federal and state biologists together to address the Everglades' problems as an initial part of the biological survey.

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), chair of the House Natural Resources Committee, also spoke at the conference and said he hoped to convene a congressional hearing on the state of the Everglades this spring.

NPCA and the other members of the Everglades Coalition have been calling for stronger federal and congressional action on behalf of the Everglades. They met with Florida legislators during the conference to press for improved state efforts as well.

Also at the conference, an NPCA-led task force presented Florida Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) with a report on preserving the state's biological diversity. The Florida Biological Diversity Task Force, chaired by NPCA's Ney Landrum, grew out of the "State of Nature 2000" initiative begun several years ago by NPCA and the previous gover-



Wading birds inhabit the Everglades in only a fraction of their historic numbers.

nor of Florida, Bob Martinez (R).

The report found that while Florida contains an unusually rich variety of life, nearly 17 percent of its animal species are thought to be in danger of extinction. Native plants are equally threatened. The primary cause is the loss of habitat for these species to urbanization, agriculture, logging, mining, and the dredging and filling of wetlands.

## NEWS **U**PDATE

- ▲ Voices for the desert. NPCA is working for passage of legislation designating a national park in California's Mojave desert without a 1991 provision added by the House allowing hunting. A poll commissioned by NPCA and three other groups found that 75 percent of Californians favor a Mojave National Park without hunting; even "hunting households" support it two to one.
- ▲ Wounded Knee. A Senate bill would establish a national park and memorial in South Dakota at the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre, the final chapter in the Indian wars. The park idea has gained strong support from Native Americans.
- ▲ Helpline. The American Resources Information Network is a cooperative project of national, state, and local public interest groups organized to better respond to the increasing backlash against environmental planning and protection and to share information, research, and strategies. Contact Catharine Gilliam at 800-846-2476.
- ▲ The First Symposium. In cooperation with the Park Service and the National Archives, NPCA held the first major symposium on the interpretation of presidential sites March 8-12 in Washington, D.C. The National Constitution Center and the L.J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation also provided support.

## DAM PLANS JEOPARDIZE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

A federally funded dam proposal threatens some of the most pristine waterways and rugged untouched scenery in the southeastern United States.

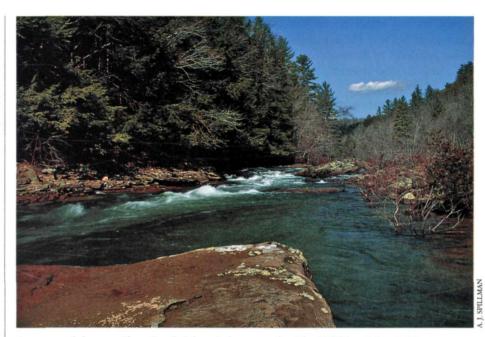
The Farmers Home Administration is aiding a local water district with plans to dam a major tributary of the Obed Wild and Scenic River. The plan would seriously disrupt the flow of the Obed, affecting downstream areas and wildlife.

"This proposal is a good example of waste of taxpayers' money. One set of government agencies will spend a lot of money developing and promoting a proposal for federal funding of an inappropriate project that another set will be forced to spend money analyzing and opposing," said Don Barger, NPCA Southeast regional director.

The Obed and its tributaries have cut dramatic gorges as deep as 500 feet as they flow through Tennessee's Cumberland Mountains. They provide some of the best and most challenging white water in the eastern United States. Much of the forested surrounding area is a state wildlife preserve. Inhabitants include bobcats, foxes, deer, and more than 100 species of birds.

Along with the Obed itself, the wild and scenic river designation covers portions of adjoining Clear Creek, Daddy's Creek, and the Emory River. It is on Clear Creek, which flows into the Obed, that the Catoosa Utility District hopes to build a dam and water treatment plant. The project would pull 1.5 million gallons of water from Clear Creek a day and create a 100-acre artificial lake. The project is to be funded by a \$1,685,000 federal grant and a federal loan of the same amount from Farmers Home Administration.

The dam project could hurt tourism and white-water rafting businesses in nearby Morgan County. Another concern is its proximity to an underground vein of coal known as the Wilder coal seam. The Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining currently does not permit any disturbance of the seam, since the material overlying it has proven to be extremely toxic. If the material is



A proposed dam on Clear Creek (above) threatens the Obed Wild and Scenic River.

disrupted by the project, it could release large amounts of acid and metal pollution for decades into Clear Creek and the surrounding area.

The National Park Service and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, as well as NPCA and local conservationists, have taken a stand against the dam. Barger said, "The Park Service was not even notified by Farmers Home Administration or the state planning office about this project. They found out about it from our local NPCA parkwatcher."

The wildlife agency "strongly opposes the project," it wrote to the state planning office in November. It noted that "Clear Creek is one of the finest fishing streams in Tennessee" and provides spawning ground for the rare muskellunge and habitat for river otters, a state threatened species.

By law, federal agencies are forbidden to assist dam projects that would "unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values" of wild and scenic rivers. The law also requires that the environmental impacts of projects receiving federal funds be studied in full. But the utility district has already decided that the project would have "no significant impact," a decision meant to be made only after an environmental study is completed.

While Farmers Home Administration is planning to conduct an environmental assessment, EPA told the agency in March that it believes a more rigorous environmental impact statement should be prepared.

DWrite to Mary Sue Brent, Farmers Home Administration, 3322 West End Avenue, Suite 300, Nashville, TN 37203, and send a copy of the letter to Heinz Mueller, EPA Region IV, 345 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30365, and ask that a full environmental impact statement on the project be performed. To join a new group, Friends of the Obed, contact Dr. Liane Russell, 130 Tabor Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830.

## YOSEMITE CONTRACT IS STEP TOWARD REFORM

The award through competitive bidding of the Yosemite National Park concessions contract—the largest and most lucrative within the National Park System—demonstrates the benefits of reforming the concessions system.

Two House of Representatives subcommittees held a hearing March 24 to review the Bush Administration's proposal to award the Yosemite contract to Delaware North Companies, Inc., of Buffalo, New York.

"We believe that competitive bidding for concessions contracts is the best way to pick the best concessioner and to obtain a fair, reasonable return for the government," NPCA President Paul Pritchard testified. The current concessioner, Yosemite Park and Curry Company, pays less than 1 percent of its gross receipts to the U.S. Treasury in franchise fees. By contrast, if awarded the contract, Delaware North has agreed to pay between 4.7 and 5.2 percent of gross receipts into a fund for capital improvements in Yosemite.

The Park Service has determined that the overall benefit of the new contract could be as high as 20.2 percent of gross revenues, because Delaware North will in effect purchase concessioner-built park buildings for the government. The contract also outlines a series of changes that would significantly reduce development in Yosemite Valley, restoring large areas of it to a natural state.

But Pritchard noted that since the 1965 law that governs concessions gives incumbent concessioners a preferential right of renewal, there will not be the same kind of competitive bidding at the end of the contract.

"We are about to take a great leap forward in Yosemite, but with a bungee cord attached...the Concessions Policy Act of 1965," Pritchard said. "The future lack of competition in Yosemite, and at all other parks, will remain government policy until Congress amends the 1965 act. Financial losses to the government will continue, and concessioners will continue to hold the upper hand in negotiations with NPS."

Concessions reform legislation introduced by Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) and Rep. Jan Meyers (R-Kans.) is designed to end the kind of 30-year monopoly on services enjoyed by the Curry Company, increase the fees paid to the government, and pump those funds back into the park system.

-Linda M. Rancourt Ask your representative (U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and senators (U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510) to cosponsor concessions reform legislation. The House bill is H.R. 1493; the Senate bill is S. 208.

## OIL AND GAS DRILLING THREATENS GRIZZLIES

An energy company received permission in January to drill an exploratory oil and gas well near the border of Glacier National Park in Montana.

NPCA has written to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt asking that the decision be overturned.

The area in question, known as the Badger-Two Medicine, lies within Lewis and Clark National Forest. It is at the heart of one of the greatest expanses of

To survive in the long run, the West's grizzlies need undisturbed wild expanses.



## **MARK**[JP

## KEY PARK LEGISLATION

|      | KEI I NKK I | BEGISERTION |
|------|-------------|-------------|
| Bill | Purpose     | Status      |
|      |             |             |

Shenandoah battlefields H.R. 746

Establish a national battlefield park in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley to preserve Civil War sites and set up a heritage commission of local landowners, business people, officials, historians, and preservationists. NPCA supports.

Permanently withdraw an area near Carlsbad Caverns National Park from oil and gas drilling, to protect spectacular Lechuguilla Cave. NPCA supports.

Wounded Knee S. 278

Lechuguilla Cave

H.R. 698

Designate the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre as a national park and memorial, jointly managed by the Park Service and the Lakota. NPCA supports.

Concessions H.R. 1493 S. 208

Increase concessions fees and return them to the park system; establish competitive bidding for concessions contracts; reform possessory interest. NPCA supports.

California desert S. 21

Create Mojave National Park, expand Death Valley and Joshua Tree national monuments and redesignate them as national parks, and designate 4.4 milment wilderness. NPCA supports.

California desert H.R. 518

lion acres of Bureau of Land Manage-Create Mojave National Monument, expand Death Valley and Joshua Tree

national monuments and redesignate them as national parks, and designate 4.1 million acres of BLM wilderness. NPCA supports.

H.R. 746 is before the House subcommittee on national parks.

The House subcommittee on national parks approved H.R. 698 in March. It is now before the House Natural Resources Committee.

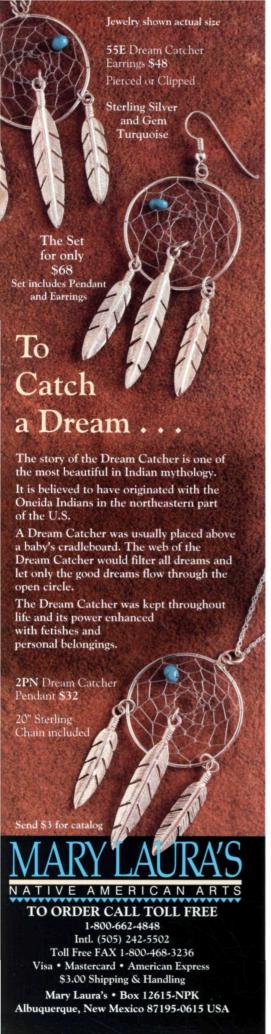
S. 278 is before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

H.R. 1493 is before the House Natural Resources Committee. S. 208 is before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

S. 21 is before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Com-

H.R. 518 is before the House subcommittee on national parks.

NPCA is currently working on more than 30 bills.



wildlands in the continental United States, linking the park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to several wilderness areas. These lands are the most important habitat in the nation for the threatened grizzly bear and are home to gray wolves, black bears, bighorn sheep, and the West's second largest herd of elk. To the Blackfeet, the Badger-Two Medicine is sacred land, and practice of their religion hinges on access to particular sacred sites within it.

But in 1983 the American Petrofina Company applied to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for permits to explore for oil and natural gas in the Badger-Two Medicine.

The Blackfeet, NPCA, and other environmental groups have fought the proposal since. The biggest concern is the effect drilling, and 4.5 accompanying miles of new road, would have on grizzlies. The Fish and Wildlife Service says leasing the area violates the Endangered Species Act unless the Forest Service shows it can control illegal killing of bears and vehicle access. Conservationists argue it has not done so.

The Badger-Two Medicine was included as a wilderness study area in the 1988 Montana wilderness bill passed by Congress but vetoed by President Reagan. Members of Congress have criticized the Forest Service for going against its standard practice of preserving areas under consideration as wilderness. Road building would make the Badger-Two Medicine ineligible.

But for the last decade, there has been pressure from the Reagan and Bush administrations to open the area to energy exploration. The permit was issued January 14, just before the change of administrations.

If Babbitt does not overturn the decision, said Dale Crane, NPCA Pacific Northwest regional director, the next step conservationists will consider is a federal lawsuit.

Mrite to Babbitt (Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240) and Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy (Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250), who has responsibility for the Forest Service, asking for protection of the Badger-Two Medicine.

## STUDY FAULTS FEDERAL AIR POLLUTION APPROACH

Air pollution that blots out scenic views in national parks and wilderness areas will not be significantly reduced without a new approach, a National Research Council report concludes.

The report, released in February, found little progress toward the 1977 Clean Air Act goal of correcting and preventing poor visibility in major national parks. "The report confirms what NPCA has been saying for years: One of the most precious assets of national parks—visibility—is seriously degraded, and there is little prospect for improvement in the short term," said Elizabeth Fayad, NPCA staff attorney.

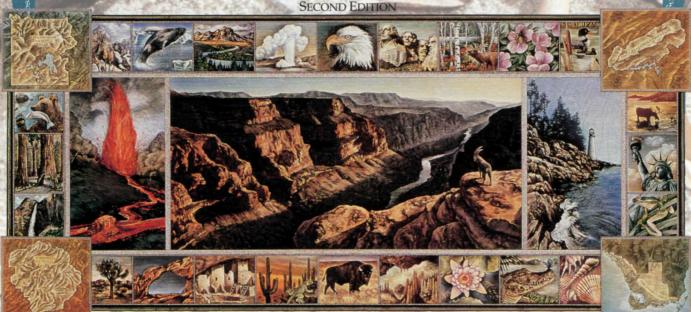
At present, visibility in the West, including parks and wilderness areas, averages one-half to two-thirds of its natural extent. Across most of the East, it has been reduced by four-fifths. The chief cause is regional haze, the term used for a mixture of pollution from many sources that can spread over hundreds of miles. For example, some of the pollution that clouds the Grand Canyon originates in Los Angeles.

But the Environmental Protection Agency has never regulated regional haze, as the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments enable it to do. Instead, for parks the major focus has been on visibility problems that can be traced in large part to one particular pollution source. The regulations requiring such sources to reduce emissions have been enforced only once, in the case of a power plant near Grand Canyon National Park.

Along with the lack of progress toward cleaning the skies, the report found many similar faults in efforts to keep park air quality from worsening. It concludes that "a program that focuses solely on determining the contribution of individual emission sources to visibility impairment is doomed to failure. Instead, strategies should be adopted that consider many sources simultaneously on a regional basis."

The report called for a stronger federal and state commitment to improve visibility in national parks and wilderness areas. It notes that efforts to do so

HI-TEC POSTERS, PINS AND T-SHIRTS FOR PARKS SECOND EDITION



# Save our parks.

Take the step. Help NPCA and Hi-Tec preserve and protect our National Parks.

When you buy our official NPCA poster, pins, or T-shirt, the net proceeds will be applied directly to underwrite funding for our national parks, monuments, and historical sites, via the National Parks and Conservation Association, a national non-profit citizen group dedicated to preserving and protecting our national parks. Choose from this beautiful 19"x 33" poster depicting the wonders of America's national parks for \$9.90, a limited edition nature pin for \$5.95 each or the set of 3 for \$15.00, or a beautiful 100% cotton silk-screened T-shirt for just \$12.00. You'll be investing in a

more beautiful future for a priceless American treasure, our National Park System.

11/4" Pins



Space for this ad was made available by:

Vational



To order the special edition NPCA Poster, Pins or T-Shirt, complete the order form below and mail to: National Parks Special Edition Offer, P.O. Box 5690, Stacy, MN 55078-5690

|          | C         | Qty    |             | Price Each   | Sub Total |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Poster   |           | THE .  |             | \$ 9.90      |           |
| Pins     | No.1 N    | No.2   | No.3        | 1@\$ 5.95    |           |
|          | Set of 3  |        |             | 3 @ \$15.00  |           |
| T-Shirt: | Medium    |        |             | \$12.00      |           |
|          | Large _   |        |             | \$12.00      |           |
|          | X-Large   |        |             | \$12.00      |           |
|          | Total Enc | closed | (Check or n | noney order) |           |
| Name     |           |        |             |              |           |

Name Address

City State Zip Code
Offer expires 12/31/1993. Please allow 8 weeks for shipment. Offer valid in USA only. 06

C . 1.1 .11 "VI

L PARKS AND



CONSERVATION ASSOC.



1. Lizard 2. Moose 3. Whale



Canyonlands • Mount Rushmore



Reducing power plant pollution of the Grand Canyon required a decade-long battle.

would mean cleaner air overall in many parts of the country.

