

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK FOUNDATION STATEMENT

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Elements of a Foundation Statement

The Foundation Statement is a formal description of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park's (park) core mission. It is a foundation to support planning and management of the park. The Foundation is grounded in the park's legislation and from knowledge acquired since the park was originally established. It provides a shared understanding of what is most important about the park. This Foundation Statement describes the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, primary interpretive themes, and special mandates.

The legislation that created Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park guides the staff in understanding and documenting why Congress and the president created the park. The Foundation Statement includes the following elements:

Purpose Statement

The purpose statement identifies why Congress and the president established the park as a unit of the national park system. The purpose of the park is based on the enabling legislation.

Significance Statement

Guided by legislation and the knowledge acquired through management, research, and civic engagement, statements of significance define what is most important about the park's natural and cultural resources and values.

The significance statements are used to guide planning and management decisions to ensure that the resources and values that Congress and the president wanted preserved are the first priority.

Fundamental Resources and Values

The National Park Service works to preserve those resources and values fundamental to maintaining the significance of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Through identifying and understanding the resources and values that support each significance statement, managers and their staff gain a clearer understanding of what is truly most important about the park. That which is most important about the park could be jeopardized if these resources and values are degraded.

Primary Interpretive Themes

Primary interpretive themes describe the key stories and concepts that will help visitors understand and appreciate the purpose and significance of the park. The primary interpretive themes provide the foundation on which the park's educational and interpretive program is based.

Special Mandates

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to the park. These special mandates may include direction from Congress or formal agreements with other public or private entities that are consistent with NPS legal mandates. The special mandates are identified to ensure their consideration in all planning and decision making for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

In the late 1800s, gold was discovered in the Canadian Yukon, Klondike region, setting the stage for a great human drama that caught the attention of the world and transformed the demographics, culture, and environment of Alaska and the Yukon. From 1897-1898, tens of thousands of stampeders in search of gold swarmed to the gold fields through the small Alaskan cities of Skagway and Dyea. These gold rush boomtowns played a critical role in providing access to the gold fields of the Canadian interior via the White and Chilkoot Passes, and the upper Yukon River.



A Wild Discouraging Mess: Blockade of Klondikers on Porcupine Hill, White Pass Trail, Alaska, 1898. Photographed by Eric A. Hegg. (Special Collections, University of Washington, Negative number: Hegg 181; KLGO WM24-1655).

Proposals to establish a National Park Service (NPS) unit in the Skagway area to commemorate the gold rush era date to the 1930s. The eventual authorization of the park was the result of a series of state and federal actions that began in the early 1960s, including the reopening of the Chilkoot Trail by the State of Alaska beginning in 1961, and designation of the Skagway Historic District and White Pass area as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on June 13, 1962. The Chilkoot Trail and Dyea NHL was designated on June 16, 1978. The first congressional bills to establish the park were introduced in 1973, and the park was eventually authorized by Public

Law 94-323 on June 30, 1976. The stated purpose is “. . . to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898 . . .”. Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish the park by notice in the Federal Register when enough property was acquired to achieve the purposes of the law. Notice by the Secretary establishing the park was published in the Federal Register on May 14, 1980. The park includes 13,191 acres in three units, Skagway, Dyea and Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass. It is the only NPS area authorized and established solely to commemorate an American gold rush.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487, amended the park authorization law in 1980 to include the provision of land exchange as an option for acquiring lands held by the State of Alaska. On August 5, 1998, Presidential Proclamation 7114 established the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park that includes the adjacent Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site in British Columbia.



The Golden Stairs of the Chilkoot Pass during the winter of 1897-1898. Photographed by Eric A. Hegg (Candy Waugaman Collection, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print number: KLG0 SS137-8945).