The 1990 Clean Air Act does provide some help. The act is expected to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide by 36 percent in the East, where it is the primary cause of haze. In the West, how-

ever, growth in sulfur dioxide emissions will be slowed only 50 percent.

NPCA pressed for an amendment providing stronger protections for park air in the 1990 Clean Air Act. It was blocked in the end, however, by a group of Western senators.

## BILL WOULD PROTECT VIRGINIA BATTLEFIELDS

Unprotected Civil War sites in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley would become part of the National Park System under a bill now before Congress.

As development accelerates around the valley's battlefields, the legislation, sponsored by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), would give them permanent protection. The measure is also meant to boost area tourism. "This was truly a grassroots effort—landowners, government officials, and preservationists all had a voice in drafting the bill," said Bruce Craig, NPCA Northeast regional director.

The proposed park seeks to commemorate two important Civil War campaigns in the valley—Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's 1862 campaign and the 1864 campaign in which Union general Philip Sheridan set fire to the valley, which served as the breadbasket of the Confederacy.

A 1992 National Park Service study of 15 battlefields in the Shenandoah

## Trustees for the Parks

Trustees for the Parks are dedicated members and friends of NPCA who, by their annual general contribution of \$1,000 or more, continue to ensure the thoughtful stewardship of our National Park System through their leadership, activism, and generosity.

We gratefully acknowledge these individuals and their recent support of NPCA's park protection programs:

Mrs. Niels W. Johnsen

Ariel B. Appleton
Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Blair
Norman W. and Lynn Godfrey Brown
Frances W. Budlong
Eva B. Campbell
Mary A. Dyar
David Eisner and Adrienne
Lloyd-Eisner
Mrs. Nicholas C. English
Anne P. Frame
Lynn Distelhorst and Ralph Getz
Mary O'Brien Gibson
Anne W. Hepp
Alfred E. Horka
Daniel and Martha Housholder

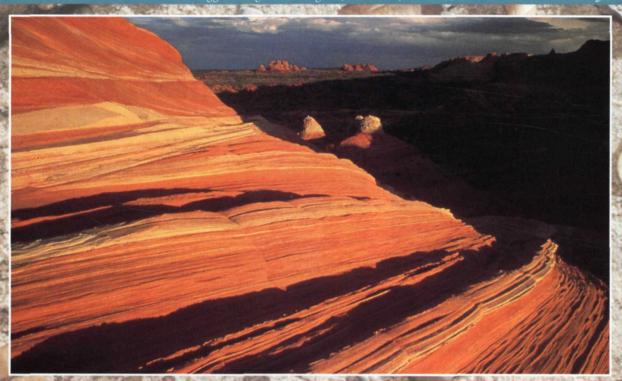
Dr. Nora Maya Kachaturoff
Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Kemp
Dr. and Mrs. Ronald L. Pacifico
Anne Powell
Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Raney
Mrs. Harold Reynolds
Judith Scheuer
John D. Schubert
In Honor of Christian Schwarzkopf
Sally Sears
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Selig
Dr. and Mrs. Roger J. Shott
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Smith
Ms. Eleanor D. Spilman
Mr. Ned Stone Tanen

Mrs. Ruth M. Van Doren Esther L. Voorsanger William O. Walcott Katherine Walsh G. A. Wiesehahn Dr. Margaret D. Wilson Dr. C. Ray Wylie, Jr.

For information on becoming a Trustee for the Parks, please call or write:

Diane Clifford NPCA 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036 1-800-NAT-PARK, ext. 131

Barbara Hunter



# Take the step

Then enjoy the beauty of our National Parks in the comfort of our 50 Peaks boot collection.



WHATEVER YOUR MOUNTAINTM



50 Peaks... taking the hiking boot to new heights through a combination of technology, design, and trail tested materials to provide the best boot for all your outdoor adventures. Whatever your mountain... 50 Peaks. Look for details on 50 Peaks boots at your Hi-Tec dealer and find out how you and Hi-Tec can help save our National Parks.





Valley noted that while overall they retain "a remarkable degree of integrity," few are protected. Threats "arise almost exclusively from new residential, commercial, or industrial construction on or adjacent to battlefield land," it found. The valley's population is rising, and interstate highways have spawned fastgrowing commercial strips.

Preservation of Civil War sites could create 1,600 jobs in the valley by boosting tourism, according to a 1991 study by Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The legislation would establish a commission made up of local landowners and officials, preservationists, and business people. After public hearings, the commission would recommend the exact lands to be preserved. The commission would also work to protect historic lands through cooperative agreements with landowners and planning grants to local governments.

Murite your representative (U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515), asking that he or she cosponsor the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields Partnership Act, H.R. 746.

## NPCA ANNOUNCES 1993 AWARD RECIPIENTS

NPCA has named former EPA Administrator William K. Reilly the winner of its Stephen Tyng Mather Award.

Reilly received the award on March 18 at NPCA's annual dinner. (While NPCA has in the past named its award winners in November, starting this year it will do so in the spring.) Funded by the Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Co., the Mather award goes each year to a government employee who has risked his or her job or career for the principles and practices of stewardship.

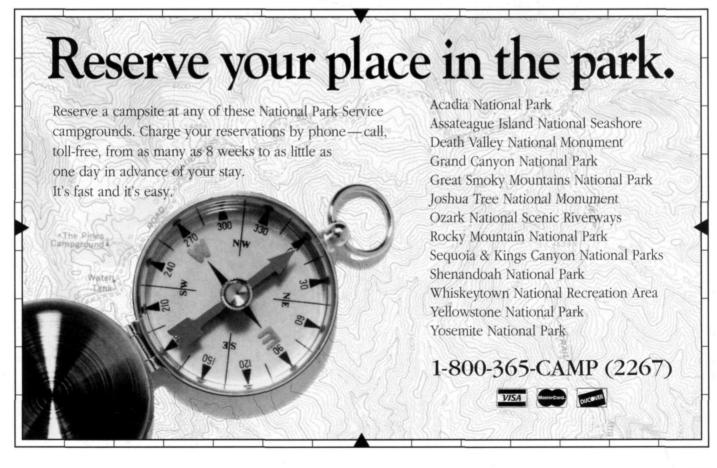
In presenting the award, NPCA President Paul Pritchard cited Reilly as the leading voice for environmental protection within the Bush Administration. Reilly blocked several administration attempts to weaken environmental regulations during the 1992 campaign, including one loosening rules on the development of Alaskan wetlands. He also played a major role in reauthorization of the Clean Air Act in 1990.

NPCA also announced this spring

the recipient of its 1992 Marjory Stoneman Douglas award. The award, also funded by Faultless Starch/Bon Ami, recognizes citizen efforts on behalf of the national parks.

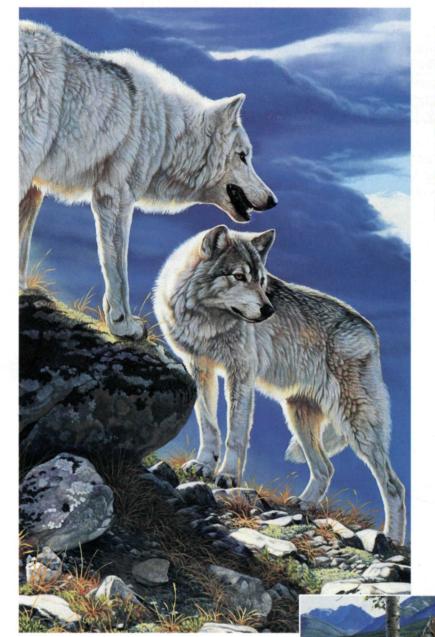
The winner was Dr. Liane Russell, who over the last 25 years has led successful efforts to protect the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River on the Kentucky-Tennessee border and the Obed River in Tennessee.

Russell fought construction of a dam on the Big South Fork in the late 1960s, then formed a group to press for the river's inclusion in the National Park System. Her efforts were rewarded in 1974 with the establishment of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Russell played a similar role in the designation of the Obed Wild and Scenic River in 1976. She and the group she founded, Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, have since been instrumental in fighting off a variety of threats to the rivers. At present, they are working to protect the Obed from a dam proposed on one of its major tributaries (see page 12).



## THE AL AGNEW

COLLECTION



Illumination Image size: 12" x 16" Edition size: 995 \$85 US/\$115 Canada

Enjoy the natural world through the breathtaking artwork of internationally acclaimed artist Al Agnew, the Official Artist of the National Park Service Wolf Education Task Force. Call or write today for a full color catalog of prints by this award winning artist.

Dealer Inquiries Welcome. 374 Market Street/Ste. Genevieve, MO 3670 I-800-695-2875

In Canada contact: Island Art, 6689 Mirah Rd., Victoria BC V8X 3XI I-800-663-7501

**Tundra Light** Image size: 12" x 20" Edition size: 995 \$125 US/\$150 Canada

Renewal Image size: 14" x 20" Edition size: 995 \$135 US/\$185 Canada



## REGIONAL REPORT

## News Briefs from NPCA's Regional Offices

## **ALASKA**

Under an 1866 law, Revised Statute 2477, state and local governments throughout Alaska and the West are claiming rights of way for thousands of miles of dirt tracks and roads crossing national parks and other federal lands. The rush of claims stems from a policy put forward by the Department of the Interior in 1988, which set extremely lax standards for the proof needed to establish a right of way under R.S. 2477. The result could be a tangle of new roads and developed highways across those lands.

Congress ordered the Interior Department last year to re-examine its policy on Revised Statute 2477. In a draft report released in March, Interior listed a range of options, including several that would tighten that definition. NPCA is calling on Interior to adopt a policy that provides better protection for parks and other public lands.

## **NORTHEAST**

Bruce Craig, Regional Director
Prince William Forest Park, located within the fast-growing Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., is one of the last places where the deciduous forest that once covered the Piedmont region is preserved. The park contains a number of rare and endangered species and portions of the Quantico and Chopawamsic creek watersheds.

In a plan for Prince William released this spring, the National Park Service proposes a land swap with adjacent Quantico Marine Base. To protect the upper Quantico watershed, the Park Service would give up a backcountry camping area and an area in the Chopawamsic watershed that is managed by the Marine Corps under provision of a special permit.

NPCA is urging that the upper

Quantico Creek watershed be added to the park but that Prince William not give up the Chopawamsic lands.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Dale Crane, Regional Director
The campaign to establish an international park in the North Cascades region of Washington State and British Columbia will officially kick off this June. NPCA has taken the lead in organizing a group of Canadian and American scientists and environmental leaders, the Cascades International Alliance, behind the proposal. Canadian officials have also expressed support for the international park idea.

While part of the area is preserved as North Cascades National Park on the U.S. side of the border, much of the rest is unprotected and plagued by excessive logging and air pollution.

The alliance will meet June 5-6 near Chilliwack Lake in British Columbia. For more information, contact Crane at (206) 824-8808.

## PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Russ Butcher, Regional Director
The Bureau of Land Management, which recommended last fall that oil and gas drilling be allowed near world-famous Lechuguilla Cave, is reportedly now leaning toward rejecting the proposal. NPCA and other conservation groups argue that letting Yates Energy Corporation drill close to Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico could seriously damage Lechuguilla Cave, which may even extend under the area to be leased.

Since explorations began in 1986, only a fraction of the cave has been charted, but it is already known to be the deepest in the United States and one of the largest and most remarkable in the world.

In March, the House subcommittee on national parks approved a bill, sponsored by its chair, Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), to permanently withdraw the surrounding Dark Canyon area from drilling. A blue-ribbon panel of geologists assembled by the National Park Service this spring also recommends withdrawing the area.

BLM will make its final decision in an environmental impact statement on the drilling proposal, due out in July.

To comment on the proposal, write to Joe Incardine at the BLM New Mexico State Office, Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502. Write to your member of Congress at the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515, asking him or her to support H.R. 698.

## **ROCKY MOUNTAIN**

Terri Martin, Regional Director NPCA's campaign against a dam proposed on the Fremont River in Utah, just north of Capitol Reef National Park, paid off earlier this year, when the local water district decided to scrap the project. The Wayne County Water Conservancy District decided it could not make enough money from electricity generated by the dam to pay for it.

NPCA opposed the dam because it would have disrupted the river's ecology and destroyed the wild character of spectacular Fremont Gorge. The National Park Service has declared the Fremont worthy of designation as a national wild and scenic river. The portion of the 2,000-foot-deep gorge that extends outside the park has been proposed as a Bureau of Land Management wilderness area.

NPCA also helped to ward off a road and bridge project threatening the historical and natural integrity of Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. For the second time in three years, Billings County, North Dakota, has backed off plans for the project, which would be immediately adjacent to the park's Elkhorn Ranch unit. The unit preserves the site of Roosevelt's home and ranch on the Little Missouri River and the surrounding area of untouched badlands and prairie. If the project were constructed along the route proposed, the sights and sounds of heavy oil and gas truck traffic would intrude on the historical scene.

## **SOUTHEAST**

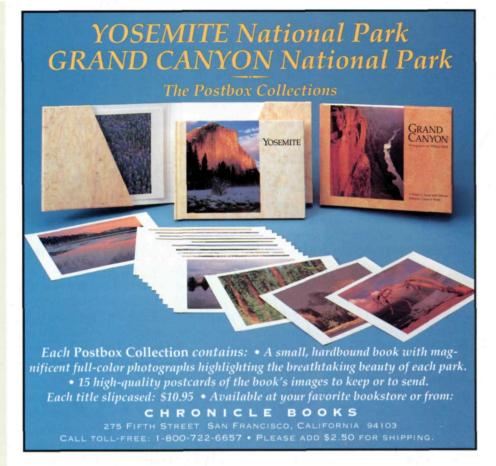
Don Barger, Regional Director
NPCA and Mississippi citizen activists
appear to have defeated a fish farming
project proposed near Gulf Islands National Seashore. The state of Mississippi
notified Sea Pride, Inc., on March 11
that its lease of 767 acres of open water
would be suspended unless it obtained
the proper state and federal permits for
the project within two months, a deadline that Barger says the company almost
certainly cannot meet.

It was in response to a letter from NPCA parkwatcher Gene Harmon that the Mississippi Secretary of State's office informed NPCA the lease would be suspended.

Floating fish farms have proven to be a significant source of pollution even in the deep, cold waters off Maine and Washington. A Mississippi State University study found that the problem would be much worse in the warm, shallow waters of the Mississippi coast. The lease area is less than two miles from Horn Island, a designated wilderness area within the national seashore.

A newly formed citizens group, the Gulf Islands Conservancy, led the fight against the fish farming project.

The Gulf Islands Conservancy joined NPCA in bringing a successful resolution to another threat to Gulf Islands National Seashore. Chevron withdrew plans in March to construct a gas pipeline through National Park Service-owned waters on the east side of the seashore's Petit Bois Island. Barger credited the Park Service for its firm stand on behalf of the park.





# Fortify the Act

## Under siege on its 20th anniversary, the Endangered Species Act must be not only reauthorized but strengthened.

## By Michael J. Bean

N THE PAST TWO decades, the United States has played two L sharply contrasting roles in the world's quest to maintain biodiversity. We stand alone among leading powers in not signing the biodiversity treaty at the 1992 Earth Summit—keeping the good company of Iraq, Albania, Kiribati, Tajikistan, and a handful of others, while Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and most of the rest of the world are signatories. And yet, we adopted the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which is generally regarded throughout the globe as the most farreaching, progressive, and enlightened law to protect biological diversity.

Which view of the United States is correct? Are we a leader, whose actions are a model for the rest of the world, or have we abdicated any pretense of leadership? The answer may well be determined by what Congress and the Clinton Administration do with the Endangered Species Act this year.

In December the act will be 20 years old. Although it has generated little controversy throughout most of its history, the law is now at the center of a storm. The debate over the future of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest is only the most visible of a number of conflicts nationwide. During his confirmation hearing, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt fielded more questions about endangered species than nearly any other subject. Congress seems poised to examine the act more closely

than ever before. Will the law be around for another two decades, and how might it be changed?

It is useful to take stock of the accomplishments of the past 20 years, before answering those questions.