Summary

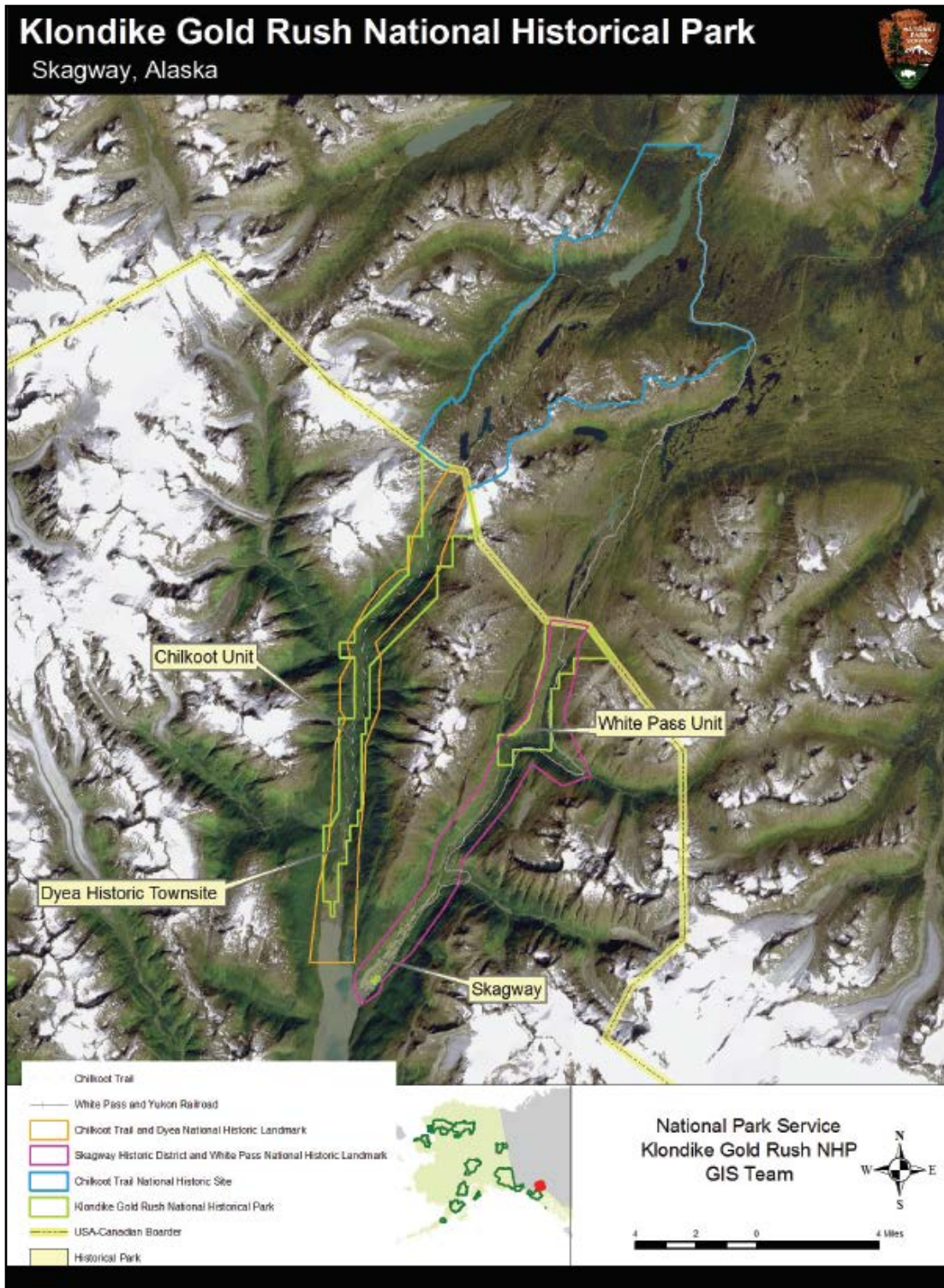
Purpose Statement

The purpose of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, the historic structures, trails, artifacts and landscapes and stories associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898.

Significance Statements

- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park commemorates a great human drama that caught the attention of the world, and transformed the demographics, culture, and environment of Alaska and the Yukon.
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park preserves an integral link in a ribbon of sites that connects the places, events, and resources of the Gold Rush, extending across the international border from Seattle to Dawson and beyond.
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park provides outstanding and diverse opportunities for visitors to retrace the steps of the gold rush stampeders, and in so doing, gain personal insight into the motivations, adversities, impacts and significance of the event.
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park fosters preservation of the resources within two National Historical Landmarks of two principal American boomtowns of the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-1898, the most popular routes to the Klondike gold fields, and the most vivid reminders of the struggle and determination of the stampeders.
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park fosters an understanding of the physical and biological processes and associated unique flora and fauna of the Northern Lynn Canal, where subarctic, alpine, coastal and boreal ecosystems converge within the Taiya and Skagway river valleys.