- ▲ The American alligator, which poachers hunted nearly to extinction, has recovered sufficiently to be removed from the endangered species list.
- ▲ The whooping crane, once reduced to only 15 birds, now has a winter population on the Texas coast nearly ten times that number and supports a

## This year will be the most challenging one the act has ever faced.

local tourist business there. The road to the whooper's recovery reached another milestone in recent months when a flock was introduced in Florida.

- ▲ Nesting bald eagles in the Lower 48 have risen from fewer than 800 pairs in 1974 to more than 3,000 today.
- ▲ By the early 1970s, only 19 nesting pairs of peregrine falcons existed in the United States. That number has now increased to 700.
- ▲ The number of sea turtles drowning in shrimp nets has decreased as a result of new gear requirements that shunt the creatures out of harm's way.
- ▲ Gray whales have rebounded to their historic abundance and have recently

been taken off the endangered list.

- ▲ The status of the Aleutian Canada goose, which breeds in the harsh environment of Alaska's Aleutian Islands and summers in the fertile valleys of the Pacific Northwest, has improved from endangered to threatened.
- ▲ Black-footed ferrets and California condors, successfully bred in captivity, were recently reintroduced into the wild, doubling each species' numbers.
- ▲ The red wolf, another species that once survived only in captivity, has been reintroduced at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. An earlier reintroduction at Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina has been remarkably successful.
- ▲ The gray wolf, extirpated from most of its former range, is returning to Montana, Idaho, Washington, and—if recent reports prove correct—Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

These are but a few of the successes that the Endangered Species Act has helped to make possible. With so many achievements, one might expect that the act's 20th anniversary would be cause for celebration. Instead, this year will be the most challenging one the act has ever faced. A host of business, development, resource extraction, and ideological interests have targeted the law for radical change or extinction.

Bills from both supporters and opponents are anticipated. The act's expected champions in Congress are Reps. Gerry Studds (D-Mass.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.), the latter a steadfast proponent since 1973. In the last Congress, Studds and Dingell introduced a bill that would have increased funding, aided species conservation before listing, encouraged more effective recovery planning, and otherwise strengthened the law. Studds and Dingell may introduce an expanded version of this bill.

Opposition is expected to be led by Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-La.). He and Rep. Jack Fields (R-Texas) introduced a bill last year reflecting the anti-conservation agenda of the National Endangered Species Act Reform Coalition, a group that includes the American Farm Bureau Federation; Chevron, U.S.A.;

the National Rural Electrical Cooperative Association; and about 60 counties, water districts, private utilities, and others.

Tauzin's bill would have abandoned the goal of recovering endangered flora and fauna, giving the Interior Secretary the choice of maintaining a species in its imperiled state. The Secretary could even decide to take no action, allowing a species to continue its slide toward extinction.

Although habitat loss is the primary cause of endangerment for most of the country's imperiled wildlife, the proposed "reform" legislation would have reduced habitat protection by narrowing the activities considered harmful. It

would have added procedural hurdles to the listing process, virtually guaranteeing a standstill. By contrast, the bill would have allowed key provisions to be waived when the federal government entered into a cooperative management agreement with private, state, or local authorities.

Tauzin's proposal would have eliminated the current authority of citizens to enforce the act against all violators and would have required compensation when the value of land was affected by the act's restrictions. This rule would have far exceeded any provisions in the Constitution, which does not require com-

pensation for every action by the government that affects the value of land, particularly where the purpose is to protect public property, such as wildlife. To date, no landowner has brought—much less won—a claim that land has been "taken" as a result of any requirement imposed by the act.

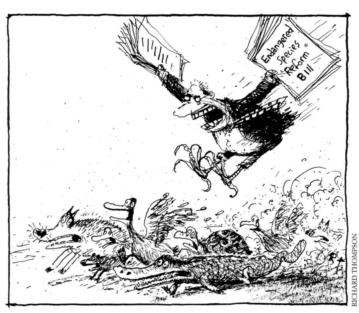
Finally, the proposed "reform" legislation would have either created or authorized a host of new exemptions. Tauzin's proposal, expected to be introduced in the new Congress, was a thinly veiled attempt to render the act toothless. A constructive approach would focus on its true requirements. The Endangered Species Act has been

an important and beneficial law, but 20 years of experience have revealed some crucial needs.

Strong incentives for conservation on private land must be created. The act

## It is in everyone's interest to increase the resources available for endangered species conservation.

relies heavily on penalties to deter harmful conduct and virtually not at all on rewards for beneficial conduct. We have incentive programs to encourage farmers to restore wetlands, to encour-



age forest landowners to manage their property to satisfy multiple benefits, and to reward utilities for cutting air-pollution emissions more than the law requires, but we do not have comparable programs to encourage private owners to take actions on their lands to aid in the recovery of imperiled wildlife.

We need to focus more attention on species before they reach the crisis stage; preventive medicine is cheaper than emergency-room care. In recent years, most of the species added to the endangered list have been plants, and roughly half of them were reduced to populations of a hundred individuals or fewer by the time of listing. Many options

may have disappeared if we wait to address the needs of these species, and the remaining choices may prove to be expensive, controversial, or risky.

We must encourage local communities to incorporate the needs of species headed for the endangered list into broader development plans. The upfront costs of this sort of novel planning are often so high that local communities are unable or reluctant to start the process until the species is listed. A program to advance money to local communities could overcome this obstacle. Such a measure was included in last year's Studds-Dingell bill.

It is in everyone's interest to increase the resources available for endangered

species conservation. Florida has an annual \$300 million allocation to acquire land for conservation. That one state program is bigger than the entire land-acquisition budgets of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service combined. More resources will mean speedier recoveries, the ability to devote more attention to preventive action, and a reduction in conflicts with private landowners.

If the United States had an amount of money equal on a per-capita basis to the total spent by Florida each year on acquiring land for conservation, the country would have more than enough to recover

every currently endangered species and every species likely to be listed in the future. That conclusion follows from a report of the Interior Department's inspector general that estimated the total cost of recovery at \$4.6 billion. That amount is only half the cost of the superconducting supercollider being built in Texas and less than 4 percent of the cost of the savings-and-loan cleanup. It is clearly within our means. All we need is the will and the desire to once again become a world leader in the urgent task of conserving biological diversity.

Michael J. Bean chairs the Environmental Defense Fund's wildlife program.



# Bringing Back the Pack

After decades of persecution and annihilation, wolves are enjoying a homecoming in national parks.

By Todd Wilkinson

F YOU GO BACK FAR ENOUGH in natural history—perhaps a dozen millennia or so—all bloodlines of *Canis familiaris* merge into one. Poodles and pekinese, Great Danes and dachshunds, basset hounds and Irish setters can all be traced to their wild cousin the wolf.

Scientists say at one point not long ago, wolves roamed freely from North America to East Asia, from the polar north to the subtropical south, and from island archipelagos such as Great Britain to land bridges such as the Bering Strait, which connected Russia and Alaska.

Communities of wild canids inhabited every region colonized by *Homo sapiens* until a purge began across three dozen countries. On this continent, one of the most effective wolf-killing crusades occurred in the lower 48 states, where hundreds of thousands of wolves were poisoned, trapped, or shot. In Montana alone between 1883 and 1942, more than 100,000 wolves and their pups were killed to protect livestock and big-game animals. These ruthless campaigns extended into national parks,

Once hounded nearly to extinction, wolves are returning to many national parks, beginning the slow journey to recovery.

eliminating the last 136 wolves from Yellowstone and scores more from Glacier National Park. The slaughter reduced the wolves' numbers so much that their long-term survival has been jeopardized. Today, the only viable populations in North America live in Alaska, Minnesota, and Canada.

"The whole irony is inescapable," says John Weaver, a carnivore expert who is writing a dissertation on wolves. "We domesticated small species of wolves to become our work animals and companions, yet we seem to have this irrational fear of wolves even when their descendants are lying at our feet."

After decades of persecution, the animals are coming back. And just as having a new president in the White House gives signs of hope, howls of wolves in the wild signal a time of renewal for America's public lands.

Wolves have returned to several national parks across the United States either on their own or with the assistance of the same federal government that once sanctioned their slaughter. In fact, the government is exploring plans to restore wolves to Yellowstone National Park, a proposal that has received global attention and provided a battleground for conservationists who support the

plan and private interests that oppose it. While opponents claim wolves are uncontrollable killers that will destroy livestock and cost ranchers their livelihoods, supporters believe wolves must be returned to Yellowstone and other parks to fully restore these areas to health. "Humans were responsible for eliminating wolves from Yellowstone and other places by massacring them earlier in this century," says Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional director. "We have a moral and scientific imperative to return them to their place in the natural scheme of things."

John Weaver says national parks are important for a whole range of carnivores, in part because the animals need the large spaces to breed and reproduce without fear of persecution. "Unless we can guarantee them some network of refugia and core protection, I don't believe wild predators will make it over the long term. With the wolf, parks afford us a second chance."

Studies done in Canada have direct implications for Yellowstone and other national parks in the world's temperate zones, says Weaver. Research suggests that wolves yield dividends for mid-size predators such as wolverine, lynx, fox, and fisher that benefit from having more



elk, deer, and moose carcasses available. In Yellowstone, field researchers say that since the wolf disappeared in the 1930s, populations of predators other than coyotes have been in decline, while elk numbers have surged. Of all major mammal species that inhabited Yellowstone since the end of the Pleistocene era, only the gray wolf is missing, and this species represents the last piece in a complicated wildlife jigsaw puzzle.

"By restoring predators into a few places where we killed them off, we can begin to atone for all the wrongs we inflicted upon them throughout recorded history," says Weaver. "Another reason I get so thrilled about the prospect relates more to the integrity of our parks themselves. By bringing a native species back, we're making parks whole again."

In some areas wolves are entering the parks without the help of the federal government. Gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) are recolonizing Glacier National Park in Montana, and the animals are moving south from Canada into forests near North Cascades National Park in Washington. Some conservationists envision that the offspring of these immigrants could eventually be transplanted to other locations in the Rocky Mountains, Pacific Northwest, and Great Plains. But federal biologists say this information offers merely a glimpse of the total wolf portrait.

Gray wolves have maintained a presence at Isle Royale National Park in Michigan for more than 50 years, and some of Minnesota's 1,700 wolves (the largest wild population in the lower 48 states) have re-established territories in the lake-filled forests of Voyageurs National Park along the Minnesota-Canada border.

Elsewhere, other species of wolves have been reintroduced with some success. The red wolf (*Canis rufus*)—a smaller cousin of the gray wolf all but eliminated from its native southeastern United States—has been given a sec-

ond chance through a landmark restoration program at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina. And in the Southwest, captive Mexican wolves (*Canis lupus baileyi*)—a desert subspecies of the gray wolf—might someday be transplanted into Big Bend National Park in Texas as well as placed in wildlands across Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California.

Although opponents are quite vocal, support for these plans is extensive. Last summer, as a means of testing that support, Defenders of Wildlife sponsored a voting booth for Yellowstone's visitors. Of some 35,000 votes cast, 97 percent backed wolf restoration.

"I don't think there is any question about the widespread public support for reintroducing wolves into national parks," says George Berklacy, the National Park Service's chief spokesman. Berklacy has worked for the agency for 33 years, serving under eight different Although opponents believe that wolves are uncontrollable killers, supporters understand that these predators must be returned to national parks to fully restore the health of the ecosystems.

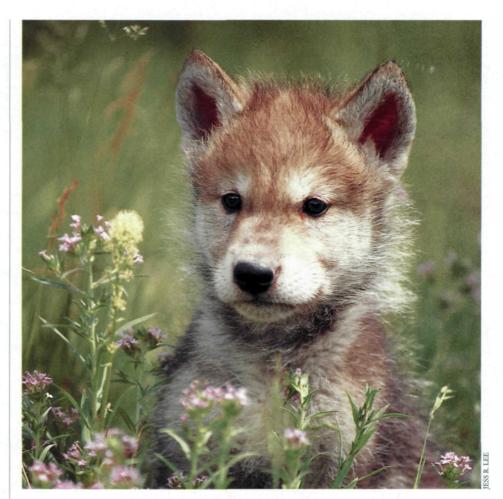
presidents, some of whom were openly opposed to wolf reintroduction. "With Bruce Babbitt in the Interior Department, we have every reason to be encouraged that wolf recovery programs will succeed and proceed."

With a conservation-minded Interior Secretary, the Park Service will have the administrative support it needs to carry out a 20-year-old mandate to bring wolves back from biological oblivion and return them to wilderness parks. In 1973, when Congress first adopted the Endangered Species Act, the gray wolf was listed as endangered in all of its former haunts except Minnesota, where it was listed as threatened, and Alaska, where the wolf population is considered healthy.

The law stipulates that a recovery plan must be drafted for each species listed as endangered or threatened, but a plan for wolves did not emerge until 1987, 14 years after the law was enacted. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service targeted three areas for wolf recovery in its Revised Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan: the Yellowstone ecosystem; wilderness areas of central Idaho; and the Northern Continental Divide ecosystem that includes Glacier National Park.

Even though the plan was first released more than five years ago, the USFWS has had trouble moving forward, in part, because of steadfast opposition from a variety of livestock, hunting, and Wise Use groups.

"We're not going to let wolves get back into Yellowstone and that's a fact," shouted Sam Harvey, a member of the Wise Use Movement from Bozeman, Montana, who last summer helped to organize a protest against wolves in Yellowstone, which drew about 40 people. Another protester, Jack Atcheson of the Skyline Sportsmen's Club in Butte, Montana, said, "We don't care if there are wolves put in Yellowstone, but we want them managed as soon as



they leave the park." The sportsmen's club maintains that the best way of "managing" the predators is to shoot them on sight. "Wolves are calculated killers who are going to make a hell of an impact on wildlife, and that's not what we need."

Changing public attitudes to accept wolves has been painstakingly slow, given centuries of festering enmity. "These people cannot be changed," wrote L. David Mech in his definitive work, *The Wolf.* Mech, a veteran biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Minnesota, is a preeminent wolf expert. "If the wolf is to survive, the wolf haters must be outnumbered. They must be outshouted, outfinanced, and outvoted. Their narrow and biased attitude must be outweighed by an attitude based on an understanding of natural processes."

The same year that Congress placed wolves on the federal list of endangered species, a reputable group of scientists and environmentalists associated with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) met in Stockholm, Sweden, and drafted *The Wolf Manifesto*. "Wolves, like other wildlife, have a right to exist in a wild state," according to the document's simple statement of principles. "This right is in no way related to their known value to mankind. Instead, it derives from the right of all living creatures to co-exist with man as part of the natural ecosystems."

Two of the earliest defenders of wolves and other predators were Olaus Murie, an American elk biologist, and his half brother, Adolph Murie, a carnivore expert. Their joint criticism of the U.S. Biological Survey's (now the Fish and Wildlife Service) predator control program eventually stopped the taxpayer-subsidized killing within the boundaries of national parks.

In 1957, some 30 years before the debate over wolves flared again in Yellowstone and Congress, Olaus Murie put a question before society. "I won-



der if we human beings can be fair in our appraisal of anything?" he asked. "To...those who have become aware of what takes place in the out-of-doors, who have the scientific facts and the sensitivity to what nature has to offer us, the wolf symbolizes all those original natural values so important for us, but which, through careless planning, are slipping away from us."

The Muries knew that removing predators from the food chain would upset the natural function of ecosystems, a premise borne out in Yellowstone. "We have 2 million acres with elk running out of our ears," says Durwood Allen, a pioneer of wolf research in the United States. His work has focused on Isle Royale National Park. "[Yellowstone] is a real set-up for wolves."

The question of whether wolves will be returned to Yellowstone may be answered this year as USFWS completes an Environmental Impact Statement. The first animals could be in the park by 1994 if the EIS recommends moving ahead with releasing three breeding pairs of wolves. The ultimate goal for a self-sustaining population is to have ten packs of ten animals each. Yellowstone is viewed by many as a crucial test that will determine the fate of reintroduction proposals for other Western areas, including Rocky Mountain National Park and the San Juan Wilderness Area in Colorado.

By contrast, a wolf reintroduction program at Great Smoky Mountains National Park has been wholeheartedly supported by the public.