Location



Skagway Historic District



The Great Klondike Gold Rush

Significance Statement

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park commemorates a great human drama that caught the attention of the world, and transformed the demographics, culture, and environment of Alaska and the Yukon.

Fundamental Resources And Values

The Story Itself... and the Park's Capacity To Tell It

The capacity to provide scientifically credible research, ensure historical accuracy, and to accurately and effectively communicate the story of the struggles and accomplishments of all who participated in the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-1898, to a variety of audiences using a variety of media.

Historic Integrity of Resources

Preserving designated special or distinctive historic places and features to provide perpetual public benefit and inspiration. The park maintains the authenticity of its resources. These resources have historic significance that provide public inspiration – including artifacts with known provenience, historic structures and buildings with integrity of place and person, and in situ archeological resources.

Primary Interpretive Theme

Discovery of gold precipitated the last major human migration in the western hemisphere that attracted international attention and caused long lasting and far reaching economic, social and technological impacts. Alaskan Natives and First Nation peoples, who had long used the Skagway and Taiya river valleys as vital trade routes to the interior, were impacted by the Gold Rush, played important roles during the stampede, and remain an active and flourishing culture today. The story of the Klondike Gold Rush is revealed in thousands of historic artifacts, photographs, and archeological features that can be observed along the White Pass and Chilkoot trails and in association with historic buildings in Skagway.



The Golden Stairs of the Chilkoot Pass during the winter of 1897-1898. Photographed by Eric A. Hegg (Candy Waugaman Collection, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print number: KLGO SS137-8945).

Ribbon of Sites

Significance Statement

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park preserves an integral link in a ribbon of sites that connects the places, events, and resources of the Gold Rush, extending across the international border from Seattle to Dawson and beyond.

Fundamental Resources And Values

Partners

Gold Rush era sites are linked throughout Alaska and the Yukon through international cooperation, private-public partnerships, and among multiple landowners along the Klondike Gold Rush route from Seattle to Dawson and beyond.

Ribbon of Sites

Each individual Gold Rush site in the ribbon of sites has a unique story to tell of its role in the stampede. Taken together, they represent a larger, more holistic picture of the great drama of the Gold Rush than can be told by a single location.

Interpretation & Education

Each site tells its unique story, but also fosters awareness of the “connectedness” of the whole story.

Primary Interpretive Theme

The Gold Rush story is international in scope, connecting sites from Seattle, Washington to Dawson City, Yukon Territory and beyond. Collectively, these sites describe the long, arduous journey undertaken by the stampeders from the civilization and comfort of Seattle, to the hardship they endured along the frozen shores of Lake Bennett and the upper Yukon River.

The preservation and restoration of many Gold Rush era structures and artifacts are the result of partnerships between private, city, state, tribal, federal and Canadian entities. Maintaining partnerships helps preserve the objects, stories and relationships between the various sites as a group.



Street View in Skagway, Alaska (south down Broadway from near Fifth Avenue), circa 1910, Photographed by Asahel Curtis, (Washington State Historical Society, Negative number 29068; KLG0 B4-118-7613)

Explore the Past

Significance Statement

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park provides outstanding and diverse opportunities for visitors to retrace the steps of the gold rush stampeders, and in so doing, gain personal insight into the motivations, adversities, impacts and significance of the event.

Fundamental Resources And Values

Skagway

Skagway's authentically restored downtown historic district provides opportunities to engage in the bustling commercial district characteristic of a thriving gold rush boomtown and to experience, in part, the mindset of the times.

Dyea

Within the Taiya River valley, archeological sites and structural ruins survive as evidence of the former Dyea boomtown. Visitors have the opportunity to visit historic ruins and see the in situ ghost town remnants as they exist today.

Chilkoot Trail

The Chilkoot Trail offers an exceptional hiking opportunity to follow one of the historic routes that challenged the gold rush stampeders.

Natural Setting

The Chilkoot Trail and the White Pass offer opportunities to explore and experience the dynamic natural environment in a similar state to what the stampeders experienced during the gold rush. Adventurous backcountry visitors have opportunities to experience solitude in the unique, transitional natural environment of the northern tip of the southeast Alaska ecoregion where the subarctic, alpine, coastal and boreal ecosystems converge.

Gold Rush Collections

Museum exhibits, archived historical documents, photographs and archival collections offer visitors the opportunity to view authentic objects of the gold rush era past to assist them on their journey back in time.

Primary Interpretive Theme

The park provides all visitors regardless of age, gender, race, and physical ability, with outstanding and diverse opportunities to gain personal insight into the motivations, adversities, struggles and accomplishments of those who participated in the Klondike Gold Rush. Visitors can visit Skagway's gold rush era commercial district, explore the former boomtown of Dyea, hike the Chilkoot Trail, ride the White Pass & Yukon Route railroad, and visit the park museums.



The A. M. Gregg Real Estate Office, Main Street Dyea, 1993. Photograph by David Curl (NPS Photographer) (KLG0 D-1990-DV10-5837).

Historic Resource Preservation

Significance Statement

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park fosters preservation of the resources within two National Historic Landmarks of two principal American boomtowns of the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-1898, the most popular routes to the Klondike gold fields, and the most vivid reminders of the struggle and determination of the stampedeers.

Fundamental Resources And Values

In Situ Artifacts & Archeological Resources

The *in situ* remains of the gold rush characterized by transportation routes, landscape features, stampeder camps, historic structures, and numerous artifacts are preserved within the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail and White Pass units.

Museum Collections

The body of original objects, records, photographs, and day-to-day ephemera created during the Gold Rush are collected, cataloged and stored in appropriate curatorial, museum, and library storage for the future.

The Scales & Golden Stairs

The Scales and Golden Stairs are maintained as a cultural landscape that exemplifies the iconic image of the Klondike Gold Rush: The stampedeers climbing the Golden Stairs.

Chilkoot Trail

The Chilkoot Trail Corridor – a 16.5 mile trail segment (and associated recreational and historic campsites) of a 33 mile international trail extending from the townsite of Dyea to the summit at the Canadian border – is maintained as a cultural landscape. This corridor was important to the Alaska Native and Canadian First Nation Tribes, and the Gold Rush stampedeers.

The Mascot Saloon, the Pacific Clipper Line Office, the Hern Liquor Store, the Boas Tailor & Furrier Shop, and Verbauwhedes, on the east side of Broadway, Skagway, Alaska, 1979, prior to restoration by the National Park Service. Photographed by Richard Frear (NPS photographer) (KLGO D.1970-B1-35-1818).



The Mascot Saloon, the Pacific Clipper Line Office, the Hern Liquor Store, the Boas Tailor & Furrier Shop, and Verbauwhedes, on the east side of Broadway, Skagway, Alaska, 1979, prior to restoration by the National Park Service. Photographed by Richard Frear (NPS photographer) (KLGO D- 1970-B1-35-1818).

Historic Resource Preservation (continued)

Fundamental Resources And Values

Dyea

Ghost town remnants of Dyea’s historic downtown are maintained as a historic landscape, while being reclaimed through natural disintegration processes.

Skagway, Alaska

Within the natural setting of the Skagway River valley, in the historic downtown area, a large concentration of structures with historic integrity contribute to the Gold Rush cultural landscape while accommodating contemporary use.

White Pass Trail

The White Pass Trail – A segment of the historic trail and railway corridor extending from Skagway to the Canadian border – is maintained as a cultural landscape, while being reclaimed through natural processes.

Site of the April 3, 1898 avalanche on the Long Hill portion of the Chilkoot Trail. This is the location where some 70 stampeders perished in a torrent of ice and snow. Photographed by Eric A. Hegg (University of Washington, negative number 79; KLGO LH47-7397)



Site of the April 3, 1898 avalanche on the Long Hil portion of the Chilkoot Trail. This is the location where some 70 stampeders perished in a torrent of ice and snow. Photographed by Eric A. Hegg (University of Washington, negative number 79; KLGO LH47-7397)

Primary Interpretive Theme

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park preserves thousands of historic objects, photographs, and archeological features that can be observed in the former townsite of Dyea, among the historic buildings and museums within Skagway, and along the White Pass and Chilkoot trails.