"One can learn a great deal by contrasting the level of controversy surrounding gray wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone with the red wolf program that already has been implemented in the Southeast and is considered a model," says Hank Fischer, a conservationist with Defenders of Wildlife who

Ideally, a self-sustaining population of gray wolves in Yellowstone would include ten packs of ten animals each.

served on a federal wolf advisory panel in the Rockies. "The people in the Great Smoky Mountains took on the task with a can-do attitude and didn't let politics interfere."

Not more than a dozen years ago, the red wolf was believed to be extinct in the wild. The only hope for the species' survival hinged on 14 captive animals. Initially, the red wolf's genetic purity was suspect because of its historic association with coyotes and the possibility of cross-breeding, but this concern is overshadowed by the success of the animal's return.

Jennifer Dagan, a wildlife biologist with USFWS in North Carolina, says today about 225 red wolves survive in the wild and at breeding centers throughout the country. In Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the heart of traditional red wolf range, two family groups of 12 are breeding and building dens in the park. Another 100 wolves live in Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge near Manteo, North Carolina, where wolf restoration began in 1987.

"This is very much a pioneering project. The number of complaints has been very low, while the public support has been, for the most part, positive," says Dagan, who adds that her agency is working with private landowners to allow wolves to cross onto property outside parks and refuges. In a reward and compensation program, farmers are reimbursed for livestock lost to wolves, and landowners who allow the predators to den on their property receive bonuses. About \$7,500 of the money used in this program was donated by NPCA members.

"By almost every measure, the reintroduction experiment was successful and generated benefits that extended beyond the immediate preservation of red wolves to positively affect local citizens and communities, larger conservation efforts, and other imperiled species," wrote biologist Michael K. Phillips, in a recently published five-year report summarizing red wolf reintroduction efforts at the wildlife refuge.

The USFWS is engaged in an active captive breeding plan for the Mexican wolf that once roamed the Southwest as well. Bounty hunting to protect livestock and decimation of native prey extirpated the lobo from the United States nearly half a century ago.

"Science must prevail over all the old wive's tales," says Mike Hayden, the former assistant secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks who supports wolf restoration projects. Hayden, a former Kansas governor who holds a degree in wildlife biology, said studies dating back to the 1950s indicate that wolves would not pose a major danger to livestock and big-game populations, as long as they have an adequate wild prey base. And that, he says, depends on protecting habitat.

Advocates point to several benefits that transcend the physical value of



Someday the sound of wolves howling may again echo in the national parks.

wolves. A recent study showed that as an annual attraction, wolves in Yellowstone are worth an estimated \$19 million, an amount far greater than the value of any livestock losses.

The value of the wolf to some is immeasurable. "If you have ever heard a wolf howl, that's something you remember the rest of your life," says Ed

Bangs, a biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

For David Mech, who has spent summers crawling on his hands and knees, almost coming nose to snout with arctic wolves in the highest latitudes of Canada, the wolf's return means re-establishing a bond that reaches back to the last Ice Age.

On a recent tour of Yellowstone, Mech stood on a bluff overlooking the park's northern range. Putting his ear to the wind, Mech detected only a vacant breeze. But someday, he said, maybe within the span of one human generation, the sounds of a primordial predator will echo. All around the United States, in national parks and wildlands where wolves used to roam, humans are trying to make amends. Perhaps on a dark evening at the end of this century, the wolves' calls to the wild will not go unheard.

Todd Wilkinson lives in Bozeman, Montana, and writes regularly about national parks.

## Wolf Slaughter Proposed in Alaska

A LTHOUGH federal wolf recovery programs in the United States appear to be making strides, Alaska took a step backward when it announced plans to shoot from the air as many as 300 gray wolves each year for the next five.

The proposal was put forth in late 1992 by Gov. Walter J. Hickel (I) and hunters who want to kill wolves to inflate numbers of trophy-class moose and caribou. Gray wolves are not federally protected in Alaska. "This kind of wildlife 'management' harks back to the barbaric days of strychnine and leg-hold traps," said NPCA Trustee Lowell Thomas, Jr.

The wolf-culling plan was halted until the Board of Game meets to reconsider this summer, but the board dissolved previous ten-mile buffer zones provided to protect wolves of Denali National Park and Preserve.

Action was suspended when

Alaska was faced with a boycott that would have cut into the state's \$1 billion a year tourism industry. A poll conducted by Alaska tourism officials showed the public was opposed by a margin of 4 to 1 to wolf control using aircraft. Aerial killing of wolves had been outlawed in Alaska since 1984 because of a public outcry that labeled the practice cruel.

"While the immediate threat has diminished, this battle is not over," said David J. Simon, NPCA's natural resources program manager.

NPCA members should write to the board opposing any plan to cull the wolf population in Alaska. Members also should write to ask that the board reinstate the ten-mile buffer zones to protect the wolves. Send letters to Chairman Dick Burley, Board of Game, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25526, Juno, AK 99802.

# Remembering Manzanar

The Park Service preserves a site where Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II.

By Linda M. Rancourt

ORE THAN 20 YEARS AGO, a Buddhist priest and a Christian minister traveled 200 miles east from Los Angeles to a desolate spot in the desert. They had been making this same but separate journey each Memorial Day for years. Although unknown to each other, both came for the same reason: to remember the dead buried at Manzanar, California.

One Memorial Day, as they stood as strangers near the cemetery, they began a conversation. This initial talk led to an annual pilgrimage, an event that eventually drew hundreds of people. The pilgrims were Japanese-Americans, just like the Buddhist priest and the Christian minister, who spent World War II trapped behind barbed wire, watched over by sentries on U.S. soil.

Last year Manzanar became part of the National Park System as a national historic site. Congress approved the designation on March 3, 1992, just two weeks after the 50th anniversary of Executive Order 9066—a decree signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, allowing the forced "evacuation" of more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast, two-thirds of whom were American citizens.

One of ten relocation camps established by the U.S. government, Manzanar held more than 10,000 people at its peak, 80 percent of them from southern



Aiko Yoshinaga, interned at Manzanar as a teenager, holds a section of barbed wire she found during a recent visit to the site.

California. Motivated by racism and the fear that any city on the West Coast could become the next Pearl Harbor, the federal government engaged in action that 40 years later would be recognized as a gross abuse of civil rights without military justification.

Both the Buddhist priest and the Christian minister, who would later die within one year of each other, wanted to remember what had happened there. "They were concerned that someone should keep coming and remember that people were buried there," says Sue Embrey, founder and president of the Manzanar Committee. "They suggested the first pilgrimage, and we have been doing them ever since." The first one was in 1969, and since 1973 the pilgrimages have taken place on the last Saturday of April. Those interested in

remembering the story or learning about it have traveled to Manzanar each year, helping to draw attention to the camp and to the circumstances that permitted the exclusion to happen.

"Manzanar is a symbolic reminder that a nation of laws needs constantly to honor the concept of freedom and the rights of its citizens," said David J. Simon, natural resources program manager for the National Parks and Conservation Association, in testimony before Congress last year.

The National Park Service and NPCA have both long supported the addition of Manzanar to the park system, and the designation recognizes the historic importance of this home-front war experience. The significance lies not only in the personal loss and economic misfortune Manzanar represents, but also in the obvious and gross abuse of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"Nations should and do use history to celebrate great achievements," says Jerry Rogers, NPS associate director of cultural resources. "But the greatest nations use history as a reminder that we can, and should, do better."

Explaining Executive Order 9066 requires an understanding of the anti-Asian feeling that pervaded the West Coast earlier this century, a feeling that was deeply ingrained by the time planes flying for the Emperor of Japan sur-

30 May/June 1993



EASTERN CALIFORNIA MUSEUM

prised the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor.

When Japanese immigrants began arriving in the United States in the 1880s, Americans eager for cheap labor welcomed the influx. In the first eight years of the 20th century, 135,000 Japanese had arrived, many settling in California. The number and the concentration proved too great for politicians, labor leaders, and newspaper publishers, who began an active campaign against further immigration.

In 1908 President Teddy Roosevelt negotiated a "gentlemen's agreement" to limit the flow of Japanese people to the United States. In 1924 the United States prohibited Japanese immigration entirely and barred any Japanese who had entered the country before that time from becoming citizens, a prohibition that was not lifted until 1952.

The outbreak of the war with Japan in 1941 entangled Japanese immigrants in a Catch 22 that some would never be able to break. Barred from becoming U.S. citizens, many maintained citizen-

ship with Japan for fear of becoming stateless. Because they did not relinquish their Japanese citizenship, they were suspected of being disloyal to the United States. Many Japanese immigrants also encouraged their Americanborn children to acquire dual citizenship to ensure that the children would gain any inheritance owed them by family remaining in Japan, an action also viewed with suspicion after the war began.

As 1941 ended, pressure mounted to establish military zones along the West Coast and round up, deport, or incarcerate all people of Japanese descent, whether or not they were citizens or suspected of subversive activities.

One columnist for the San Francisco *Examiner* urged: "Herd 'em up, pack 'em off, and give 'em the inside room in the badlands. Let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry, and dead against it...let us have no patience with the enemy or with anyone whose veins carry his blood."

Lt. General John L. DeWitt, head of

This sign marked the main entrance to the internment camp, which at its peak held more than 10,000 Japanese-Americans.

Western Defense Command and in charge of carrying out Executive Order 9066, began beating his own incessant drum to exclude all Japanese and Japanese-Americans from "strategic areas." His arguments were unvielding.

"The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on U.S. soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become 'Americanized,' the racial strains are undiluted...." DeWitt wrote in a February 14, 1942, memorandum to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. "It therefore follows that along the Pacific Coast [more than] 112,000 potential enemies of Japanese extraction are at large today. There are indications that these were organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity. The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing



Shortly after arriving at Manzanar in the spring of 1942, these "evacuees" started clearing the land to plant vegetables.

and confirming indication that such action will be taken."

Although the arguments that all Japanese were disloyal and that sabotage was imminent simply because it had not yet happened seem preposterous, DeWitt's views gained increasing support as Japan dealt deadly, rapidfire blows to the American forces, capturing Guam, the Midway Islands, and the Philippines.

Once President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, DeWitt moved quickly to "evacuate" Japanese-Americans, first calling for volunteers to move to the interior and then ordering them to assembly centers to await assignment to internment or "relocation" camps. The first orders were issued in March 1942, and Japanese-Americans were given as little as 48 hours to sell, crate up, put into storage, or secure any belongings they could not carry with them.

"Imagine that you don't know where you are going or how long you are going to be away," says Marge Taniwaki of Denver, Colorado, who at the age of four was incarcerated along with her entire family. "Your own government has said to you that you are untrust-worthy. All the ideals you have been brought up with have just gone down the tubes. If you had a pet, you couldn't take it with you. If you had a business, people knew you were leaving; who would buy it, and could you get a fair price?"

For a majority of the people, answers to these and many other questions were wrenching ones. Some of those who entrusted belongings to Caucasian friends never got the items back. Houses were boarded up only to be vandalized. Businesses, cars, homes, appliances, and other items were sold at panic prices. Family members were separated, especially when one member was ill or when married children were involved, and some Japanese-Americans were not allowed to return to their homes until well after the war.

Some estimates have suggested that Japanese-Americans lost more than \$200 million—in 1942 prices—in property and lost income as a result of the incarceration. This figure does not include damages incurred through mental anguish, loss of loved ones, death during incarceration (sometimes at the government's hands), loss of precious

years in school, or loss of earning power because of racism and lost time.

Loyalty to country was a constant topic for those inside as well as outside the camps. The question spurred many Japanese-Americans to seek the draft from behind the barbed wire of the camps. Although DeWitt and others questioned the loyalty of these men simply because of their race, the Japanese-Americans who joined the 100th Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team to fight for the United States in Italy became one of the most heavily decorated units in U.S. military history.

The experiences of those who were interned in the camps are as varied as the people themselves. Many refuse to talk about it 50 years later. Most have indelible memories that have shaped their lives.

For Marge Taniwaki, the experience pushed her into her life's work. She has what she describes as a survival job, a receptionist at a law firm during the day, but her avocation is human rights advocate. Sue Embrey, who lives in Los Angeles, has worked for more than 20 years to attain national historic site status for Manzanar, her home for more than two years, and has become adamantly opposed to war. Aiko Yoshinaga



of Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia—a suburb of Washington, D.C.—turned a painful experience into a job as a researcher for a congressional committee.

After two years of visiting the National Archives in Washington, D.C., in an effort to understand the internment, Yoshinaga landed a job with the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. While doing research for the congressional committee, she discovered information proving that there was no military justification for the "evacuation." This data went a long way toward convincing Congress that redress and individual payments of \$20,000 to survivors were warranted nearly 45 years after World War II ended.

Yoshinaga's oldest daughter was born in Manzanar, something the child never disclosed to friends. "Our history books in the schools do not say anything about the camps," says Yoshinaga. "We refrained from facing this issue for whatever reason. There was a sense of being considered a second-class citizen, and it has taken a long time to get over that. I used to feel dreadful for my daughter, because she didn't have a hometown. Now, she can say a national historic site is her hometown."

Although a few German and Italian Americans were incarcerated in camps run by the Justice Department, it was only the Japanese-Americans along the West Coast who were rounded up wholesale and herded to "the inside room in the badlands." And the sites chosen for the ten camps to be administered by the War Relocation Authority—established for this purpose—were large tracts of land that could be described only as either desolate or dank.

Although Manzanar had at one time supported an orchard, the City of Los Angeles had drained nearby Owens Lake for its water supply, turning the once fertile ground into a dry and dusty wasteland.

More than 300 sites initially were proposed, and nine sites in addition to Manzanar were selected as primary relocation centers: Tule Lake, California; Poston and Gila River, Arizona; Minidoka, Idaho; Topaz, Utah; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; and Jerome and Rohwer, Arkansas. This year Rohwer—which includes a monument to the soldiers who fought in the 100th Battalion—became a national historic landmark. The two sites in Arkansas were located in swamps, and humidity and mosquitoes, rather

Japanese-American families were given as little as 48 hours to sell or secure any belongings they could not carry with them.

than dust, mark the memories of those incarcerated there.

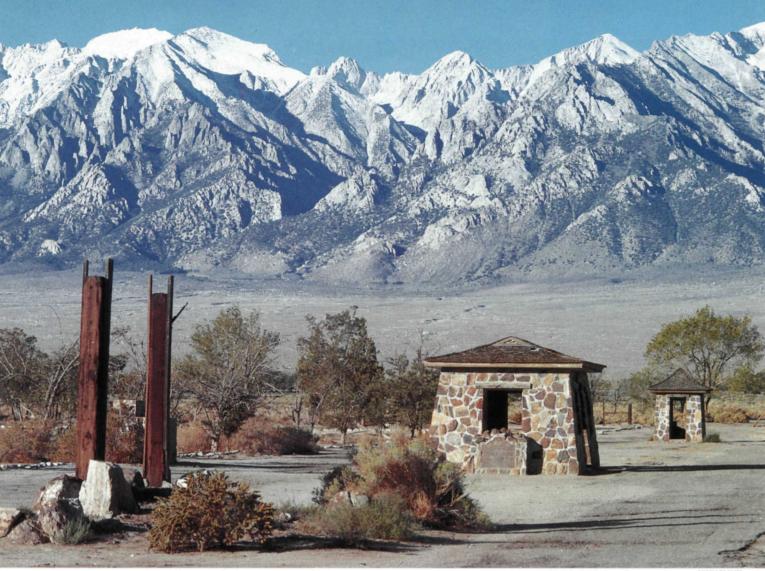
Although Manzanar possesses a kind of stark beauty because of its location at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, it was not a pleasant place to live. The camp proper encompassed about 500 acres and was surrounded by barbed-wire fences, and the "evacuees" were guarded by sentries standing in watch towers.

There were 576 barracks, and each one-story building was 20 by 100 feet. Each one was divided into four to six rooms. Each family lived in either a 20-by 24-foot or a 14- by 20-foot single, open room. Firebreaks, or plots of land devoid of shrubs or buildings, were cleared between every four buildings, creating mini-dust bowls each day. Other buildings housed the communal mess hall—no one was allowed to cook in the rooms—as well as latrines, showers, and shops. The knotty-pine construction was cheap, quick, and sloppy.

The long lines to get food or visit the latrine, the lack of privacy, the cold, the heat, the uncertainty of the future, and the pervasive and inescapable dust became etched in the minds of many who lived there.

"Every day in the afternoon, there was a wind...that kicked up dust through the floorboards," says Wilbur Sato, who marked his 13th birthday in his first month at Manzanar in 1942 and who now lives in Torrance, California. "There was no protection; all you could do was sit there for hours until the wind stopped. Your hair would be full of dust. There were layers of dust everywhere: dust on your eyelids, dust on your eyelashes, dust in your ears."

Today, the streets that separated the blocks are still visible, and within several of the blocks, traces of former rock gardens survive. Three historic buildings remain from the internment period: a sentry post, a guard post whose architecture suggests a Japanese style, and a large building that had been the camp's auditorium and gymnasium and



JOHN ELK III

is now used by Inyo County as a maintenance facility.

In part, what has made the Manzanar Historic Site a possibility is the U.S. government's admission that a grievous error was committed. In 1980 Congress established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to review the circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and the impact of the order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens, and to recommend remedies.

"The personal injustice of excluding, removing, and detaining loyal American citizens is manifest. Such events are extraordinary and unique in American history," according to *Personal Justice Denied*, the commission's report.

On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the bill providing an

apology, review of convictions and pardons of crimes for noncooperation, as well as payment of \$20,000 to each individual who was imprisoned under Executive Order 9066. The legislation also established the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund and a board to administer it.

Some do not believe the legislation went far enough. Aiko Yoshinaga and Marge Taniwaki maintain that a more important step would have been to persuade the Supreme Court to overturn a ruling that suggested the "evacuation" was justified, a ruling that was made during the war. The high court refused to hear the case in 1988, and the 50-year-old ruling still stands.

Although the community remains divided over whether redress went far enough, Manzanar may offer an opportunity for education and enlightenment A sentry post and a guard post are two of the three Manzanar buildings that remain in California's stark Owens Valley.

that could go a long way toward healing this still-open wound.

The Park Service has received some money to begin the General Management Plan for Manzanar, and Congress has appropriated \$1.1 million to the Park Service to allow replacement of Inyo County's maintenance building. NPS has scheduled a meeting in late April (coinciding with the pilgrimage) to begin the planning process. Seven Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II and who are now professionals with the American Society of Landscape Architects will donate about \$85,000 worth of time and talent to help the Park Service with the Gen-

Please turn to page 46

# Taking Stock

NPS reviews the effect of recreational fishing on native fish and park waters.

By Yvette La Pierre



In 1957 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE and two other agencies poisoned 14 miles of Abrams Creek in Great Smoky Mountains National Park to clear the way for rainbow trout. Among the 58 native species of fish killed by the poisoning was the park's population of the smoky madtom, a rare catfish then known to exist only at Great Smoky Mountains. Until 1981, when another population was found elsewhere, it looked as though the Park Service had inadvertently helped a species become extinct.

This is perhaps the most dramatic example of the fisheries management philosophy that dominated the Park Service until the last few decades. It was what Dr. Leo Marnell, aquatic ecologist at Glacier National Park,

called the "Johnny Appleseed era," when native and non-native fish were planted indiscriminately in lakes and streams throughout the park system to please anglers. "There's always been an implicit assumption that if it couldn't be deep-fried, it wasn't worth anything," Marnell says, "and our management policies reflected that."

Fisheries management in national parks was—and still is—somewhat of an aberration; aquatic ecosystems are treated differently from their land-based counterparts. Despite the Park Service's mandate to maintain natural ecosystems, fisheries have been routinely manipulated to the benefit of some species over others. Nongame, or "trash" fish, have been removed, native game fish populations enhanced by hatchery stockings,

Recreational fishing provided the incentive for many early policy decisions, such as stocking, now considered undesirable.

non-native fish brought in, and lakes that were naturally fishless stocked with species from all over the world. And perhaps more curious is the fact that fishing—the only consumptive use of park resources—is allowed at all.

Recreational angling provided the incentive for many of these early policy decisions, and the result of this, combined with lax or nonexistent fishing regulations, is that aquatic ecosystems are one of the most compromised resources within the National Park System. Although the Park Service believes it can accommodate both fish and the roughly 2.5 percent of park visitors who

NATIONAL PARKS

The beautiful rainbow trout, native to some parks in the West, is an introduced, problematic species in the Great Smokies.

seek them, some observers believe that fisheries will continue to erode as long as the sport is allowed.

A document recently released by the Park Service states that "the primary goal for recreational fishing in national parks is to provide the recreational angler with a quality fishing experience while preserving the natural aquatic ecosystems." The document, A Heritage of Fishing: The National Park Service Recreational Fisheries Program, is the Park Service's first attempt to examine and clarify its fisheries management approach.

The document was begun shortly after NPS, along with more than 60 federal, state, and private organizations, signed the National Recreational Fisheries Policy, the purpose of which is to provide long-term common goals for managing the nation's recreational fisheries. "Immediately after that," says Frank M. Panek, fisheries program manager for the Park Service, "each agency began to set its own management policies. We wanted to make sure that recreational fishing is an integral part of the public's use of parks and that it is managed to protect ecosystems."

Although the Park Service prides itself on its ability to offer anglers an opportunity to catch wild, native fish in natural settings, fisheries biologists in many parks are struggling to bring back the natives after the early days of mismanagement. It might seem that native fish would be better adapted to their local environment and easily dominate exotic fish, but the opposite is often the case. Introduced fish pursue and devour native ones or compete with local species for food. In other cases, native species breed with related introduced fish, altering the genetic makeup of the next generation.

At Crater Lake National Park in Oregon, for example, park managers are trying to revive the native bull trout that has been pushed to the edge of extinction in the park by introduced brook trout. Eastern brook trout and



hybrids have taken over Sun Creek, limiting the native bull trout to a one-mile section in the middle of the creek. Last summer, fisheries managers at the park used electroshocking and a toxicant to remove the introduced species and installed barriers above and below the one-mile section to keep brook trout from moving into the bulls' last retreat. "We're hoping all this will buy bull trout some time and allow them to expand their numbers," says Mark Buktencia, aquatic biologist at the park. "If we did nothing, I'm confident we'd lose them."

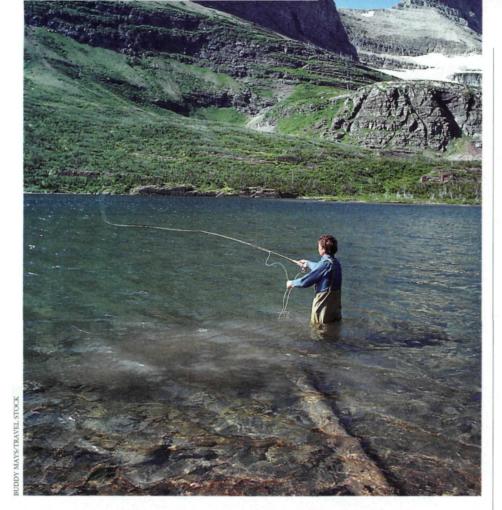
At Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the brook trout is the victim, not the villain, and efforts are under way to re-establish a wild brook trout fishery within the park. By the time the park was established in 1936, sedimentation and other changes brought by intensive logging had destroyed nearly 50 percent of brook trout habitat in the Smokies. In addition, between 1936 and 1975, more than 1.5 million rainbow trout were planted in park waters. During the same period, more than 800,000

brook trout were stocked in an effort to revive the ailing native population. Local brook trout did not fare well in the hatcheries, so brood stock was imported from states to the north.

By 1977, brook trout had lost another 20 percent of their former habitat to the flourishing rainbows. Two years before, NPS had halted both brook trout angling and fish stocking and begun a long-term effort to remove all rainbow trout from six streams.

"We've gotten rid of all rainbow trout in two streams and are close to being done with a third," says Stephen Moore, head of the park's fisheries program. "I have identified 26 streams that we need to work on." Once their nemesis is removed, the brook trout readily re-establish themselves, but removing rainbows is a slow and painstaking process.

"It's not realistic to expect to get rid of all rainbow trout, since we can be reinvaded from outside the park," Moore says. "But I think the prospects for the brook trout are good."



The growth of catch-and-release programs in the parks represents a shift in emphasis to fishing as a nonconsumptive use.

mals to feed each autumn when the fish were spawning. Bald eagles gathered by the hundreds in the park to feed on the kokanee, which for years were not interfered with because the eagle, a threatened species, took precedence. In the late 1980s, the kokanee population collapsed, due in part to the earlier introduction of vet another species, opossum shrimp. Released by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the shrimp were intended to stimulate the kokanee but instead eventually affected the food chain, and this, combined with fluctuations in water level, caused the salmon's numbers to crash. The bald eagles turned to prev elsewhere, taking with them a substantial number of visitors for whom eagle watching was a favorite autumn pastime.

As aquatic ecosystems continue to decline around the country, national parks may play an important role in the survival of non-native species. But should parks provide refuge for non-native species threatened in their home range at the expense of native species? What is the best use of naturally fishless waters that now contain rare species of fish? These are the kinds of management conflicts the National Park Service will continue to face as it tries to reconcile the realities of management with its mission to preserve.

For the most part, however, the goal of park managers and the Park Service's recreational fisheries program is to return aquatic ecosystems to natural conditions. Many national parks are discovering that, given increasing angler use and the Park Service's policy of protecting native fish, catch-and-release fishing is a way of meeting both demands. According to John Varley, Yellowstone National Park chief of resources, managers at that park were becoming increasingly aware in the early 1970s that native trout were being overfished and, perhaps more important, that these fish were a key link in the food chain of the entire park. Vulnerable native species, such as cutthroat

The removal of non-native fish to protect native species is not always the best option and must be decided on a park-by-park basis. In some cases, the non-native species is threatened in its home range. Shoshone and Lewis lakes in Yellowstone National Park, originally fishless, play host to a healthy population of lake trout, a species that has been drastically reduced in its original Lake Superior home. The best hope for reviving this trout lies in the Yellowstone lakes.

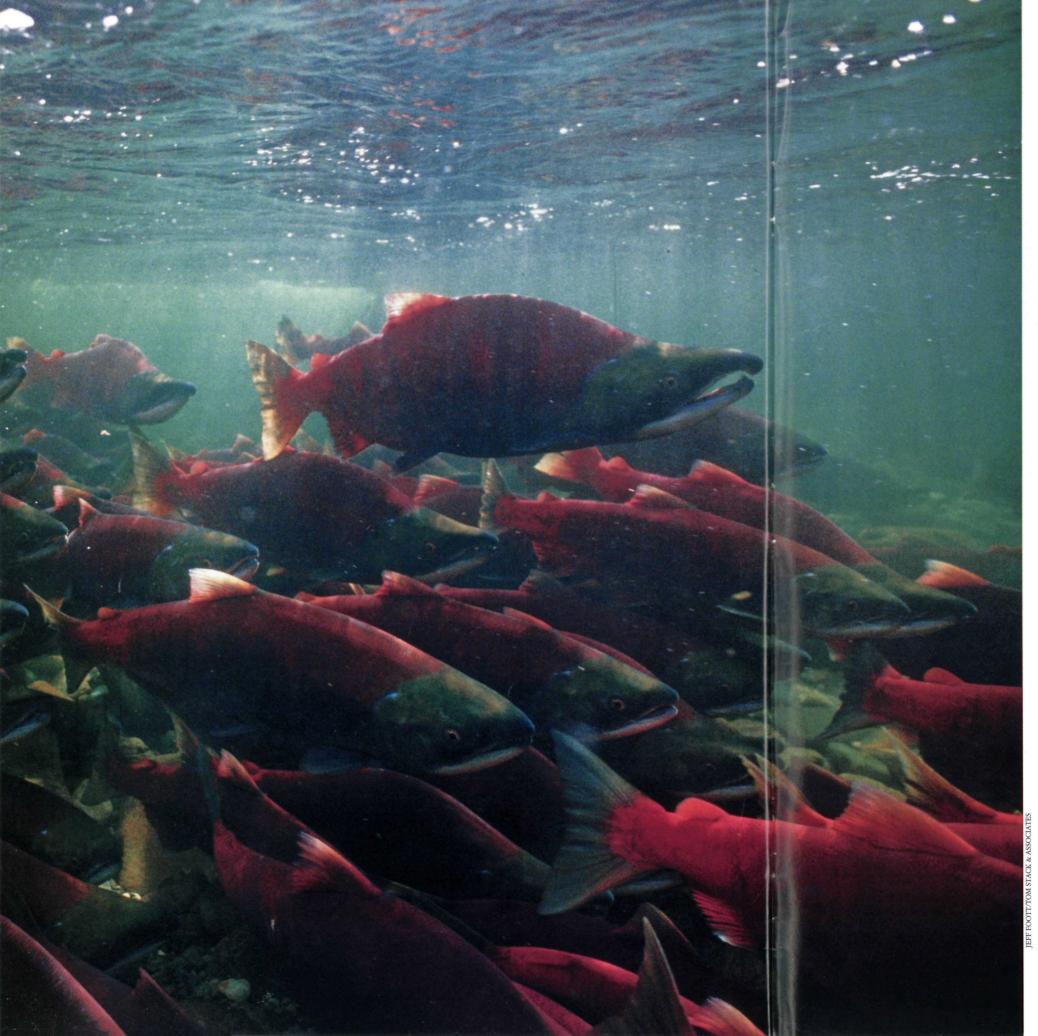
According to Panek, the Park Service no longer sanctions stocking non-native fish, but the fisheries document does not prohibit this option. And in some parks, continued stocking is actually required by the enabling legislation. Such is the case at North Cascades National Park Service Complex in Washington, where the state continues to stock naturally fishless lakes with trout. In the year 2000, the Park Service will have the opportunity to decide whether stocking should be stopped based on research it is doing now. Preliminary

results indicate that fish are affecting the abundance and behavior of native salamanders.

In lakes that contain fish, salamander numbers are down, and those that remain are more secretive, spending days hidden in crevices of submerged boulders and emerging to feed only at night. In lakes still devoid of fish, salamanders are abundant and move freely during the day, floating in water or basking on submerged rocks or logs.

According to Park Service aquatic ecologist Dr. Gary Larson, the effect of fish on salamanders is reason for concern, but more research is needed. The early findings are significant, however, considering the mysterious decline of amphibians worldwide (see *National Parks* July/August 1990).

In other cases, the non-native fish becomes an integral component of the ecosystem, and its removal would hurt other species that have come to depend on it. In Glacier National Park, kokanee salmon, an introduced species, attracted a spectacular array of birds and mam-



Park officials are encouraging visitors to observe fish, such as these migrating sockeye salmon, whose underwater world is often filled with drama and diversity.

trout and grayling, are now limited to catch-and-release fishing in nearly all cases, while non-native fish are still subject to catch and kill. And the results are, as Varley puts it, astounding.

Not only have the native populations recovered, but, Varley says, "they've recovered to a level far beyond what was projected. We thought populations might double or triple, but some have increased tenfold." What's even more astounding, Varley says, are the ecological ripples created by the changes in the approach to fishing. With the resurgence of cutthroat trout has come an increase in osprey, bald eagles, grizzlies, and other predators.

But catch-and-release fishing is more than a management tool; it represents a shift in emphasis from consumptive to nonconsumptive use of fish in parks. "I think it's fair to say that Yellowstone pioneered the concept of fishing for fun as opposed to fishing for meat," Varley says. "That was a big change culturally to get away from the harvest of fish."

One of the objectives of the new fisheries management program is to increase public awareness of the role of fish in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and encourage nonconsumptive activities, including fish watching. For most people, a fish is little more than the creature gasping on the end of a fishing line or featured on a menu. Few appreciate the creature's underwater world, which is full of diversity and challenge. It is every bit as exciting as the daily drama that occurs on land. In Yellowstone, park officials have made some areas where fish congregate off-limits to fishing and have installed boardwalks, platforms, and informational signs. Now visitors can witness the drama of spawning runs and the spectacle of fish jumping rapids. Yellowstone now has more people watching fish than casting for them. "We found that when you call attention to something that's worth seeing, you can build quite a clientele," Varley says. "We're very proud of that."

Although appreciation of the aesthetic and ecological value of fish in freshwater lakes and streams appears to be slowly but steadily growing, Gary Davis does not see the same trend in marine systems. "Society has not come to grips with having protected aquatic ecosystems," says Davis, marine biologist at Channel Islands National Park. "We're edging toward that in freshwater ecosystems, but not in marine."

The major difference between freshwater and marine ecosystems in parks is the presence of commercial fishing in coastal waters. "What we see in most coastal fisheries is that stocks are not being sustained over a long period of time...the commercial fishing industry will exploit a particular species until it is depleted and then move on to a different species in order to maintain yield," Davis says.

Recreational fishing is also taking its toll on marine fisheries. According to Davis, predatory fishes are the focus of sport fishing, which disrupts the stability and diversity of the system. "The acceptance of fishing as an appropriate activity within the Park Service may have to change if we're going to protect marine resources the way we protect other resources," says Davis.

And that is the fundamental issue facing the management of fisheries in national parks. The harvest of all other resources—wildlife, timber, wildflowers, rocks—is prohibited. The killing and taking of fish is the only consumptive use of park resources allowed by NPS—unless hunting is specifically authorized by Congress for a park unit. And this naturally raises the question: Why is fishing allowed in national parks if hunting is not?

An answer to that question is conspicuously absent from the Park Service's fisheries management document; yet, it is an issue that has been debated as early as the 1920s. In 1967, authors of the influential book *Man and Nature in the National Parks* wrote: "...the privilege of fishing in the national parks is one that needs radical reconsideration. The privilege was given without question at the beginning of national park history...but once again we are up



against what was once a perfectly sensible decision being carried forward into a period and circumstances entirely different...."

Tradition, in fact, is the answer most park managers give when asked why fishing is allowed in the parks. But exterminating coyotes and feeding garbage to grizzlies were once traditions as well. Management of the parks continues to evolve as activities lose or gain favor with the public.

A growing number of people question the practice of fishing in the parks. Their argument is simple—the harvest of fish by angling is fundamentally at odds with the mandate of the Park Service to maintain natural ecosystems in an "unimpaired" condition.

In the January 1990 "Viewpoint" in *BioScience*, Timothy R. McClanahan of the Center for Wetlands at the University of Florida wrote: "...preservation will be difficult with the parks' many external influences but will be impossible if internal management allows recreation and resource use to supersede preservation. The subjectivity of the

fishing-hunting dichotomy must be relinquished to a more objective management plan that preserves aquatic in the same manner as terrestrial species and ecosystems."

In addition to the profound impact on aquatic species, opponents and supporters alike point to the other consequences of recreational fishing—streambank erosion, pollution, interference with other animals that feed on fish, such as birds and bears. But as always in national parks, which were established with the conflicting goals to use and preserve, compromise is the name of the game. And many people feel that the impact on natural resources is worth the opportunity to involve park visitors in the natural surroundings.

"A fisherman who gets out in the stream and pays attention to what insects are hatching so he knows what to use [is] really tuned in to the landscape," says Paul Schullery of Yellowstone. "Fishermen are real supporters of a lot of programs in the park. They're also terrific watchdogs for changes in the environment. I like to think that a lot of

A growing number of people believe that fishing is fundamentally at odds with the Park Service's mandate to preserve.

Park Service people appreciate knowing that there are watchdogs around."

One thing is clear in the remarkably complex issue of fisheries management in parks: fishing in national parks is going to continue for the time being, as will the debate over its appropriateness. At the very least, the Park Service must respond to critics with an enlightened rationale for treating fish differently than other wildlife. But more important, NPS must ensure that its stated priority of resource protection over angling is enforced without exception.

"Can you have fishing and pristine conditions? That's what we're testing in Yellowstone," Varley says. "Twenty years ago, I would have said probably not. Now, I'm looking at a new kind of fisheries management. It just might be compatible."

Yvette La Pierre is a former associate editor of National Parks.

# A Trail Across America

A proposed transcontinental route ties existing pathways into a coast-to-coast hiking and biking trail.

By Jennifer Seher

ROM PROTECTED beaches and ocean cliffs to presidents' homes and monuments in the nation's capital, the United States enjoys a variety of naturally and culturally significant areas. In an attempt to weave many of our nation's significant resources and symbols together, a team sponsored by the American Hiking Society and Backpacker magazine embarked on a yearlong journey from Point Reyes National Seashore, California, in June 1990 to determine a transcontinental route.

The team's goal was to tie existing trails into one continuous ribbon and, through this national trail, invite Americans to explore their diverse heritage, a goal outlined in the National Trails System Act of 1968. To accomplish this, the scouting team hiked and biked from California through Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware to plot the American Discovery Trail (ADT).

Winding eastward from Point Reyes to Cape Henlopen State Park, Delaware, the ADT—currently being studied for designation as a national scenic trail—is designed to accomplish several long-term objectives. It includes sections of long-distance national trails such as Pacific Crest, Santa Fe, and North Country as well as many shorter local and regional trails. The ADT also includes several large metropolitan areas, such as Washington, D.C., to provide a

greater variety of trail experiences.

The continued support of local trail groups is essential. Each of the 13 states through which the ADT passes provided a group of advocates to work with the team to determine the route, and each has an active committee to administer the trail. This grassroots approach reflects the spirit and effort of those who build and maintain the segments of what ADT supporters hope will become an American legacy.

### **Point Reyes**

The ADT team began its journey at one of the most unusual national seashores

in the Park System: Point Reyes National Seashore, north of San Francisco, offers visitors a chance to step into another world. The peninsula is the only piece of land in the Lower 48 that is part of a different tectonic plate. The San Andreas fault separates the two plates that move in slightly different directions and at varying speeds.

While the movement of these plates is imperceptible, the change in land-scape and weather once you step over the fault line is not. Point Reyes is said to be one of the few places in which you can experience such a dramatic change. The cliffs that drop off to pockets of beach along the Pacific Ocean are often covered in mist. And although the weather may be warm and sunny as you approach the park, the air quickly becomes moist and the temperature cool as you cross the fault line.

The vegetation and the animal life found here reflect these changes. Point Reyes is well-known for the extensive variety of birds that breed and find shelter on its shores. More than 400 species of birds have been recorded at Point Reyes.

Common murres, black and white seabirds, nest on the rocky shelves, sea lions bask on offshore rocks, and gray whales can be seen from the overlook during winter migration. The site also includes Point Reyes Lighthouse, which

Point Reyes National Seashore, California.



HN ELK

is at the end of a 300-step descent. For more information, write to Point Reyes National Seashore, Point Reyes, CA 94956.

### Colorado National Monument

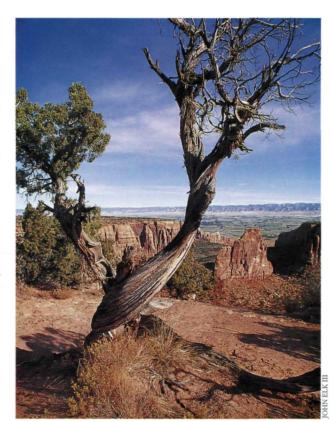
From the dramatic California coast, the ADT winds its way through mountains into vast stretches of desert before reaching the awesome colors and contrasts of canyon country. The trail follows dirt roads to Colorado National Monument in the midwestern part of the state, winding its way through the park before heading across the rolling hills of the Colorado Plateau.

Colorado National Monument is older, smaller, and less well-known than its Utah neighbors, Capitol Reef and Canyonlands national parks, both of which are also on the trail. But the 20,500-acre monument, with its red-rock cliff walls, offers visitors an unusual and powerful experience.

The park is small enough so that in one day a visitor can understand the geology and the Native American ancestry as well as appreciate the site's beauty by exploring the visitor center, driving the rim road, or hiking on one of the canyon trails. It is also remote and complex enough that a visitor might choose to spend several days in the backcountry exploring the variety of plant and animal life. The semi-desert land is home to pinyon pines and Utah junipers, ravens and jays, desert bighorns and covotes, canyon wrens and collared lizards, mountain mahogany and mountain lions.

The park is a tribute both to the land and to the role individuals have played in protecting natural resources. John Otto fell in love with the canyon country and in the early 1900s launched a one-person letter-writing campaign to stimulate interest in the creation of a park. On May 24, 1911, President William H. Taft established the monument, and Otto became its first custodian, a job he performed until 1927.

The park offers many hiking, backcountry, and camping opportunities.



Colorado National Monument, Colorado.

One of the shorter routes that visitors can enjoy is called Ottos Trail in honor of the park's champion. The visitor center is near Saddlehorn, four miles from the west entrance, and visitor facilities are open year-round. For more information, write to Colorado National Monument, Fruita, CO 81521.

### **Jefferson Expansion Memorial**

As the trail heads a little farther east, it passes through the "gateway to the west"—the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri. Known to most Americans as "the Arch," the memorial is a testament to the people who founded the country as well as to those who labored to design and build this engineering wonder, one that symbolizes American ingenuity.

The memorial grew out of a plan by Congress, initiated in 1935, for a bistate memorial to honor westward expansion. In 1947, Eero Saarinen, the Finnish-American architect, won a national competition when he conceived of an arch of stainless steel to celebrate

"the soaring mind" of Thomas Jefferson.

Completed in 1965, the Arch towers above the Mississippi River. "The Arch is a pure expression of structural forces. No inner frame or skeleton holds it up. Its stability arises naturally out of a few elegantly simple ideas," according to information about the memorial.

The expansion memorial also includes a museum, which offers a comprehensive and interactive interpretation of an important part of American history. The information displayed there carries the visitor back to a time when the plains were filled with buffalo and the nation had yet to embrace westward expansion as a national theme.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial pays tribute not only to Thomas Jefferson, who negotiated the Louisiana

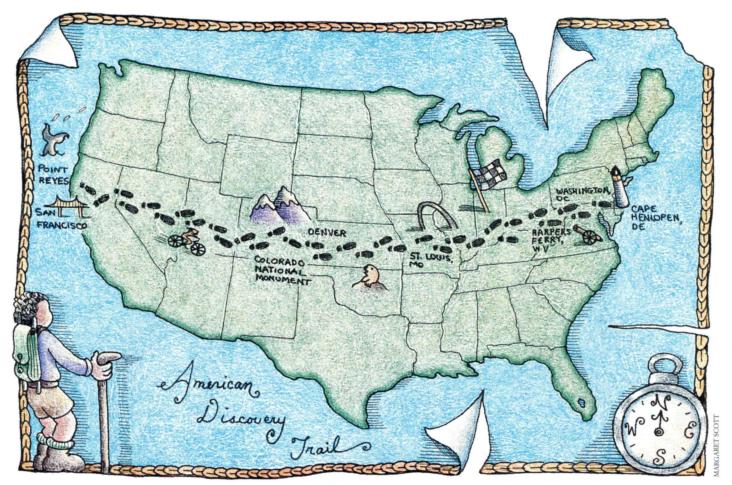
Purchase with France's Napoleon, thereby doubling the size of the nation, but also to the explorers, traders, and settlers who used St. Louis as a "jumping off place" to the West.

For more information about the Arch and the memorial, write to Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, 11 North 4th Street, St. Louis, MO 63102.

### Harpers Ferry NHP

As the ADT continues east, it passes near many sites of importance to colonial America as well as to the Civil War, among them Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia.

Settled during colonial times, the town, dominated by the Blue Ridge Mountains, sits above the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. Harpers Ferry's history has become a major draw for visitors year-round but especially in October, when tours featuring some of the town's lingering ghosts become most popular. At any time of year, a costumed guide will lead visitors on a tour through the narrow, cobbled streets to point out sites of interest, such as the armory and arsenal where abolitionist John Brown at-



tempted to begin a slave uprising several years before the Civil War began. The armory and arsenal buildings were burned in 1861 to keep them from falling to the Confederates.

Because of the town's railway system and its location at the confluence of the two rivers, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. The largest military operation against the town occurred before the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, when Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate troops seized the 12,700-man Union garrison. Long after the war, a series of devastating floods left the town in shambles for years, but many of the buildings have been restored to the styles of the early and mid-1800s.

The hillsides and rivers offer hiking opportunities and a variety of flat and white-water canoeing. From late spring to early fall, the area around Harpers Ferry is filled with flea markets, craft shows, and people seeking relief in the refreshing waters.



An ADT explorer bikes the trail.

For more information, write to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

A guide book for the American Discovery Trail will be available within the year. For more information about the trail or for information about how you can help support national designation efforts, contact Reese F. Lukei, Jr., ADT National Coordinator, 1046 Azalea Court, Virginia Beach, VA 23452; 1-800-851-3442.

Jennifer Seher is NPCA's deputy director of grassroots.

# A National Celebration of America's Trails

To raise awareness about linear parks and the threats they face, the American Hiking Society will celebrate National Trails Day on June 5. Through events hosted by thousands of clubs and organizations, trails day will celebrate a new era of trails development.

Without the commitment of local groups throughout the country, the American Discovery Trail would not have been possible.

Please join NPCA in supporting National Trails Day. If you wish to sponsor or join an event on that day or obtain more information, contact David Lillard, Director, National Trails Day, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, 1-800-972-8608.

# Predators in Peril

PREDATORS ARE NOT "stupid, uninteresting stomachs on four legs"; they are, instead, an integral part of the wilderness that must be saved if we are to preserve the planet.

In a special edition of *Wild Hunters: Predators in Peril*, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) outlines its conservation strategy for large carnivores in Canada as well as the United States. Illustrated by artist Robert Bateman, the book was written by Canadians Monte Hummel and Sherry Pettigrew along with John Murray of the United States.

This special edition carries a chapter by Murray outlining a strategy for preserving the six predators featured throughout the book: wolves, cougars, wolverines, and three types of bears. Not surprisingly, land conservation and national parks figure prominently in the scheme to save these animals.

Murray suggests that changing public perceptions regarding carnivores are creating a "rare window of opportunity to set aside new areas for the conservation of these controversial species..."

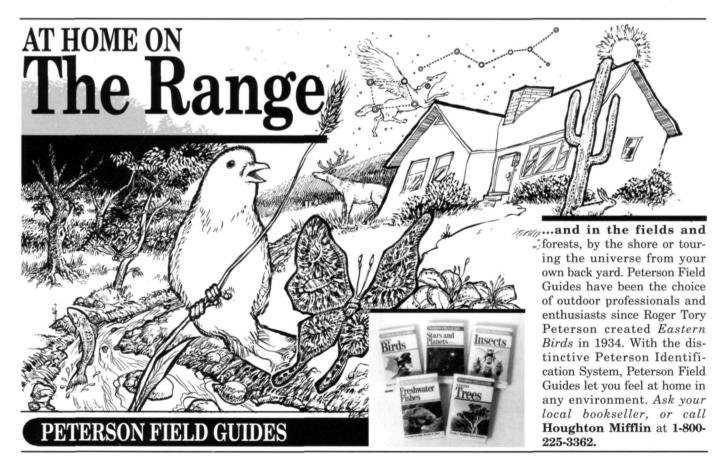
The book conveys a sense of urgency. If we prove incapable of saving wilderness, then we cannot save the top predators, and in the long run, we will not save ourselves. Education is the key to understanding, and *Wild Hunters* attempts to enlighten, first through general information, then through specifics. Although the text outlines the

demise of grizzlies and wolves in the United States, the information is used as a clarion call to Canada that the same can happen in this relatively wild country if certain lifestyle changes and conservation efforts are not begun now.

The writers suggest that eliminating the top predators may rob future generations of a choice and burden us with a judgment. "We have no right to foreclose their opinions; if we do, we must be prepared to hear them say they wish we *had* cared."

Wild Hunters: Predators in Peril; softcover, \$16.95; published by Roberts Rinehart Publishers, P.O. Box 666, Niwot, CO 80544-0666.

—Linda M. Rancourt



# "I never imagined a child so far away could bring me so much joy!"

Soffia Polhemus Save the Children Sponsor Kearney, Nebraska



"For years my husband and I were touched by the faces of these children on TV. They looked sad and hungry — bewildered by so much deprivation. One day we simply decided it was time.

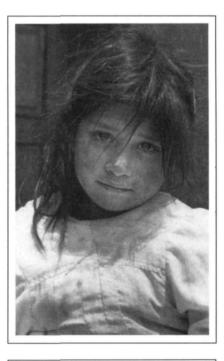
"I wrote to Save the Children, asking to sponsor a little girl. Now little Ana's photo is where it belongs, with our other family pictures.

"When I wrote to Ana, she wrote back. Five years' worth of her letters is proof enough for me that we've made a real difference in her life!

"We like how Save the Children makes our contributions work with other sponsors' rather than just giving handouts directly to individual children. The field reports show us how we've helped Ana's own village give her the things she needs.

"When you think of it, a contribution of \$20 a month comes to just 65¢ a day. It takes so little from us to make their lives a lot better."

Established 1932. The original child sponsorship agency. YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS ARE U.S. INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE. Annual report available upon request © 1993 Save the Children Federation Inc.



How Save the Children's funds are spent. 85% of all

dollars spent goes right to programs that benefit kids most.



Do what Soffia Polhemus did. Give a needy child your loving help. Just say...

- □YES, I want to become a Save the Children sponsor. My first monthly contribution of \$20 is enclosed. I prefer to sponsor a □boy □girl □either in the area I've checked below.
- $\square$  Where the need is greatest
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Central America
- ☐ American Indian
- ☐ Middle Fast
- ☐ Asia ☐ Caribbean
- ☐ South America ☐ United States

- ☐ Himalayas
- ☐ Instead of becoming a sponsor at this time, I am enclosing a contribution of \$.
- ☐ Please send me more information.

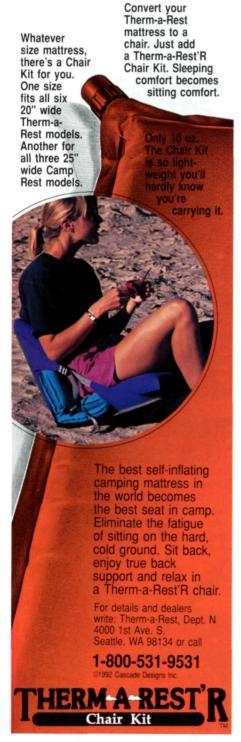


Mail to:



50 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880

# Improve Your SITuation



### Manzanar, from page 34—

eral Management Plan. Dan Olson, a planner in the Park Service's western regional office who did one of the first studies on Manzanar, says the planning process will take about two years.

Whatever the Park Service decides to do at the site, says Ed Rothfuss, superintendent of Death Valley National Monument (under whose jurisdiction Manzanar comes), it will not involve rebuilding or reconstructing either the camp or the gardens. "Manzanar has a subtle interpretive character about it," says Rothfuss. "I think it is important to be able to walk through and think about the people living there. You can watch the sagebrush and the sand drifting and let your mind creep and think about what happened."

Last summer, as an experiment, Rothfuss sent a Death Valley interpreter one day a week to Manzanar to gauge the public's interest. The lowest daily number of visitors was 20 and the highest was 100—and there were no signs directing people to the site. Rothfuss estimates that more than 250,000 visitors will stop at Manzanar each year to learn about the experiences there.

The annual pilgrimages to Manzanar for the past 20 years have helped to keep this issue alive and fresh. "People were not so concerned about the redress money, but getting the apology was important," says Sue Embrey. However, she adds, "the idea that the government actually said it was wrong doesn't make up for what happened."

Embrey has been credited with being the heart and soul of the effort to designate Manzanar a national historic site, and she says her efforts have a lot to do with her desire to turn a painful experience into something of value.

"Being a teacher, I tell people that they can learn from what has happened in the past so it does not happen again. We are a great nation, willing to acknowledge our errors. We are not weak. It takes a certain amount of strength to admit that we made a mistake."

Linda M. Rancourt is associate editor of National Parks.

### The Last Gold Coin of the Romanovs



The 1897-1911
"Czar Nicholas II" Gold 5 Roubles of
Imperial Russia

# Only \$125 while supplies last

As the last gold coin of the Romanov dynasty, which ruled the Russian Empire for over 300 years, this 1897-1911 "Nicholas II" gold 5 Roubles is a real collectors item. The portrait of the ill-fated Czar and the double-headed eagle of the royal crest display superb minting artistry. After the 1917 Revolution, countless millions were destroyed in meltstoday the survivors are elegant remnants of Imperial Russia. Each hand-selected coin contains 4.3 grams of .900 fine gold and is guaranteed to grade extra fine to almost uncirculated. You might expect to pay more for a gold classic in such excellent quality, but while supplies last you may order up to ten coins at the following prices: 1 coin, \$125 (Order #10846). 3 coins, \$365 (save \$10). 5 coins, \$595 (save \$30). 10 coins, \$1,150 (save \$100). To order by credit card, call toll-free 1-800-451-4463 at any time. Or send a check or money order to: International Coins & Currency, Inc., 11 E. State St., Box 218, Dept. 2688, Montpelier, VT 05601. Certificate of authenticity included. Add just \$2 for postage. Satisfaction guaranteed: you may return your order within 30 days of receipt for a prompt noquestions-asked refund.

Serving collectors for 18 years.

2688

# Drive a Great Deal.

Take advantage of Alamo's Association Program with a FREE UPGRADE or a FREE DAY. Association members drive away with a great deal everyday at Alamo. You can expect unlimited free mileage on every rental in the U.S., U.K. and now Switzerland as well as additional frequent flyer miles with Alaska, Delta, Hawaiian, United and USAir. Alamo features a fine fleet of General Motors cars and all locations are company-owned and operated to ensure a uniform standard of quality.

As a member, you'll receive other valuable coupons throughout the year that will save you money on each rental. You can count on a great deal with Alamo. For member reservations call your Professional Travel Agent or Alamo's Membership line at 1-800-354-2322.

### FREE UPGRADE

- Valid for ONE FREE UPGRADE to next car category, subject to availability at time of rental.
- (In the U.S.) Valid on a compact car or above, excluding premium, luxury and speciality cars. (In the United Kingdom). Valid on self-drive rentals from a group B car category and above, excluding group E car category and above.
- One certificate per rental. Not valid with any other offers. Must be presented at the Alamo counter on arrival. Certificate may only be redeemed for the basic rate of the car rental. Once redeemed the Certificate is void. A 24-hour advance reservation is required.
- This certificate and the car rental pursuant to it are subject to Alamo's conditions at
- This certificate is null and void if altered, revised or duplicated in any way.
- Offer valid through September 30, 1993, except 2/11-2/13/93, 4/8-4/10/93, 5/27-5/30/93, 7/1-7/4/93 and 7/23-8/28/93.

For reservations call your Professional Travel Agent or call Alamo's Membership Line at 1-800-354-2322. Request

U77B

Rate Code BY and ID# 93476 when making reservations.



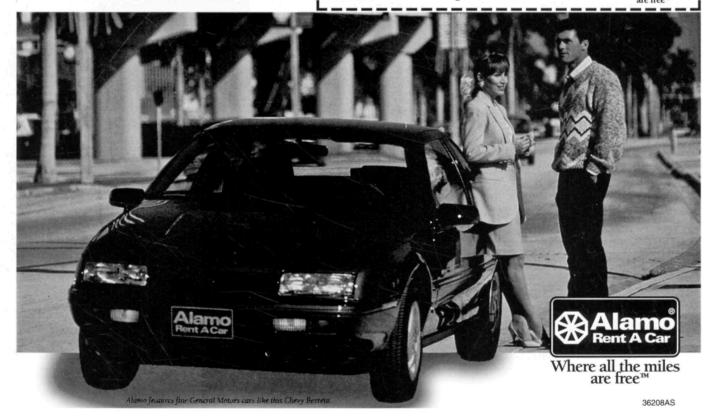
### ONE FREE DAY

- Valid for ONE FREE DAY on any 2 day or longer rental
- (In the U.S.) Valid on a compact car or above, excluding premium, luxury and specialty cars. (In the United Kingdom). Valid on self-drive rentals from a group B car category and above, excluding group E car category and above.
- One certificate per rental. Not valid with any other offers. Must be presented at the Alamo counter on arrival. Certificate may only be redeemed for the basic rate of the car rental. Once redeemed the Certificate is void. A 24-hour advance reservation is required.
- · This certificate and the car rental pursuant to it are subject to Alamo's conditions at
- · This certificate is null and void if altered, revised or duplicated in any way.
- Offer valid through September 30, 1993, except 2/11-2/13/93, 4/8-4/10/93, 5/27-5/30/93, 7/1-7/4/93 and 7/23-8/28/93.

For reservations call your Professional Travel Agent or call Alamo's Membership Line at 1-800-354-2322. Request

Rate Code BY and ID# 93476 when making reservations.





### NOTICES

### Park Activist Guide

In May NPCA will release "The National Park Activist Guide," a training manual for grassroots activists. The guidebook—developed in notebook form for easy updating—will be used as an educational tool for park activists. The manual will inform activists on how threats adjacent to parklands affect the health of national park ecosystems and will teach citizens how they can use the Clean Air Act to protect national parks. The guidebook will also advise activists on how to help improve imperiled national park waters and provide case studies on park problems and how citizen groups responded to those problems.

The National Park Service's original enabling legislation states that parks must be preserved unimpaired for future generations. A tug-of-war exists between those who share this view and those who see parks as a potential revenue source. These opposing views are at the core of the struggle for park protection. "The National Park Activist Guide" will help park activists educate themselves and the public on the issues framing this debate. It will help them speak out on behalf of the parks, while understanding that the decision-making processes involved in park issues are part of a larger political system.

The manual will teach activists the skills necessary to organize their communities at the grassroots level to bring clout to city, county, state, and federal legislatures. It will also teach them how to hold elected officials and administrative appointees accountable for national park protection as a jumble of governmental bodies, including federal land agencies, county planning boards, and town zoning councils, vie for control of park resources. The guidebook will also explain how private property owners play a vital role in determining park issues and how important it is to develop a strong base of support for national park resources. The guidebook will teach activists how to make a difference in park protection through bringing together various constituencies with an interest in protecting these lands.

### Bertha Mather McPherson

Bertha Mather McPherson, daughter of Stephen T. Mather, founder and first director of the National Park Service, died in February. Born in 1906, Mc-Pherson grew up with a concern for the parks alongside her father, who helped generate the idea for the National Parks and Conservation Association and was a pioneer in the conservation movement.

McPherson's father is remembered for many great contributions to the Park Service and the parks, including the time he celebrated Bertha's 19th birthday at the hotel at Many Glacier in Glacier National Park in Montana. He called guests from the hotel to watch him blow up the Great Northern Railroad's sawmill with dynamite. The railroad had been required by law to remove the

sawmill from the park when the construction of the hotel was finished. Howard Noble, who was responsible for the sawmill, failed to remove the building after several requests. In a rage, Stephen Mather destroyed the sawmill.

McPherson shared her father's commitment to conservation. From 1965 to 1972, she served as a board member and treasurer for the Student Conservation Association, an organization that places student volunteers in the national parks each summer.

McPherson attended Vassar College and was awarded a master's degree from Smith College in 1931 after completing studies at the Cambridge School of Landscape and Architecture. She became a registered architect in Connecticut in 1933.

McPherson is survived by her husband, Edward R. McPherson, Jr., and her three children: Anne McPherson Tracy, Stephen Mather McPherson, and Jane McPherson Nickerson. Stephen Mather McPherson was chairman of the board for NPCA from 1984–1989.

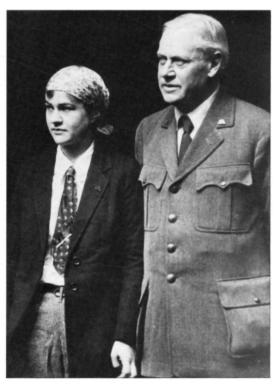
### Restoring the Parks

Once again NPCA and Matrix Essentials, a hair- and skin-care products manufacturer, have joined to benefit national parks. In 1993 Matrix donated more than \$35,000 to NPCA for restoration and revegetation projects in Acadia, Everglades, Redwood, and Grand Canyon national parks.

### "See the World, Save the Parks"

NPCA has joined with Casey Travel to offer discounts to members for travel fares. The "See the World, Save the Parks" program enables members to enjoy low fares while donating money to the parks. Travelers will receive a 5 percent rebate on all tickets purchased *Please turn to page 51* 

Bertha Mather McPherson with her father in 1928 at Yosemite National Park.



# PUBLIC NOTICE UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

On hand, Arco Marine, giant heavy duty 4-man inflatable boats with outboard motors (built in motor mounts). All boats are brand new, packed in original shipping cartons. Constructed of hi-density fabric (resistant to abrasion, sunlight, salt & oil) 4 separate air chambers, oarlocks with self-locking safety valves, bow lifting & towing handle and is approximately 91/2' long. All boats have Coast Guard I.D. numbers and are recommended for ocean and fresh water. Limited quantity, first come, first served. Limit - 3 boats per address (no exceptions). If your order is received within the next 10 days, you will receive free, a set of heavy duty collapsible oars and a hand/foot inflator/deflator. Regular cost \$327.00 — Disposal cost \$157.00. \$9 handling: Pacific Freight pays all shipping. 100% Satisfaction guaranteed or a complete refund will be issued. Send appropriate sum to Dept. 154, United Pacific Freight: Marine Div. 17216 Saticoy St., Suite 128, Van Nuys, CA 91406. Call free 1-800-637-6013 to order by Visa or MC.

## WHITE SANDS

The History of a National Monument Dietmar Schneider-Hector



010.

A comprehensive study of the geology, fauna and flora, cultural and institutional history of White Sands National Monument.

Paper: 0-8263-1415-5 \$17.50

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87131-1591



At bookstores, or call (505) 277-4810 FAX 1-800-622-8667

### See the World and Save the Parks

# Use NPCA's Travel Program— Save 5% or more every time you book your travel with us!

Every reservation helps NPCA preserve the parks, restore trails, save endangered wildlife, and more—at no extra cost to you!

For Business or Pleasure • Airline tickets • Tours • Cruise Packages • Rental Cars

- Hotels Photo Safaris Raft Trips Balloon Rides Bed & Breakfast
- Skiing Expeditions
   Special Discount Packages
   Travel of All Kinds!

### We offer:

- the lowest price available
- a 5% rebate on all airline, hotel, car rental, tour and cruise purchases
- special member-only rates with many hotels, car rental agencies, and airlines
- expert and reliable reservation and ticketing services

### 1-800-825-NPCA

So...call 1-800-825-NPCA. Tell the agent your travel dates, your destination, or the tour and cruise package you would like. You will be informed of the available prices, including the lowest, for your itinerary. Next...give your credit card number to the agent and state how you would like your ticket delivered and other reservations guaranteed. Then...you will be charged the full amount for the ticket, but your ticket will be delivered to you with a rebate check for 5% of the pretax price of your ticket. (For hotel and car reservations, you must submit your receipts after you travel in order to obtain your rebate).

National Parks 49

### Making Believe About The World Population Crisis

World population, now 5.5 billion, is growing by about 90 million every year, and is projected to reach 12-14 billion in the next century. Nevertheless...

We keep on MAKING BELIEVE that a world population of that size (or even our present size) would be sustainable for the long term.

We keep on MAKING BELIEVE that our already overstressed ecosystem could provide an adequate standard of living for such numbers.

We keep on MAKING BELIEVE that family planning alone, or education, or economic development, or all of these together, are capable of halting world population growth before it reaches catastrophic levels.

But ... if we keep on MAKING BELIEVE, and keep on pretending that these preposterous propositions are true, we are going to wind up where we are now headed: in a world of 14 billion impoverished people. Such a world would be a place where none of us would care to live, a world of almost universal poverty, with an ecosystem in ruins.

Negative Population Growth, Inc. (NPG) believes that the optimum size for world population is not more than two billion, and that a substantially larger population would simply not be sustainable indefinitely. (World population was two billion about 60 years ago.)

In our view, only if world population is reduced to that size can we hope to create a world economy that would be sustainable indefinitely, with an adequate standard of living for all, in a healthy environment. So many people profess to believe otherwise because they do not see how world population could possibly be reduced to an optimum size.

The conventional wisdom sees no way that world population can be halted short of 12-14 billion, and accepts that growth as inevitable. Rather than face up to the grim reality that such massive growth would bring on an economic and ecological catastrophe, conventional thinkers prefer to MAKE BELIEVE that all will be well.

But the truth is that sustainable development for a world of 12-14 billion people, is simply an impossible dream.

### **Toward An Optimum World Population**

Further population growth on the gigantic scale now projected is **not inevitable**. If we could only summon the will, we could start **now** on the path toward a sustainable world population of not more than two billion.

To reduce world population size, we need a negative rate of population growth. For that, we need a below replacement level of fertility, which a considerable number of developed countries have already achieved.

If almost no parent on earth had more than two children the world's total fertility rate (average number of children per woman) would fall well below the replacement level (roughly 2.1). That is because many women choose voluntarily to have no children at all, or only one child.

A below replacement fertility rate will be tremendously difficult to achieve in the developing countries, where 90 percent of future population growth is projected to occur, and where couples typically want from three to six children. In 1992 the average fertility rate in these countries was 3.8.

In developing countries, there must be programs of real population control geared to family limitation (no more than two children) rather than to family planning alone. Family planning must be supplemented by non-coercive incentives to encourage the two-child maximum family.

In 1992 the world's total fertility rate was 3.3. According to the most recent United Nations projections, if present fertility and mortality rates continue, world population would grow to 109 billion in 2100 and 694 billion in 2150!!

By contrast, with a below replacement level fertility of 1.7, or about half the 1992 level, the United Nations projects that world population would peak at 7.8 billion in 2050, but then fall to 4.3 billion 100 years later. If we could only follow that path, the world would be well on its way to an optimum population of not more than two billion.

### How We Can Help

The United States now devotes only about two percent of its foreign aid budget to international population programs. NPG advocates that we spend at least 50 percent of that budget, or about \$8 billion a year, to help finance programs of real population control in Third World nations.

Furthermore, we should encourage Third World countries to recognize that a replacement level fertility rate is a totally inadequate goal. That is because, even after replacement fertility is reached in those countries, the momentum of past growth would still cause their populations to almost double.

### Let's Stop Making Believe

If we could only turn from MAKING BELIEVE to realistic analysis as a basis for action, the world could achieve a negative rate of population growth that would set us on the path to an optimum world population of not over two billion.

The fate of the world, and of all future generations, hangs on our success in achieving that goal.

We need your support. We are a nonprofit, public interest organization established in 1972. Contributions to NPG are tax deductible to the extent the law allows. To become a member, please send us your check today.

| Г<br> <br> | YES! I want to become a member of NPG, and help you we toward a smaller U.S. and world population. I am enclosing check for annual membership dues. |      |
|------------|---|------|
| İ          | \$30\$50\$100Other  | İ    |
|            | Name  | - ¦  |
| i          | Address   | - i  |
|            | CityState Zip   | _ !  |
| <br> <br>  | Mail to: Negative Population Growth, Inc.<br>210 The Plaza, P.O. Box 1206, Teaneck, NJ 07666  | NP-3 |
| L          |   |      |

Notices, from page 48-

through Casey Travel; to help save the parks, members may donate the rebate to NPCA. Funds generated through the program will go toward NPCA's National Park Restoration Fund. Call Casey Travel at 1-800-876-NPCA.

### Good Will

NPCA recently received a bequest totaling nearly \$500,000 from the estate of Robert K. Spaulding. Spaulding, who died at the age of 93 on February 12, 1992, was the author of several books and a professor of romance languages at the University of California at Berkeley. NPCA is thankful for Spaulding's generosity and will strive to protect the national parks in his memory and for the benefit of future generations.

### **Annual Dinner**

The kick-off to the celebration of NPCA's 75th anniversary was held at the Ritz-Carlton in Washington, D.C., on March 18. More than 400 NPCA members, friends, trustees, and corporate sponsors attended the special dinner, which featured the presentation of the Stephen Tyng Mather Award to William K. Reilly, former Environmental Protection Agency administrator. The NPCA award is given to government employees who play a vital role in protecting the national parks. Reilly was involved in several fights that had major implications for the National Park System, including reauthorization of the Clean Air Act in 1990. The dinner raised more than \$90,000 for NPCA's park protection programs.

### **NPCA History**

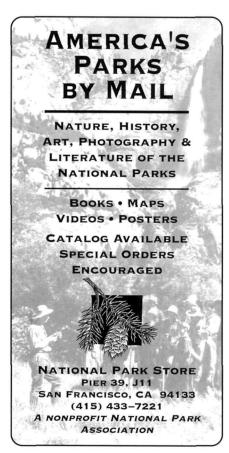
To honor NPCA's upcoming 75th anniversary, NPCA trustee John C. Miles is documenting its history in a new book, to be published next spring.

Miles, professor of history at Western Washington University in Bellingham, tells the history of NPCA and how the association was created. Founded in 1919 as the National Parks Association, NPCA has grown to more than 350,000 members in the last 75 years.

To ensure it has the full history,









NPCA is requesting members to send in any anecdotes, accomplishments, or history they may want to contribute about the association to John C. Miles, NPCA, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

### Playing for the Parks

NPCA will be the beneficiary of a 14-city concert tour, "In Concert with Nature," sponsored by Sterling Vineyards and the Windham Hill recording label. The tour will run through July and August and will include the cities of New York, Los Angeles, Miami, San Francisco, and Seattle. NPCA will receive money from the sale of compact discs and concert posters from the tour.

### Park Projects

Casal Thaulero, an Italian winery, and NPCA donated \$4,000 to Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park in California for a wayside exhibit. The park will receive an additional \$8,000 from NPCA and Sequoia Grove Vineyards for a trail restoration project in the park's Giant Forest, the world's premier sequoia grove.

### Private Partners/Public Parks

NPCA is an official sponsor for "Private Partners/Public Parks," a regional conference to recognize, celebrate, and provide a forum for public parks. The National Park Service will hold the conference May 3–5 at the New England Center in Durham, New Hampshire.

Bruce Craig, NPCA's Northeast regional director, will speak at the conference's advocacy workshop on Tuesday, May 2, about how activists can influence members of Congress on issues such as appropriations.

### Hi-Tec

Thanks to the more than \$50,000 raised in the 1992 Hi-Tec "Posters for Parks" program, NPCA will be able to fund the reprinting of its *Biodiversity Curriculum*, production of a hiking brochure for the Colorado Plateau, and construction of a trail in Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona. Look for the 1993 "Poster for Parks," a new limited-edition poster, in this issue.

### Tours/Travel

### AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND Walkabouts

Nature, Hiking & the Outdoors



Hiking and camping safaris, lodge stays, and island resorts in New Zealand's scenic National Parks & Milford Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia's Outback, Track; Australia

PACIFIC EXPLORATION CO. Box 3042-P, Santa Barbara, CA 93130 (805) 687-7282

### the world's #1 active travel company

### ACKROADS







Worldwide Biking, Walking and Cross-Country Skiing Vacations

FREE AWARD WINNING CATALOGS CALL 1-800-GO-ACTIVE (800-462-2848) or 510-527-1555 Specify Activity 1516 Fifth St., Suite PK Berkeley, CA 94710

Hike the Emigrant Wilderness from our full service base camp. Camp trips to Mono Lake & Gold Country.



P.O. Box 3656-10N Sonora, CA 95370

800 351-5041

Archaeology Tours --- Mesa Verde, Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon. Southwest Rock Art. Spanish Missions. San Juan River Trip. Santa Fe Indian Market. New Mexico, Colorado & Arizona. Mayan ruins in Mexico. 1st Class. Guided by leading archaeologists.

The Archaeological Conservancy

415 Orchard Dr. Santa Fe NM 87501

505/982-3278.

### Products/Services

### **FREE Binocular Buying Guide!**

Call 1-800-624-8107

We carry Bausch & Lomb, Leica, Nikon, Zeiss, and more!



National Camera Exchange Golden Valley, Minnesota (612)546-6831

# EcoOpportunities

### VIDEO =

GOLD & SILVER MEDALS — "Best Photography"
"Best Environmental Travelog"—Nat'l Outdoor Travel Film Festival

Travel through time to a land of magnificent geysers, hot springs, stunning scenery and wildlife, in

### YELLOWSTONE Imprints of Geologic Time

Filmed over four years, through changing seasons, **YELLOWSTONE** takes viewers on a spectacular journey through the colorful geologic story of Yellowstone National Park. 27 minutes, full color, VHS.

ONLY \$29.95, plus \$4.50 S&H. (Washington State residents, add 8.2% sales tax.) ORDER NOW, TOLL FREE, by calling 1-800-755-3562. TERRA PRODUCTIONS, P.O. Box 1748, Kent, WA 98032

### Stationery

Innovative Envelopes made from government surplus topographic maps. Truly inspired recycling idea! "Topolopes" come in various sizes and meet U.S.P.S. requirements. We guarantee your correspondents will open the mail when they see this unique, fascinating item. Very affordable. Free samples, New England Cartographics, P.O. Box 9369-N, Amherst, MA 01059. (413) 549-4124.

### SMOKIES-CADES COVE-TOWNSEND

Amenities off the beaten path. Hideaway Cottages & Log Cabins 615-984-1700

### SOAR through THE GRAND CANYON Right In Your Own Living Room!

1-hour, spectacular HELICOPTER exploration you'll never forget.



5 years in the making. This life-like videotape takes you on the most revealing panoramic flight ever recorded. You'll skim plateaus and scale awesome formations to breathtaking music. CRITICALLY ACCLAIMED. A must for every VCR library. Other nature videotapes available, FREE DETAILS. VHS or BETA, in Hi-Fi/Stereo \$29.95 + \$2.50 S&H

NORMAN BEERGER PRODUCTIONS 3217-MM, Arville, Las Vegas, NV 89102 · (702) 876-2328

### NATIONAL PARKS



### MAPS IN 3-D!

Full-Color topographic maps of your favorite National Parks in 3 dimensional raised relief. Priced from \$8.55 to \$42.95 these high quality maps are available framed in solid oak with a keepsake photo mat or unframed. FREE

CATALOG of complete map line available.

To place order for maps or FREE CATALOG Write:
Hubbard Scientific, Inc., Dept. NPA
P.O. Box 760, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
Or Call Toll Free (800) 323-8368

### Resorts

### A L A S K A KENNICOTT GLACIER LODGE

# GHOST TOWN & GLACIERS

**Explore** North America's most memorable show from the comfort of our modern lodge in the heart of the Wrangell - St. Elias National Park. Soaring peaks, massive ice fields, wilderness rivers and the world's largest ghost town — all at our front door. Write or call toll free for brochure.

Box 103940-1, Anchorage, AK 99510 Outside AK - 1-800-582-5128 • Inside AK - 800-478-2350

### TRAILS ILLUSTRATED MASS

Yellowstone, Yosemite Acadia, Glacier, Denali, Zion

"The best topo maps"
Backpacker Magazine

"accurate, weather-worthy"
Outside Magazine

"Perhaps the best maps of National Parks." The Spokane Chronical

"handsomely illustrated" "excellent" The Denver Post

"The nicest topos we've ever seen"
Backpacker Magazine



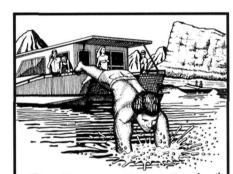
100 map/guides including over 40 National Parks For a free catalog call (800)962-1643

### Make a career out of your love of animals!

Home study prepares you for *great* jobs in animal care/veterinary assistance... helps you give your own pet top care, too. School of Animal Science • Dept. # CF442 2245 Perimeter Park • Atlanta, GA 30341

FREE BOOKLET: 800-223-4542





# Go Jump In a Lake

FOUR TO CHOOSE FROM!

Seven Crown Resorts, the largest houseboat company in the U.S., offers the ultimate vacation adventures on four of the west's most spectacular waterways. Make a splash at our Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Shasta or California Delta resorts, unwind in a secluded cove or take in some exceptional sightseeing.

Call today for information and reservations, or you could be left high and dry.

SEVEN CROWN RESORTS **1-800-752-9669** 

CONCESSIONAIRE U.S. FOREST SERVICE IN THE SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST. AUTHORIZED CONCESSIONAIRE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

### EcoOpportunities

Help your business grow by advertising in Eco-Opportunities. For advertising rates, contact Carol Cummins at (202) 223-6722 (ext. 142) or write to NPCA, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Ads must be sent camera-ready.

# Native Lands

ARK PURSUIT tests your knowledge of the history and the natural resources represented within the National Park System. Clues can be found in past issues of the magazine, in books, or in literature about the parks.

The May/June quiz focuses on sites of historic importance to Native Americans, and information has been provided to aid you in identifying the sites depicted.

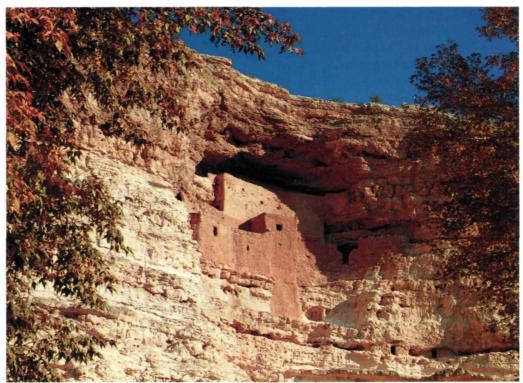
When Columbus first set sail across the Atlantic, diverse and dynamic cultures had been thriving in the Americas for millennia. Hundreds of people spoke scores of languages, and trade routes spanned thousands of miles. By the time Columbus landed in the Caribbean, several civilizations already had come and gone. The shock to Native American culture associated with Columbus' landing, the invasion of the Spanish, the subsequent invasion of European settlers, and the final, devastating encounter with gold- and mineral-seekers all but confined Indian culture to a few places throughout the country.

Native American culture has been an underrepresented element in the presentation of U.S. history, and the federal government's involvement has rarely offered an admirable picture.

However, Native American culture and these episodes of our past are key elements in our history that must and should be accurately represented within the National Park System—a worthy vehicle for education and one of the best the nation has. The Park Service attempts to present a balanced picture at sites where Indians celebrated life, worshiped, and died. Just recently, the site of an Indian victory was renamed Little Big Horn National Battlefield to reflect the importance of the battle to the victors rather than as a monument to the soldiers who died there.

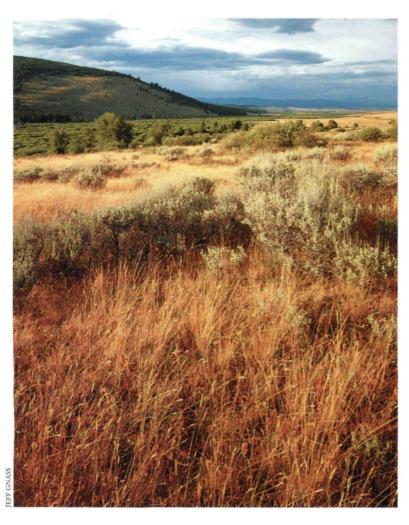
If you are unable to wait until next issue for the answers, call our 900 number from a touch-tone phone (see page 8). Answers to the March/April quiz are: 1. Mary McCloud Bethune Council House National Historic Site, Washington, D.C.; 2. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, N.Y.; 3. Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

More than 600 years ago, • this structure was an apartment house occupied by as many as 50 people. One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this five-story, 20room castle is 90 percent intact. What national park site is this?





Archaeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period dating back some 4,000 years. The monument includes a representative example of the arctic coastline. What national park site is this?



This park preserves the site of a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations. At this site, Colonel John Gibbon attacked a sleeping Indian camp at dawn on August 9, 1877, and inflicted severe casualties before a vigorous counterattack drove him back and allowed the Nez Perces to escape. What national park site is this?



### PRESERVE NORTH AMERICA'S GREATEST TREASURES

Matrix Essentials is committed to the heritage of our national parks. Working together can make a difference. Purchase a Système Biolage® 16 oz. shampoo and a portion of the proceeds go to NPCA and CPAWS for restoration and reforestation of the park of your choice.

Grand Canyon National Park
Redwood National Park • Everglades National Park
Acadia National Park • Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, Canada
In appreciation, you'll receive a commemorative certificate
recognizing your commitment.



Système Biolage by Matrix Essentials. Beautiful hair ... naturally!

Available only in fine salons.