Natural Resources

Significance Statement

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park fosters an understanding of the physical and biological processes, and associated unique flora and fauna of the Northern Lynn Canal, where subarctic, alpine, coastal, and boreal ecosystems converge within the Taiya and Skagway river valleys.

Fundamental Resources And Values

Flora & Fauna

Native flora and fauna, their population dynamics and their habitat are primarily influenced by natural forces and processes. Diversity in topography and climate from sea level to the summits of White and Chilkoot passes create dramatic changes in flora and fauna.

Biogeography Gradient

High levels of biodiversity in vascular and non-vascular plants occur due to the unique ice free corridor and the strong climatic gradient from intertidal to alpine to interior boreal forest.

Dynamic Landscape

The Skagway and Taiya river valleys are situated in a unique, dynamic, glacially influenced landscape that includes spectacular vistas, glacier-clad mountains, river valleys, and the marine waters of the northern Lynn Canal. Isostatic rebound has dramatically raised the landscape so that former beaches are now far inland. These changes have altered the historic landscape and allowed significant floral and faunal changes within the historically occupied areas.



Pristine ponds and wetlands are an important part of the habitat mosaic in Klondike Gold Rush.

Primary Interpretive Theme

A diverse mix of subarctic, alpine, coastal and boreal ecosystems converge within the Skagway and Taiya river valleys. Human occupation and use of the area has influenced, and has been influenced by, the natural communities and processes found within these valleys. During the gold rush, natural biological settings were severely impacted when stampedeers cut down trees to build structures and make fires, blazed trails and roads, and built tramways and a railroad. Interpreting these occurrences and the eventual reclamation of the environment enables park visitors to gain a greater awareness of practicing conservation ethics.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

The park is located within two National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundaries: The Skagway Historic District and White Pass NHL, formally designated on June 13, 1962, and the Chilkoot Trail and Dyea NHL, formally designated on June 16, 1978. Activities within National Historic Landmarks are governed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Landmarks Program (6 CFR 65). The park itself is listed independently on the National Register of Historic Places, as is the Chilkoot Trail. The White Pass & Yukon Route railroad was designated an International Historic Civil Engineering Landmark on September 10, 1994.

There are multiple landowners within the park boundaries including the Municipality and Borough of Skagway, private landowners, and the State of Alaska. Lands within the Chilkoot unit owned by the State of Alaska include the Chilkoot Trail corridor. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, and the NPS allows the NPS management authority over the corridor, and certain other land within the Chilkoot unit owned by the State of Alaska. The NPS has no legal authority to manage lands owned by the Municipality of Skagway.

Lands within the White Pass Unit are owned by the NPS and the State of Alaska. There is no MOU governing management of lands in this unit. Furthermore, the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad holds an easement for the railway line through the White Pass Unit.

Lands within the Skagway Unit are primarily owned by private individuals. The park owns several small parcels of land within this unit. The Skagway Historic District (from the National Register's NHL nomination) and the park boundaries are identical. The Municipality of Skagway has its own Skagway Historic District with boundaries that are similar to the parks. The Skagway Historic District was designated by City Ordinance on October 3, 1972, and within this Historic District, municipal ordinances govern the construction, alteration, and demolition of buildings, the erection of signs, and the placement of certain other objects.

The Superintendent's Compendium (Klondike Gold Rush NHP 2009) grants specific authorities to the Superintendent to allow restrictions of certain activities within the park. The Superintendent's Compendium is used in conjunction with 36 CFR and 43 CFR and is updated annually. The State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, holds a 100' easement for the Skagway-Dyea Road. The road enters the Dyea and Chilkoot Trail unit of the park on its southwestern corner and ends north of the West Creek Bridge, on land owned by the Municipality of Skagway.

Participants

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Andrew Higgs, (former) Cultural Resource Specialist
Bruce Dansby, Interpretive Ranger
Dave Schirokauer, Natural Resource Specialist
Debbie Sanders, Museum Curator
Erica Foss, (former) Education Specialist
Jacqueline Ashwell, Park Ranger – Law Enforcement
James Corless, (former) Superintendent
Jim Quinn III, Seasonal Archeologist
Karl Gurcke, Historian
Mike Munts, (former) Natural Resource Specialist
Ray Moore, (former) Chief of Maintenance
Reed McCluskey, Chief of Administration
Sandy Snell-Dobert, (former) Chief of Interpretation
Susan Boudreau, Superintendent
Theresa Thibault, Chief of Resources

Alaska Regional Office

Victor Knox, Deputy Regional Director
Heather Rice, Environmental Protection Specialist
Lisa Fox, Environmental Protection Specialist

Parks Canada

Anne Landry, Management Planner

Denver Service Center

Stephan Nofield, Community Planner

Appendix A - Legislation



An overview of Skagway, Alaska taken from the eastern hillside by an unknown photographer, ca 1899. (Bancroft Library, University of California – Berkeley; KLG0 SO4-247).

Public Law 94-323

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

(a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the “park”), consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White Pass Trail unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the Chilkoot Trail unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be as generally depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets entitled “Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park”, numbered 20,013-B and dated May, 1973, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle as depicted on a drawing entitled “Pioneer Square Historic District”, numbered 20,010-B and dated May 19, 1973, which shall also be on file and available as aforesaid, the Secretary may select a suitable site for the Seattle unit and publish a description of the site in the Federal Register. The Secretary may relocate the site of the Seattle unit by publication of a new description in the Federal Register, and any property acquired for purposes of the unit prior to such relocation shall be subject to disposal in accordance with the Federal surplus property laws: Provided, that the Seattle unit shall be within the Pioneer Square Historic District. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States, in writing, the Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time, by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not exceed thirteen thousand three hundred acres.

(b)(1) The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

(b)(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

(c) All lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall be taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in,

through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409): Provided, That significant adverse impacts to park resources will not result.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds that

- (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such lands,
- (2) the road proposal includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such road use, and
- (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological resources of the park and its administration, protection, and management in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreation, and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation design-

nating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

(b) For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the “Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park”.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development.

Approved June 30, 1976.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (selected excerpts)

An Act

To provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State Dec. 2, 1980 of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National [H.R. 39] Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Alaska National Interest Lands Interest Lands Conservation Act”.

* * * * *

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 1309. The second sentence of subsection (b)(1) of the first section of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes”, approved June 30, 1976 (90 Stat. 717), is amended to read as follows: “Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange, and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 6(i) of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339, 342), commonly known as the Alaska Statehood Act, the State may include the minerals in any such transaction.”.

* * * * *

Proclamation 7114

DESIGNATING KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A century ago, the Klondike Gold Rush began a migration that forever changed Alaska and the Yukon Territory. More than 100,000 people headed north during 1897 and 1898, catapulting a little-known region from obscurity to the center of the world stage. While the Klondike was not the first or largest western gold rush, coming nearly 50 years after the 1848 gold discovery at Sutter's Mill, California, it is remembered for the sheer drama by which it was announced to the world and for its century-long influence on Alaska and the upper Yukon River basin.

The United States and Canada have been engaged for 30 years in joint planning and cooperation to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush and preserve historic structures and trails on both sides of the international boundary. In 1976, the Government of the United States established Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Pass unit, and a White Pass unit, to preserve the historic structures and trails. The Government of Canada has recognized the national significance of the Chilkoot Trail and Dawson Historical Complex by designating them as National Historic Sites. It has also designated a section of the Yukon River as a Canadian Heritage River and taken other steps to commemorate the rich history of this region.

It is the desire of the United States to join our Canadian neighbors in celebrating our shared history on the occasion of the centennial of the Klondike Gold Rush and to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to continuing the joint efforts of both nations to preserve our shared Klondike history.

In 1996, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien proclaimed that, "the governments of Canada and the United States and of Yukon and Alaska in a long-standing spirit of cooperation have agreed to establish the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park, incorporating the resources of the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site in British Columbia and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Alaska .

Section 3(a) of U.S. Public Law 94-323 states, "At such time . . . that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as a part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3(a) of Public Law 94-323 of June 30, 1976, do proclaim that Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is designated and included as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON