

SIERRA

February 1959

C L U B B U L L E T I N



What we
save in the
next few years
is all
that will ever
be saved.

—ALLEN MORGAN

Crisis in the Northern Cascades

PAGES 10-15

People You Know

NEW motifs are appearing on chapter newspapers. *Bonanza* has an outdoorsy green masthead on white background, and the *Toiyabe Tattler* shows an imposing facade of Wheeler Peak and its glacier in the Snake Range.

Speaking of Toiyabees, a handful of them took a 500-mile trip to Smokey Valley in the Great Basin last fall. They clambered around Manhattan and Belmont, the Northumberland Caves and Diana's Punchbowl. Lapping up the scenery were *Jean de Lipkau, Addie Allred, Mary Morgan, Bill Renken* and family and leaders *Don* and *Nancy Bowers*.

Labor Day week end three Mother Loders climbed Whitney Glacier on the north side of Mt. Shasta. *Jack Rankin*, leader, states that all of them were rather new at glacier climbing, but all made the top on Sunday afternoon. *Eric Knitel* swore he would never do it again, for a certain sum of money, that is. Other member of the party was *Del Mar Janson*.

Bob Beattie completed a four-month sojourn in Alaska and returned to the wilds of Sacramento a while ago.

With the February issue, *Libby Loomis* takes over editorship of the *Bonanza*. Husband *Fritz* is Education Committee chairman. *Grace Miller* is architect of the new *Bonanza* masthead.

The climbing of El Capitan is the most brilliant news from Tehipite Chapter. Everyone is eagerly awaiting the more than a hundred 35mm color slides taken by the group as well as an authoritative write-up of the ascent. The climbers, as you no doubt know, were *Richard Cal-*

derwood, Warren Harding, George Whitmore, Mark Powell and *Wayne Merry*.

Chapter elections in Fresno brought forth *Carl Standeford* as chairman, *Dr. Joe Reynolds* as advisor-chairman, and *Ernie Cook*, secretary-treasurer.

Under Entertainment Chairman *Margaret Feinleib's* direction, Loma Prietas have instituted the counterpart of the East Bay Dinners, and very successfully. This group, the "Knife and Forkers," started with a moonlight barbecue at the Paul Masson winery in September, and they have been going heartily ever since.

A number of old-timers from Loma Prieta Chapter took a short hike in Alum Rock Park and completed their day with a buffet supper at *Hildreth Kotsch's* home. Hiking and eating and reminiscing were *Bessie Coleman, Mae Dailey, Agnes Lewis, Helen Oliver, Lynda Woods, Frances Dieterich, Ruth Evans, Ruby Howes, Wilma Lester, Alice Vetterle, and Dorothy Wunderlich*.

Barbara Kasmire writes fascinating letters from Uskudar, Turkey, where she is teaching in a girls' school. Besides teaching, she is seeing the country, eating exotic foods ("I have found it best never to ask what I'm eating"), taking

Turkish lessons, meeting real live Russians, and attempting to join the Turkish version of the Sierra Club. This last may be a problem, as she is the first woman ever to request membership!

Elaine Barron and *Erwin Blodgett* are new *Yodeler* staff members, Elaine as cartoonist, and Erwin as a write-up man.

A few Sierrans have been seen slinking around the slopes at Alta, Utah: *Art and Virginia Benson, Hy Diamond, Paul Russell, Julius Siddon, Bob Hackamack, Greg McGibbon, and Red Young*.

Atlantic Chapter moviemakers are *Irv and Fran Shapiro*, who already have a fine film on Quetico-Superior. They are adding narrative and music to a movie of their trip through Dinosaur National Monument; next on the list is one of a High Sierra burro trip.

Jerry Havner announces that Redwood Chapter, of which he is chairman, is already branching into other activities besides Sunday and week-end outings. Its rock climbing section meets every week; monthly pot-luck suppers and programs are planned; and there will soon be a chapter newsletter, edited by *Pat Noonan*.

DORIS BROWN

Letters to the Sierra Club

Sierra Club:

This is a fan letter. The January issue of *SCB* is splendid. This is the most effective piece of conservation publication I have yet seen. It is an issue which will be read as I am sure few others have been. The whole thing is inviting and it cannot help having a very rousing effect. The thinness stands as a virtue. The captions under the pictures will have the effect, too, of many longer articles. I am naturally delighted with the color, and the reproduction is wonderful. Congratulations.

GRANT MCCONNELL
University of Chicago

nervous. Any mountain valley is a challenge for road location, and since each engineer alone has the proper instincts, the number of roads and the number of relocations are limited only by the number of available dollars and the number of engineers it is possible to have in a position of authority during the availability of those dollars. The engineer is too one-sided to cast a shadow, but somehow still manages to cast the darkest shade to be seen over our hopes for saving something natural.

A MEMBER
Yakima, Washington

Sierra Club:

Congratulations on the enlarged format and color features in the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

HOWARD ZAHNISER
Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society
Washington, D. C.

Sierra Club:

In the January issue of the *Bulletin*, an article stated that postcards of the Northern Cascades of Washington were being published. I am very much interested in obtaining some as we use postcards of the Northwest for making appointments. Please tell us where they may be obtained and their cost.

I am very pleased with the new *Sierra Club Bulletin*. The color pictures add much to its interest.

ELIZABETH B. WHITE, M.D.
Spokane, Washington

• May all doctors do likewise! If they use the club's Wilderness Cards (see page 20), patients will probably return again and again for more appointments in order to complete their sets. So Sierra Club doctors, help keep your patients—and wilderness—well!

COVER. Remnant of the old mine-to-market road in the upper Stehekin Valley—and wilderness comes right to the roadside. Trapper Mountain in distance. Color photo by David R. Simons. Available as one of the "Wilderness Cards from the Sierra Club"—see page 20.

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Vast land exchange proposed by Sierra Club "a masterpiece of constructive thinking"

Toward a Historic Step Forward in Conservation

WHAT ONE well-known conservationist describes as "a bold, imaginative, and forward-looking move" is the proposal set forth January 7, 1959, by Sierra Club President Harold Bradley in a letter to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

On January 20 the White House replied in a letter from Gerald D. Morgan, The Deputy Assistant to the President. Both letters are published below in full, and are followed by five of the accompanying club exhibits.

Subsequently there has been opportunity to abstract pro and con comments that have been made upon the proposal by thirty-four of the nation's leading conservationists, in and out of government. Their remarks follow.

The entire membership of the Sierra Club has an extraordinary opportunity, not only to study the full file carefully, but also to act upon it. If it is true that "what we save in the next few years is all that will ever be saved," then there is a special need for each member to consider in some detail the important scenic resources he knows, to think about the means of protecting those which the future deserves to know, and to act.

San Francisco, January 7, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

The Hoover Report and Nelson Rockefeller's commission on forestry consolidation have urged a transfer of lands from Interior to Agriculture. We understand that the Bureau of the Budget is actively considering the proposal to transfer 46.6 million acres from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

We believe it may be desirable and feasible to compensate for this transfer, in whole or in part, by exchange from Agriculture to Interior of certain lands in which recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, and historic values are now, or soon will become, paramount.

As an example of an area eligible for such exchange, we suggest the Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak unit of the Northern Cascades of Washington, long recognized as one of the nation's greatest scenic and recreational re-

sources, and the equal of any existing national park. Should not an area of such qualities be administered by the agency which, throughout nearly half a century, has specialized in guarding those qualities—the National Park Service? We suspect that this is true, and that in exchange other lands should go to the agency best qualified to manage timber resources—the U. S. Forest Service.

The possibilities of such two-way exchanges are of engaging potential and, if successfully realized, could be of enduring benefit to the people and the government. There are probably many ways of carrying them forward, administratively or legislatively, which deserve careful exploration. We do not now advocate one way over another.

We do suggest, however, that the exchange the Bureau of the Budget is considering not be carried out until the compensating possibilities have been explored. We should appreciate meeting with your designees to explore the matter.

We hope you will agree that this may be a historic opportunity for a great step forward in conservation—a still wiser use of federal lands.

Sincerely yours,
HAROLD C. BRADLEY, *President*

The White House

Washington, January 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Thank you, on behalf of the President for expressing the Sierra Club's interest in the transfer to the Interior Department of certain lands now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture having recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, and historic values. Copies of your letter and of the useful material contained in the enclosures have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

As you have noted, the Bureau of the Budget has a continuing interest in the organization of Federal forestry and recrea-

tion functions and the larger question of over-all natural resources organization and administration. In the field of Federal forestry administration, the Bureau of the Budget at the present time has under active study a somewhat smaller area than that indicated in your letter; namely, the forest lands in Western Oregon.

We believe that any transfer of functions in the field of forestry or recreation resources should not necessarily be done on an exchange basis between the Federal agencies affected. Rather, it would seem that land transfers should be dealt with on the basis of the merits of the individual situations and the related factors involved. Making changes in jurisdiction for specific commercial forest lands and lands of value for recreational purposes dependent upon compensating exchanges could actually work to hinder progress in improving organization and administration of these important federal programs.

It is anticipated that the issues raised in your letter may be explored at least in part by the newly created Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. As you know, this Commission is charged with inventorying and evaluating the outdoor recreation resources and needs of the Nation. You may wish to bring your views on this subject to their attention. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture may be in a better position to respond to your organization concerning National Park status for the Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak unit of the Northern Cascades of Washington and other specific Federally administered areas of recreational value, and you may wish to contact them directly regarding this.

I can assure you that Administration officials will be glad to meet with representatives of the Sierra Club at any time to discuss further the questions which you have raised.

Sincerely,
GERALD D. MORGAN

The Deputy Assistant to the President
(See pages 6-9 for exhibits, comment.)



On the way to Hidden peak—porters of the American Karakoram Expedition crossing Baltoro Glacier

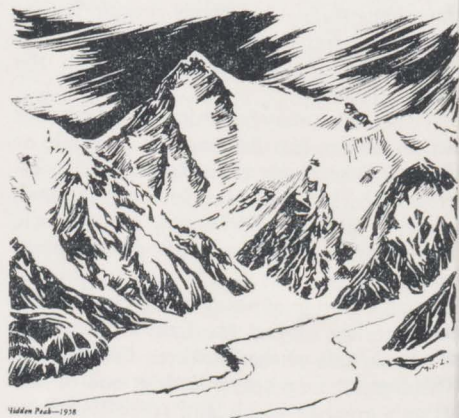
by Robert L. Swift

Annual Dinner Program Announced

The Sierra Club's Annual Dinner (Northern Section) will be held Saturday, April 25, at a new San Francisco location—The Village, on Columbus Avenue near Lombard Street. Bob Swift, one of the four club members who took part in the American Karakoram Expedition in 1958, will be the guest speaker, showing color movies and slides of the ascent of Hidden Peak. Its altitude of 26,470 feet, only 30 feet lower than Annapurna, makes Hidden Peak (also known as Gasherbrum I) the eleventh highest mountain in the world. It is the first 8,000-meter peak to have been climbed successfully by an American team.

This will be one of the first West Coast showings of the exciting film, which received high praise from American Alpine Club members who saw it in Philadelphia in December.

Dinner will be at 7:00, with cocktails from 6:00 p.m. Tickets (\$4 each) will be available from the chairman, Claudia Owen, 3555 Jackson Street, San Francisco 18.



Hidden Peak—1958

From all over the world

To the Wilderness Conference, Nob Hill

SCIENTISTS from many parts of the world will meet in San Francisco March 20-21 in what promises to be one of the most important conservation events ever held—the Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference.

"The Meaning of Wilderness to Science," theme of the conference, is expected to engage the attention of an audience of five hundred, itself drawn from all over the country, when the meeting opens at the Hotel Fairmont. The widespread concern about wilderness assures that national attention will be focused upon the talks and discussions in San Francisco.

The theme—and its importance—was suggested by an often-quoted remark made by the Texas physicist, J. A. Rush: "When man obliterates wilderness, he repudiates the evolutionary force that put him on this planet. In a deeply terrifying sense, man is on his own."

WHO THE MAIN SPEAKERS ARE

Frank Darling, from Scotland, for many years instructor in human ecology, University of Edinburgh, coming from Europe especially for this conference.

Raymond B. Cowles, author of the forthcoming *Zulu Diary* based upon his extraordinary experiences in Africa; for 32 years with the University of California at Los Angeles.

Ian McTaggart Cowan, from Canada, head of the Department of Zoology at the University of British Columbia; has investigated wildlife and conservation in many parts of Canada.

Robert Rausch, from Alaska, a specialist

in the study of diseases of wildlife in relation to public health for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Luna B. Leopold, from Washington, D.C., Chief of the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, who has demonstrated the distinction between economics and conservation in the perplexing question about water and watersheds.

Daniel B. Beard, from Washington state, Superintendent of Olympic National Park (formerly of Everglades National Park), and keenly aware of what the natural world means to man.

Stanley A. Cain, from Michigan—Chairman of the Department of Conservation at the University of Michigan, and botanist at the Cranbrook Institute of Science before joining the Michigan faculty, expert on the value of natural laboratories.

Chairman of the Wilderness Conference is Robert C. Miller, Director of the California Academy of Sciences since 1938. Dr. Miller was Professor of Zoology at the University of Washington before that time.

Harold C. Bradley, President of the Sierra Club, and a Professor of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin until he retired in 1948, will preside at the conference.

The Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference is sponsored by the Sierra Club, with assistance from the California Academy of Sciences, the Conservation Foundation, Resources for the Future, The Wilderness Society, and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

Athens Setting for International Assembly



IT WAS an honor for me to represent the Sierra Club (and six other American member organizations) at the Sixth General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held in Athens in September, 1958. The organization is an impressive one, interested in all the principal objectives of the Sierra Club. I can't think of any better way for the club to exercise its influence in international conservation affairs than through active membership in the IUCN.

Those of us who attended were shown every courtesy and hospitality. On the front line in receiving and taking care of us were the Hellenic Alpine Club, the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature, and the Hellenic Touring Club. With the hospitable and cordial leaders of these organizations, I am sure the members of the Sierra Club would find much in common.

A great deal of work was accomplished at the Athens meeting by the more than 300 delegates from 36 nations and numerous member organizations. The formal report which I submitted to the Sierra Club, and the printed proceedings of the Assembly itself, give details on the many subjects covered. One of special interest was the setting up of a commission to promote and maintain national parks wherever practicable. Others ranged from soil and water conservation and the effects of dams on habitat and landscape, through the desirability of conservation education everywhere in the world (including education of the new literates in such areas as Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and India), to the need for preservation of rare animals and plants in many regions: the giant panda in Szechuan, the Barbary stag in Algeria, the flora and fauna of Madagascar, to name just a few examples.

Following the formal conference of the IUCN, four excursions were planned. On one of these, two busloads of delegates traveled some hundreds of miles through Northern Greece, a rough and scenic country of extraordinary interest. One evening we looked from our hotel room in Metsova across a deep valley to the steep hillside opposite. The face of the slope was arid and barren, its face scarred with eroded drainage ways. At great expense doubtless in money, certainly in labor, numerous check-dams had been constructed across the drainage ways, but—and here's the catch—the dams could do little or

no good because the cause of all the difficulty, overgrazing by sheep and goats, had not been corrected!

In a way this barren, anguished hillside typifies the complications in world conservation. How can the errors be corrected? How can the people who depend day by day on the sheep and goats of Northern Greece be fed and cared for if these animals are removed to allow for range recovery?

One evening was spent by the IUCN delegates in the remains of the Greek theatre near the Temple of Apollo at Delphi. As we sat on the stone steps, high on the side hill, with the moon and stars shining down on us, I couldn't avoid a feeling of amazement

that a people so gifted as the pre-Christian Greeks, masters of the world in art, politics and philosophy, were so lacking in appreciation of conservation needs that even their superior civilization was unable to survive, and their present-day descendants are living most precariously, in part dependent on bounty from other nations like our own.

Of greater potential importance to Twentieth Century man than the cracking of the atom or the exploration of space is the solution of the world's problem of conservation of natural resources in the face of a fantastic and apparently continuing increase in human population.

WALTER P. TAYLOR

Destruction or Regimentation?

THE users of the Sierra, including its devotees, are wearing out the high country with ever-increasing rapidity. The question, "What to do?" is being asked ever more urgently. The question is unanswered as yet, but one fact seems glaringly evident. Unless the right answer is found soon, the Sierralover may have to reconcile himself to startling changes in the natural(?) scene, changes that have at least been proposed by people wanting to prevent a worn-out, vandal-ruined Sierra.

He might see numerous MEN and WOMEN structures dotting the lake shores and trails. The deeply worn trails might be replaced by winding ribbons of blacktop. Instead of did-it-myself stoves, he might be confronted with something like the "belvederes" found on the Gaspé Peninsula of Canada (large roofed affairs containing stoves large enough for several families). In the offing, there

The true glory of the United States must rest and has rested upon a deeper foundation than that of her purely material resources. It is the love of country that lights and keeps glowing the holy fire of patriotism, a light excited primarily by the beauty of the country.

—J. HORACE McFARLAND, at the
Governors' Conference of 1908

would be a uniformed officer to enforce sanitary rules, prevent overcrowding of numbered, designated camping sites, and to check on the time-stay of the regimented outdoors-lover.

Revolting? Minor overtones of Orwell's "1984?" Yes, indeed, but at least the rest of the Sierra scene might be preserved, say some exasperated people.

There are alternatives between destruction and regimentation, and these we must seek to find. One that occurs is the establishment of more secondary recreation areas with well-equipped camping locations for the enjoyment of the very large number of people who honestly find real satisfaction in tent cities, tame scenery, and fishing in continually stocked pools or streams. Proper state, county and even city parks might well serve to divert some of the human flood that erodes the Sierra country.

The Sierra has not been, for some time now, the unspoiled glory-land of John Muir. The Sierra we do have now, worn, but still lovely, is being ground away under our feet. We cannot keep it as it is now, unless we take action soon. Perhaps Aldo Leopold indicated the kind of action we need most to take. He said:

"Recreational development is a job not of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into still unlovely human minds."

ROSCOE A. POLAND

THE SIERRA CLUB EXHIBITS

These exhibits, referred to in the exchange of letters on page 3, were prepared by David Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club and immediate past chairman of the Natural Resources Council of America.

Shift of Forests Studied . . .

Reorganization plans are being considered by the Budget Bureau in Washington, D.C., which would turn over to the U.S. Forest Service forest lands now managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Involved would be about 2.6 million acres of forest lands in western Oregon, 4 million acres on other western public lands, and about 40 million acres in Alaska, all now administered by BLM. Such action has been previously advocated both by the Hoover Report and a commission on forestry consolidation headed by Nelson Rockefeller.

—*The Timberman*
December, 1958

Some Potential Exchanges

FROM INTERIOR TO AGRICULTURE

Timber-producing lands:

Oregon and California lands
Other BLM lands
Total, 46.6 million acres
per *Timberman* story

Forage-producing lands:

In general, the criteria used in determining eligibility for exchange could be these: that the lands be of primary value in watershed protection, contiguous to present national forests, best managed as total forest-forage watershed units for the growing importance of the water produced. These would come for the most part from the edges of Grazing Districts under BLM. Acreage eligible not determined. About 140 million acres to consider in gross, with probably only a small fraction finally qualifying.

Rough total, 60 million acres

FROM AGRICULTURE TO INTERIOR

Scenic, wildlife recreational, scientific, educational, or historic lands (these values paramount—and can be preserved with full protection of watersheds):

WASHINGTON

Northern Cascades: Glacier Peak-Chelan unit

OREGON

Central Cascades: Three Sisters, Waldo Lake, upper McKenzie unit
Oregon Dunes

CALIFORNIA

Sierra Nevada: Dana-Minarets to Glacier Divide unit, Kern Plateau
Bristlecone Pine monument
Shoreline areas along Pacific coast

NEVADA

Snake Range

WYOMING

Wind River Range

ALASKA

Tracy Arm-Ford's Terror, Admiralty Island

COLORADO

Flat Tops

IDAHO

Sawtooth Range

Rough total, 6 million acres

It should be emphasized that this list is partial and makes no attempt to arrive at an acre-for-acre basis of exchange, which probably would not be justifiable.

Member organizations of the Natural Resources Council of America, to which the Sierra Club belongs, could provide major assistance in suggesting other exchanges.

Possible Ways to Exchange

Interim

Executive order. Example: Administration of the Cedar Grove area in the Sierra National Forest was transferred to the National Park Service in 1940 by Executive Order, this being the principal western gateway to Kings Canyon National Park and the site of tourist facilities for national-park visitors. The area is relatively small and is within a Reclamation Withdrawal.

Consensus of Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. Pending final decision of ultimate administrative or legal status, the Secretaries, working coordinately, have authority to impose a moratorium on resource utilization that would be inimical to said status.

Permanent

Presidential Proclamation of National Monument status under authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Administration would thereupon automatically be assumed by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior.

Act of Congress, creating national parks or monuments, national recreation areas, wildlife ranges and refuges, as appropriate.

Exchange of Notes: Treaty. Could apply dramatically to an extended area in the Northern Cascades, once it has been proclaimed a national monument. Then in cooperation with the Canadian Government, first by exchange of notes and later by treaty, the monument would be combined with Manning Provincial Park to create an International Peace Park. *Note:* This latter would be most beautifully impressive and largest venture of its kind.

Major Scenic Monuments Established by Presidential Proclamation

Pursuant to Antiquities Act of 1906

By President Theodore Roosevelt

Devils Tower, 1906
El Morro, 1906
Inscription Rock, 1906
Montezuma Castle, 1906
Petrified Forest, 1906 (now a park)
Lassen Peak, 1907 (now a park)
Chaco Canyon, 1907
Tonto, 1907
Jewel Cave, 1908
Muir Woods, 1908
Natural Bridges, 1908
Pinnacles, 1908
Mount Olympus, 1909 (now a park)

By President William Howard Taft

Oregon Caves, 1909
Mukuntuweai, 1909 (now Zion N.P.)
Rainbow Bridge, 1910
Colorado, 1911
Devil's Postpile, 1911

By President Woodrow Wilson

Walnut Canyon, 1915
Dinosaur, 1915
Bandelier, 1916
Sieur de Monts, 1919 (now Acadia N.P.)
Capulin Mountain, 1916
Casa Grande, 1918
Katmai, 1918

By President Warren G. Harding

Scotts Bluff, 1919
Lehman Caves, 1922
Timpanogos Cave, 1922
Hovenweep, 1923
Bryce Canyon, 1923 (now a park)
Carlsbad Cave, 1923 (now a park)

By President Calvin Coolidge

Chiricahua, 1924
Craters of the Moon, 1924
Wupatki, 1924
Glacier Bay, 1925
Lava Beds, 1925

By President Herbert Hoover

Arches, 1929
Sunset Crater, 1930
Grand Canyon, 1932 (part now a park)
Great Sand Dunes, 1932

By President Franklin Roosevelt

Black Canyon, 1933
Death Valley, 1933
Cedar Breaks, 1933
Joshua Tree, 1936
Capitol Reef, 1937
Organ Pipe Cactus, 1937
Saguaro, 1933
White Sands, 1933
Fort Jefferson, 1935
Zion, 1937
Channel Islands, 1938
Dinosaur (enlarged), 1938
Jackson Hole, 1943 (now Teton N.P.)

Based on Conservation Year Book, 1956. A few archeological sites, of scenic importance, are included.

Advantages, Disadvantages of Proposed Exchanges

1. COMMODITIES IN GENERAL

For: Lands transferred to National Park or National Monument status would be under the general policy of the Act of 1916, to be so regulated as to remain unimpaired for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Scenic, recreational, educational, inspirational, scientific, and historic qualities would thus be protected by the best means the nation has yet devised, and watershed protection would concurrently be assured.

Against: Commodity resources would be considered unavailable in such areas. There would be opposition from groups who want minimum restriction of their exploring, developing, and utilizing the raw materials of timber, forage, and minerals.

Prospect: Rapid advances in technology promise that there will be adequate substitutes elsewhere for the relatively small quantity of raw materials thus placed in reserve pending another generation's decision.

2. FORAGE

For: Grazing lands transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service would be subject to more effective regulation, thus enhancing watershed protection.

Against: It is quite conceivable that stockmen's groups would oppose the transfer to avoid such regulation—possible cuts in stock on the range. However, their wholehearted support of the "multiple use" concept of the Forest Service—support reiterated strongly in the hearings on the pending Wilderness Bill—may lead them to accept the transfer.

Prospect: The Forest Service has developed skills that enable it to impose the added restrictions equitably and with lasting benefit to irreplaceable watershed values and to soil conservation. We believe that the pronounced trend, for efficient livestock production, has been to move stock off the steeper mountain ranges most subject to erosion and to rely upon irrigated pastures of lower elevation, where the stock is more easily controlled. The land lives longer when water is transported to the livestock rather than vice versa—and the livestock put on more weight at less cost.

3. TIMBER

For: Some superlative primeval forests would be preserved for the future and enjoyed for their scenic values in the process. The full complement of natural forces required in the building of forests would be available, in unmodified form, for research.

Against: The transfers would add nothing directly to the total acreage available for

timber production; instead, the commercial-forest lands transferred to national-park or national-monument status would be removed from the total available unless the Congress decided otherwise.

Prospect: The consolidation of forests should result in compensating gains in timber production deriving from unified management and harvesting plans. For the loss in timber crop from lands protected as parks—a loss for which substitution seems assured—there would be a substantial gain in human values. This is a choice the nation as a whole has already made, to its satisfaction, in many of the national parks and monuments established or proclaimed years ago when the need for them was much less intense than it now is or is predicted to become.

4. WILDLIFE

For: There would be valuable additions to wildlife preserves in which species could be observed but not hunted, a major public use of wildlife. Such reserves function in a limited way as game reservoirs which enhance hunting on adjoining lands.

Against: Although fishing is permitted in national parks and monuments, hunting is not; for that reason such lands as were transferred from national forests to national parks or monuments would be withdrawn from the nation's hunting grounds, which are under increasingly heavy demand.

Prospect: Sportsmen have generously paid this price for parks in the past in the national interest and could be expected, for the most part, to extend their coöperation if wildlife management were intensified on other lands. New lands will become available for hunting as virgin forests elsewhere are logged and the populations of certain game species increase. At the same time these lands will be more easily reached on the new timber-access roads.

5. JURISDICTIONAL PATTERNS

For: Forestry would be consolidated and the efficiency of land management thereby improved. The same would be true of the nation's primary scenic and recreational resources.

Against: The proposal to consolidate forestry has given impetus to this proposal to consolidate parks. These two proposals might in turn bring still more suggestions for transfer of federal lands, including the disposal of them. Further, bureaus would dislike to lose lands.

Prospect: For the potential losses to the Bureau of Land Management there would be gains to the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and probably the Fish and

Wildlife Service which would manifestly enhance conservation through most efficient use of already existing skills in government.

6. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For and against: Local interests can be expected to be influenced for or against the proposed exchanges depending upon whether payments to local governmental agencies, in lieu of taxes or for similar purposes, would rise or fall.

Prospect: This is a matter which the Bureau of the Budget has had under separate consideration, and the Congress as well. There is now substantial disparity between one kind of federal land and another with respect to payments. It is to be expected that much of this disparity will in time be reduced.

7. WATER

Throughout this exhibit there have been allusions to the effect that the exchanges would have upon the water resource. To sum up here, all the exchanges could be beneficial. The Forest Service is more adequately prepared to protect watershed on the grazing and timber lands it would receive. The National Park Service makes fullest use, as an indirect result of the policy laid down decades ago by Congress, of methods of watershed protection devised by nature. These have not yet been surpassed by man and are likely, for the foreseeable future, to provide the greatest yield of the best water in the long run.

An Appraisal

The foregoing exhibits constitute a brief estimate of the exchange proposal, including reference to chief sources of dissatisfaction and to compensating considerations. What would seem on broad appraisal to be the overriding consideration has not, however, been stressed. It is as follows:

Assuming that the government of the United States is going to flourish for centuries—and we have no choice but to assume this and to strive to protect the opportunity during the span allotted each of us—we shall need always to perfect methods of using the best tools we have to accomplish the work that seems most important in the long run.

We shall need forests and their raw materials (and unsilted waters) for that entire long run. The best tool we have fashioned to assure meeting this need on federal lands is the Forest Service.

The same holds for the great park-lands and refuges that the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service have been created to protect and administer.

There will be some overlapping of functions, but in the long run the interests of the nation will be best served if a given unit of

land is administered by the agency best equipped to serve and conserve the paramount function of that unit. Other considerations may be troublesome, but this last is surely the consideration which should govern.

The 1958 Annual Report of Resources for the Future includes a quotation that seems pertinent:

"It is not good for man to be kept perforce at all times in the presence of his species. A world from which solitude is extirpated, is a very poor ideal . . . Nor is there much satisfaction in contemplating the world with nothing left to the spontaneous activity of nature; with every rood of land brought into cultivation which is capable of growing food for human beings; every flowery waste or

natural pasture ploughed up, all quadrupeds or birds which are not domesticated for man's use exterminated as his rivals for food, every hedgerow or superfluous tree rooted out, and scarcely a place left where a wild shrub or flower could grow without being eradicated as a weed in the name of improved agriculture."

This was written a century ago by John Stuart Mill. The earth's population has multiplied several-fold since then; its area has grown no larger—the irresistible force covers the immovable object more deeply. Speed has effectively shrunk the earth.

That this should have gone on for a century without "extirpating solitude" is a monument to wise leadership and timely action—a combination that has enabled New

York City and Washington, D.C., to burgeon without losing Central Park or Rock Creek Park, in spite of the extremely rapid rise in the commodity value of their real estate.

There is still time—but not too much—for a further bold application of the same kind of wisdom. What this nation does to preserve will be an example to the world. It can be a good example. What we ravish for short-term gain will be quite a different example—in a world that needs more than anything else to exchange good examples.

These concluding remarks are opinions which may or may not be truths. Perhaps they can serve as a starting point for further exploration of an important opportunity.

Comment from leading conservationists

The gist of comments upon the proposed land-exchange made by thirty-four of the nation's leading conservationists, including members of Congress, is presented below. The comments have been severely condensed and considerably paraphrased; there has been no opportunity to check the results with the authors, and their names are therefore withheld. Specific comment upon questions raised will follow in subsequent issues of the Sierra Club Bulletin.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

BOB—Bureau of the Budget
BLM—Bureau of Land Management
FS—Forest Service
FWS—Fish and Wildlife Service
NM—National Monument
NORRRC—National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission
NPS—National Park Service
O and C—Oregon and California Revested Lands

Pacific Northwest

. . . Your organization has done a fine job of presenting the pros and cons. The 1955 recommendation was conceived (by joint House-Senate Committee) in idea that point-by-point solution would be most fruitful—thus timber consolidation first. If good case exists for park or monument status of FS lands, each case should be evaluated and action taken either en bloc or case-by-case. Suggested tie-in obscures question whether consolidation is sound on its own merits. NORRRC should make searching study of this entire subject; hope its report will treat the question you raise. I do not differ with you on principle, only on procedure.

. . . The BOB recommendation was simply for transfer of O and C lands. I have always believed that all timbered acreage should be in FS and am all out for the larger transfer. Prospects of bringing about the proposed rearrangements are not good. Bitterest opposition from Wilderness Bill opponents, timber interests, chiefly, who would see less chance of getting at the timber if NPS had it. Grazing interests, at odds with FS, would oppose. Counties would

want to be shown their timber-sale income would not suffer. Feel FS quite well disposed toward wilderness.

. . . a good positive approach, and as it is tied to an exchange it would appear to be logical to most people. I like the idea and hope it works. A package deal will have a lot better chance than a single purpose proposal.

. . . applaud your efforts. Call on Mountaineers for coöperative effort.

. . . a more dramatic presentation of the encroachments will have to come first to make it effective. As a matter of fact, it's a hell of a good idea!

. . . A good job. I am skeptical that the exchange idea, long discussed, will get anywhere at this time. But too good an opportunity to miss to get statement before public.

Add Limited Areas to discussion as soon as you can. They will shortly disappear unless something is done. Fact that they are scattered and practically all inside FS lands might seem to make administration impossible by another agency. But I don't think so. NPS has no difficulty administering Oregon Caves from Crater Lake—and most Oregon Limited Areas are closer to Crater than the Caves. Sky Lake Limited Area, contiguous to Crater, should be added to park.

Need a specific definite list, with basic descriptions, of areas which should be transferred to Interior.

I like. But won't a lot of publicity be needed to get Agriculture to come around? Club will

have to be ubiquitous on this one. I see even Harding and Coolidge set aside some significant areas.

. . . sheer genius.

Washington, D. C.

. . . a reasonable and desirable proposal. You can count on my support for this proposal.

. . . The exchange idea has great merit and should be explored. However, we must make sure that the NPS is brought into proper perspective. I am afraid the NPS is nothing more than a road building-resort building dynasty—completely forgetting their historic duty.

. . . reorganization is badly needed on a much broader scale and I hope that building up FS jurisdiction will not result in such an increase in power as to make it more difficult.

. . . We are inclined to question the advisability of asking BOB to delay its action until compensating exchange can be explored . . . Conservation organizations probably should support the transfer of forest lands to FS. We then would be in position to advocate the kind of compensating exchanges you have in mind. With all the things we see going on under Mission 66, there should be some question about placing additional lands under custody of NPS.

. . . A grand opportunity to do some rounding out. Extend Rocky Mtn. north and south, Sequoia northward (E. of Redwood Mtn); extend south boundary of McKinley.

. . . quite promising. There should be an opportunity here for close coöperation between our organizations.

... seems to make sense. Potential park lands are not the only ones involved. The FS is administering some Bankhead-Jones Act land-utilization areas that would fit into the FWS system of refuges and game ranges.

... Only 12 million acres of commercial forest in Interest (half Indian, half BLM). Don't know where you got 46.6 millions acres [The *Timberman* got it; includes Alaska.—DRB].

Special areas deserving consideration for park status should flow from NORRRC study (scenic resources review) and not be associated with timber consolidation. All sorts of desired revisions. Each has better chance on its own.

East

... proposal is excellent—so simple and logical it should be adopted without argument. Unfortunately, too many persons are not logical.

Kennicott area in Alaska should go from BLM to NPS. Admiralty Island transfer would be opposed with vigor in Alaska. A generous area around Hasselborg Lake should perhaps be a natural-recreational area. Have you considered Trinity Alps? Also White Mts., N. H. (FS) more valuable for recreation than for timber production.

... proposal will not be looked on with favor by Interior; aside from O and C lands, there is not likely to be much of a move of lands. Think Interior still feels FS should be in that Dept., would not likely want to build FS any bigger while that feeling persists. ... You have a good idea in trying to get new park areas when there is transfer of the O and C lands. Persist in that effort; if I can help, call on me.

Rocky Mountain Region

... (1) make sure transfers are to specific Interior agency, not just to Interior generally.

(2) In view of NPS enthusiasm for building roads almost anywhere, transfer might actually defeat wilderness preservation; thus, if no great pressure for utilization of timber, forage, etc., let stay in FS. Flat Tops may be such.

(3) Don't see why BLM lands must be contiguous to forests to be eligible for transfer. All land is important for watershed protection. Really, BLM and FS should merge, be given entirely different name—to give more intensive management of lands now seemingly neglected by BLM.

(4) Scenery, wilderness, and recreation should not all be assumed to be Interior's and material resources Agriculture's. Maybe some BLM recreation lands should go to FS too.

(5) San Juan Wilderness of greater park potential than Flat Tops.

(6) If Douglas Mountain cannot be added to Dinosaur, it should go to FS.

... It is clear BLM job (as they see it) is to give away their lands to someone else. Certainly certain BLM lands should go to FS. Transfer of Wilderness Areas to NPS, a serious question. When Marshall, Leopold, Carhart active in FS, wilderness philosophy was far superior to that of NPS. Would like to see Wind River and upper Yellowstone stay just as they

are, not become a park. They provide wilderness hunting of highest type.

Am reluctant to give up the wilderness philosophy in FS even though present FS administration adverse to our idea. I favor saving the North Cascades, by whatever means possible. Problem too important to push anything through in a hurry.

... Should we think in terms of "compensation exchanges" or even use the term? If Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak should be park, it should be park irrespective of whether lands are exchanged. While compensation might make desirable transfers more palatable, doubt that conservationists should be in position of protecting bureau empires. Federal-state quid pro quos are different. Realize that Budget Bureau consideration of forest consolidation makes discussion timely.

Oregon people getting fed up with BLM. We are giving thought to resolution abolishing BLM, transferring its lands to FS, NPS, FWS, Indian reservations, and finally disposing of rest (small amount) to states or lesser subdivisions. Reconstitute BLM as record-keeping operation. All with no thought of compensation.

In North Cascades, a park might be too small. Suppose key sections were placed in wilderness, augmented by withdrawal from mineral and other entry, surrounded by limited area under a proper management plan. Might well have something as strong as a park without having to eliminate hunting and not subject to concrete pouring of NPS.

... This is a good countermove. Small national monuments within national forests would be vulnerable to being wiped out by FS (as Wheeler NM, Holy Cross NM). Monument must be large enough to contain setting plus service area needs—a few thousand acres as minimum. P. enterprise will scream about all the stiflement. Add Capitol-Marron-Snowmass area; the Neversummers in the Arapaho, and Continental Divide south to the Arapaho peaks should be added to Rocky Mountain; add the Sangre de Cristos; the San Juans.

I am greatly concerned about the "come-one-come-all" park development. Values and use might be better protected in FS than in NPS.

Southwest

... a bold, imaginative, and forward-looking move. Heartily approve. What do you think could be done at this late date to get Admiralty Island into a National Park Service area?

South

... Someone should be congratulated upon a genuine inspiration. Suggestion for partial exchange brilliant, would seem to have remarkable appeal. We may have to meet a criticism of trying to ride on coattails of Rockefeller proposal, but think criticism can be met. Were areas suggested for transfer to Interior picked at random? I understand Glacier Peak, Dana-Minarets, but have heard no such suggestion for Wind Rivers, Sawtooth, Three Sisters. Why were not Bob Marshall, Cloud Peak, Gila, Ma-

roon Bells, Uncompahgre included? I do not see the pattern. We should think carefully whether wholesale transfer would constitute slap at FS.

Handled carefully, potentialities are breathtaking.

Central

... I like the idea of looking at the transfer matter not as a one-way street but in any direction that will make for better land use and preservation of scenic and recreational values. NORRRC should be tremendously interested. If premise is sound, and I believe it is, only good can come from it.

... arrangement of a two-way transfer might eliminate some violent Interior opposition, work for economy and increased efficiency.

... The idea is excellent. Too bad others have carried it so far. Need now is to get quickly into position to block the prospect of large expansion for FS unless FS gives up the modest acreage we are talking about. Payments in lieu of taxes is an awfully important item. Get advice of Council of State Governments and of associations of county officials.

California

... a masterpiece of constructive thinking. May the whole country support you. For biological reasons, add these exchanges. Extend *Rainier* on south, west, and north. Similar need at *Crater Lake*, *Rocky Mountain*, and *Oregon Caves*. *Lassen* is ridiculously inadequate. FS Wild Area to east long ago advocated for additions. *Bristlecone* area far too small. Is said not even to include largest tree.

... Looks OK to me. Northern Cascades should be park. Dana-Minarets should go to NPS. Omit region south to Glacier Divide, since So. Calif. Edison power plans would leave only a narrow strip. We're getting awfully short of hydroelectric sites.

... A fine idea. Perhaps the only way to protect Dana-Minarets area as it should be protected.

... Greatly impressed. Please keep me posted.

There may be political facets I don't know; with this qualification I give it my hearty endorsement.

... Your proposals sound good to me with the exception of the Taylor Grazing lands—political dynamite.

... idea is excellent. (1) Substantial blocks of commercial timber should go to FS. (2) On grazing lands, BLM can do a better rehabilitation of Taylor grazing lands than FS. (3) On transfer from FS of scenic recreational lands (a) areas like North Cascades, big enough for separate administration, should be transferred (b) also wilderness areas adjacent to park which can be administered as part of park. But FS should continue to administer wilderness and recreation areas included within larger multiple use in national forests.

The Missing Million

JUST ABOUT *one million acres* of the nation's finest wilderness—in the Northern Cascades of Washington—will be drastically, tragically, and needlessly impaired if the Secretary of Agriculture approves a proposal made public February 16 by the U. S. Forest Service.

The Service proposes to establish a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area of so vulnerable an outline that one observer has said it looks like "a Rorschach blotch designed to bring out the worst in a highly guilty subconscious."

Within the highly pregnable boundary would be 422,925 acres. All of it is wilderness country now, but some 125,000 acres of it is doomed, under the proposal, to lose its wilderness quality rapidly even if there were no subsequent change in the boundary. As a glance at the map will show, however, change would be extremely likely were such a boundary ever to be approved.

Public hearings on this proposal, of major importance to the entire nation, will be held in Bellingham and Wenatchee in mid-October. Following these the Secretary will study the Forest Service's record of the hearings it conducts on its proposal and will make his decision.

Twilight of a National Park?

The "missing million" is the approximate acreage of actual wilderness, beyond the proposed Glacier Peak area, that now is faced with its last chance for survival. The million includes the scenic climax of the area. All of it would be made available to "multiple use"—in this case predominantly to logging. Other parts would probably be lost to strip mining, conflicting grazing, dams, power development, a trans-Cascade highway for which an alternate route exists, and to underplanned recreation. A unit would be fragmented beyond restoration. The proposal and its consequences would end for all time an unparalleled opportunity. It would kill the chance to create for the nation and the world a park that would "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." Thus did a Park Service committee describe the region's potential two decades ago.

A Look at the Whole Map

Coöperating with conservation organizations in the Northwest and elsewhere, the Sierra Club made a two-year study enabling it to rough out the Northern Cascades area in which scenic-resource conservation should be treated comprehensively. This area—ap-

proximately a million and a third acres—is not all wilderness but it is a unit. It is of such high national importance that the club felt the best skills of government should be brought to the study regardless of jurisdiction. It is national forest land, but the club believed that the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service—two Interior Department agencies having skills and purposes the Forest Service does not have—should in the national interest appraise the area. The Forest Service knows timber best. The Park Service knows parks and recreation best. The Fish and Wildlife Service knows fish and wildlife best. And they exist for their specialties, not their jealousies.

The club urged such a coöperative study upon the Forest Service. The Service was adamant.

In July 1958 the club concluded that the next step was to ask Congress to direct that a truly comprehensive study be made by Interior agencies, and urged that the Park Service give special consideration to the area suggested as a unit (outer boundary on accompanying map) in order to determine which part should properly be preserved as a national park.

A further look at the map—and at the unshaded area of the Forest Service proposal—underlines the tragic inadequacy of that proposal and of the need for added skills. These organizations generally concur: the National Parks Association, the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Mountaineers, and the Sierra Club. The Wilderness Society agrees that full protection should be afforded.

1959—Year of Excision?

The boundary now proposed provides no protection—and no likelihood of protection is intimated—for a superlative part of the Northern Cascades wilderness. The late Robert Marshall, staunch Forest Service advocate of wilderness, strongly urged preservation of this part before his death.

The proposed Wilderness Area itself is deeply slashed by incisions reminiscent of the proposal to "modify" the San Gorgonio area. One witness at that public hearing pointed to the map of the elimination proposed by the Forest Service and said, "The corridor on the map looks like a worm entering a nice juicy apple. It won't be long before the whole apple is gone."

In the Northern Cascades not one, but a dozen, would be free to work their way into the heart of a magnificent park land—wherever low-grade ore or high-grade timber



David R. Simons

could be profitably extracted. The area eliminated by the Forest Service plan includes most of the headwaters of the Stehekin River (including Bridge Creek and Park Creek) and of the Cascade River, together with the climax country of Thunder Creek and the Boston and Inspiration glaciers. The Rainbow Lakes and Lake Ann country are also jettisoned.

The fragment that is proposed for protection is wide open for assault from almost any direction. Deepest concession to logging on the north is the eight-mile spearhead driven up the Agnes beyond Spruce Creek—the virgin-forest corridor leading to the best of the whole Agnes country. The east side of the creek would be clearcut. The proposed wilderness gets the west side (burned over).



The Forest Service Would Doom the Magnificent Agnes Corridor to Logging

From the tip of this penetration it is about a four-hour walk by trail to the tip of another—the deep Suiattle slash, all $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of it, that would free for stump making the forest now admired by all who see it as a backdrop to Image Lake. The lake, the forest, and Glacier Peak rising out of it—these make the classic view of the Northern Cascades. The forest would go, Image Lake would be left out; unmerchantable Glacier Peak would remain.

The Railroad Creek penetration is necessitated by the existence of the ghost town of Holden, where a short twenty years' operation eliminated both the ore and the wilderness—permanently.

Between Holden and the Chiwawa River incision a protrusion would be saved by the

proposal to contain Ice Lakes, Entiat Meadows, and Spectacle Buttes. Another protrusion narrowly protects the Napeequa Valley (also almost treeless).

The White River fares better. The sacrifice there is only seven square miles (the area of the floor of Yosemite Valley), the wilderness forest of which can become shook and pulp.

Sawlogs Galore

A further tragic assault would be permitted up the Whitechuck River, where 15 square miles would be dedicated to the chainsaw—right to the foot of Glacier Peak itself. The Whitechuck Valley itself was once proposed for national-park status.

Together the Whitechuck and Suiattle in-

vasions the Forest Service proposes make a mockery of the very name the Service would give the area—Glacier Peak Wilderness. Certainly it is one that a junior Paul Bunyan would laugh at; there isn't enough of the peak left between the seas of stumpage to give him a good glissade, and his balance would have to be good as he walked along the "protected" ridges, lest he fall out of the wilderness onto the snags so close below.

The most tragically dismal part of the whole proposal, however, is what it omits entirely—the magnificent terrain that remains beyond its purview, in spite of the pleadings of almost every conservation organization. Those tens of thousands of people who have seen the film, "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" will be deeply disappointed to know that

most of the country in which the film was made is doomed by the piecemeal planning epitomized in the present proposal.

This is country that Bob Marshall wanted saved. He and Aldo Leopold, as long as they lived, were Forest Service leaders in wilderness preservation. When there was a contest for wilderness, they did not scamper for the "safe" middle ground—safe for bureaucracy, fatal to wilderness. They led. They fought for it. Bob Marshall died for it.

How did the Forest Service lose, so completely, the trail they blazed?

To Protect the Harvesting of Timber?

"It will be noted," the Forest Service proposal says, "that there are deep indentations up the Suiattle River to Miners Ridge and Suiattle Pass, up the Chiwawa River nearly to Lyman Glacier, and up Railroad Creek to the mouth of Big Creek. Future roads in these corridors will facilitate travel to the wilderness area, greatly increase roadside recreation, and permit access to patented mining properties."

Is this to imply that wilderness is no good if you cannot drive into the heart of it, but must walk there instead?

"Kennedy Hot Springs," the proposal continues, describing an area of extremely limited carrying capacity for recreationists, "has been excluded from the area because it is considered more appropriate for roadside recreation than for wilderness use."

The proposal doesn't say so, but Kennedy Hot Springs is also in the midst of a magnificent, merchantable virgin forest.

"Corridors up White River to the mouth of Big Creek and up Agnes Creek to Spruce Creek provide opportunities for roadside camping and picnicking, and points of departure into the wilderness area."

The absurdity of this was made all too clear at the meeting of the Council of The Wilderness Society in Stehekin last August. You don't take a four-hour boat ride, rent a car, and drive through and to clear-cut lands in order to picnic. Nor do you seek out a "point of departure" for a wilderness trip

that is a mere four-hour walk from a "point of departure" on the other side that is unprotected from strip mining, processing works, and a future ghost town. "Could you put this 'recreational' road up the Agnes and leave the timber uncut, so that roadside recreationists and picnickers could enjoy it?" a Forest Service representative was asked by a Wilderness Society member. "No," came the reply, "we must cut the timber to pay for the road."

At this point the Forest Service proposal reassures: "Harvesting of commercial timber in the valleys will be done in such a way as to protect the scenic and recreational values."

This is a laudable intent. It is no substitute for wilderness forest.

Nor is it a way to treat the superb natural setting of a superb scenic gem—the setting that is the living space to look at, and to look from. If it *is* the way to treat a setting then the public might as well get its money's worth and sell the stumpage in Yosemite Valley too, merely taking care to harvest it "in such a way as to protect the scenic and recreational values."

The public may well wonder what it is being conditioned for. Posters heralding the togetherness of recreation and logging are made freely available to school children. Movies too. The recent forest conservation stamp carefully places a stump in the foreground (wildlife in the background). In the borrowed artwork on this page are some roadside campers and a convenient stump. Is the combination accidental or contrived?

This is not to say there should be no logging. Even the purest preservationist uses paper and probably lives in a wooden house. Were he miraculously to avoid doing so, he would probably still be using products of wood chemistry. There is not a reasonable conservationist who does not concede that most of the nation's timber is to be cut—and who does not hope that the ideal of sustained yield can be approached more closely, and steep watersheds damaged less drastically in the process.

The conservationist, however, would like logging to be logging—good logging—carried out on its own merits for the right reasons. He is justly annoyed by a logger who isn't cutting trees down for timber, but who is doing it for public safety, or to save the forest from itself, or to improve wildlife habitat, or to increase water yield (which cutting can do—at unknown cost). The conservationist has reason to be just as annoyed when the logger isn't cutting trees for timber but to enhance roadside recreation and to make wilderness accessible by road.

Where Does Compatibility End?

This is not to say there is no compatibility between timber harvesting and certain kinds of recreation. Too often, however, there is more compatibility in the artwork than on the ground, especially on the clearcut ground typical of Northwest logging.

But what about this suggested compatibility? Should it not be inquired into before irreplaceable scenic assets are sacrificed on the assumption that it exists? What are the studied answers to such tongue-in-cheek questions as these, put as seriously as one would wish:

Would a person investing in resort development prefer his investment surrounded with natural forest or broad vistas of clear-cutting debris?

Do people seek out cutover lands because they like stumps for picnic tables (or, in the Northwest, for tent platforms)? Do they find duff and dust churned up by logging operations softer for sleeping bags, more pleasant underfoot than a primeval forest floor?

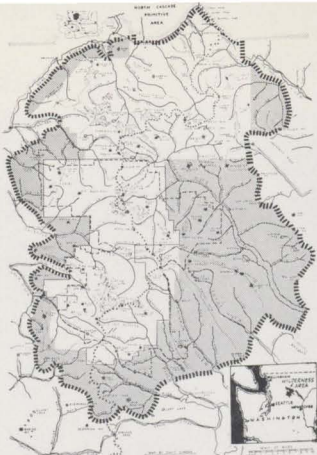
Does the additional detritus that logging seems always to put into the streams give trout better places to spawn and hide, provide them better food, make the streams more colorful?

Opened-up forest provides more browse for deer. As they move into the high Cascades in summer, will they crowd out the mountain goats, replace them with an easier-to-get crop of big game?

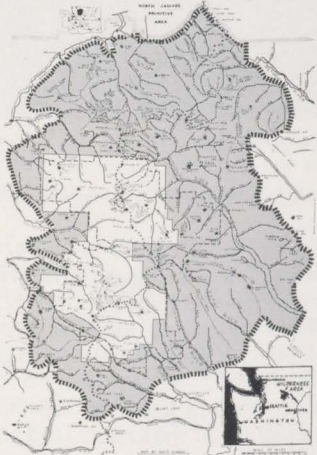
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Stehekin River logging
... How compatible? ...



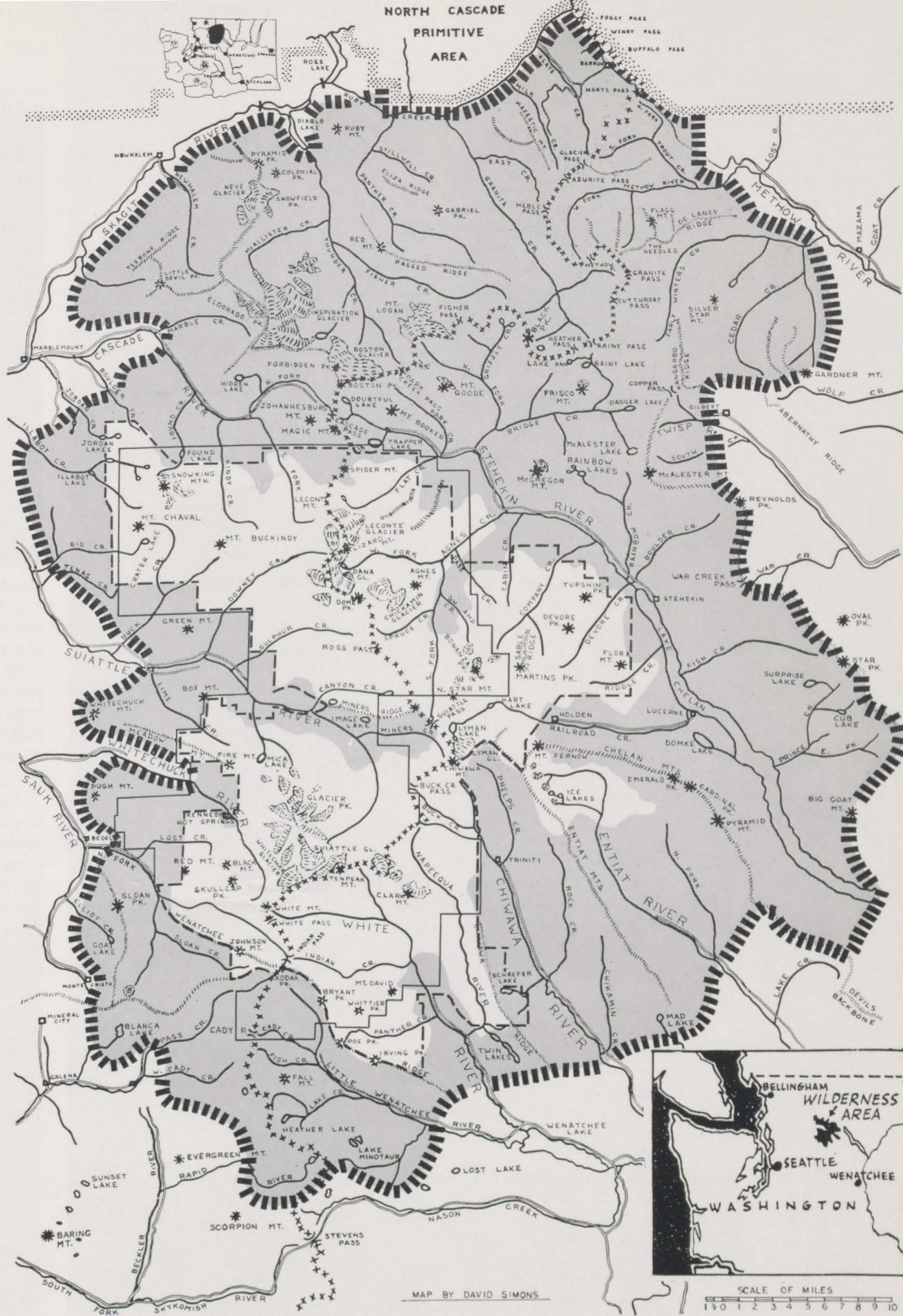
Two decades ago forester Robert Marshall urged that the Forest Service give wilderness protection to the entire unshaded area.



Two years later, with Marshall dead, the Service started to preserve, then stopped, looked, listened—giving "Limited Area" status to the unshaded fragment.



February 16, 1959. The proposal: culmination of thirty years of Forest Service thinking, predominantly about timber.



THE NORTHERN CASCADES SCENIC RESOURCE—"OUTRANKING ANY EXISTING NATIONAL PARK"

"We are going to try to make wilderness areas accessible up to their edges. We are going to try to provide as much as we can for mass recreational use outside."—RICHARD E. MCARDLE, Chief, Forest Service, Senate Hearings, June 1957.



David R. Simons *Cascades ghost town*
... ore, people, and wilderness gone ...

And the whole complex biota of the virgin forest floor, born of aeons of growth and death, not to be restored, cool, exquisite, but so soggly Northwestern—is this better simplified, dried out, warmed up by letting the sun in where forest canopy never admitted it before? Will the traveler who has not learned botany be less perplexed by a forest narrowed to a few (commercial) species?

Do roadside campers like logging trucks?

On short trips from the main timber-access roads would they prefer not to follow a trail in single file, but instead to have branch logging roads on which to walk two or three abreast in all directions—into the scrub growth that first replaces the “overmature, disease-ridden, decaying, hazardous old-growth trees” that the Creator, who never went to Forestry School, was willing to tolerate?

And at night, would they prefer not to search for campfire wood, but instead to find plenty of it ready to cut up in the blackened piles of debris not quite consumed when the loggers burned their slash?

Persuasion in Hiding

If this is compatibility, it is a new kind of compatibility, carried a little farther, perhaps, than the hidden persuaders have yet thought it safe to go. So far they have concentrated upon silencing the old cry, Woodsman, spare that tree! They have devised various labels to apply as needed: ‘extremist,’ ‘bleeder,’ ‘tree lover,’ and all the way to ‘member of the daffodil wing of bird watchers.’ The hidden persuaders are inventive! They have eliminated ‘virgin forest’ from their vocabulary; it has become a decadent forest that must make way for thrifty young growth (everybody likes thrift and youth, no one likes decay). Timber is always a crop that is grown on a tree farm dedicated to producing trees for tomorrow on a multiple-use, sustained-yield basis that contributes dollars in generous numbers to schools (everybody likes crops, farms, tomorrow, and schools—as well as money).

The whole process is rhapsodized in four-color ads in the slicks, ads in which clear-

cutting is portrayed with springlike greenness in the background dimly, while the foreground is brightly dominated by very attractive and engaging species of wildlife. Almost invariably the ad is taken from a painting, not a photograph.

Photographs tell quite a different story—in the lumber-trade-journal ads for chainsaws and earth- and log-moving equipment, ads among which the editorial attacks on the preservation of wilderness forest nestle so cosily, and among which an abiding love blossoms for a “multiple use” that does not exclude the chainsaw, that allows the working circles of the forest world to unite.

“Multiple use is fine,” a Northwest conservationist remarked after the Wilderness Bill hearing in Bend last November, “but who wants to drink his bathwater?”

The Past Is Prelude

Where are the blazes with which Bob Marshall marked the trail toward wilderness? Are the trees that bore them gone? How was the trail lost, so obviously, so tragically lost as to permit the present Glacier Peak proposal ever to emerge from the agency he served so well?

The first notable straying was on San Geronio. The Forest Service proposed the elimination of just a corridor—just the heart. A public hearing staved off major injury. One of the telling arguments was the hazard to water supply.

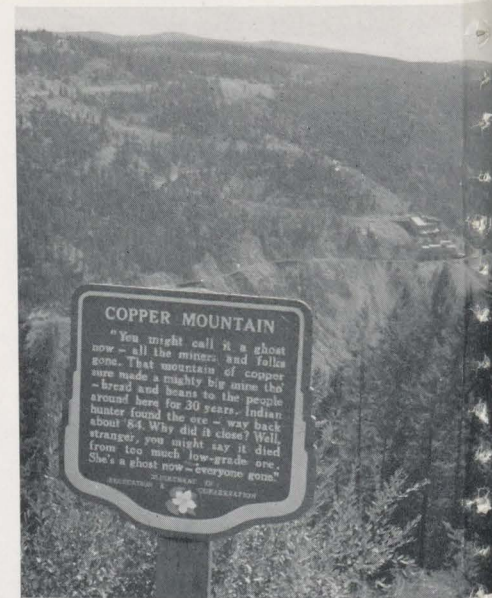
Then came the Gila. Again the Forest Service proposed a reduction. Local forces, admirably reinforced by Clinton Anderson, saved the day. They wanted wilderness, even as Aldo Leopold had.

Meanwhile, up in Oregon, a major test was coming up on the Three Sisters. This would mark whether the new Forest Service leadership really “loved wilderness.” A preponderance of evidence at the public hearing favored retention of the controversial 53,000 acres. So did Wayne Morse

*Near Movich entrance,
Mount Rainier National Park
... No art work added ...*



Richard Brooks



Ghost town in Canada

and Richard Neuberger. The loggers didn't. Out it went.

At Visalia and at Ridgecrest in California, public discussion and hearings on the long-talked-about wilderness possibilities on the southern Kern watershed. Again a preponderance of public feeling for saving. Again, the chainsaws won.

The Wilderness Bill itself was advancing to give national forest wilderness (and other wilderness) recognition in law, to give the Congress a role in its preservation. The agencies evinced great interest until the bill was in draft form, then began building backfires. Finally the Park Service added strengthening language and withdrew its opposition. What did the Forest Service do?

It had operated all its life with a minimum of law.* Moreover, it had an enviable independence. Trees don't mix very well with cotton, wheat, tobacco, and peanuts. The Forest Service took care of the trees, and the parent Department of Agriculture was preoccupied with alternately growing enough or not too much of the rest. Further, the Service had its multiple-use concept which, among other things, was a political scientist's dream. Multiple use was more than what could happen, theoretically, on land. It was also what could be brought to bear, actually, on people. It could establish a protective cordon of interest groups that could be played against each other on the periphery—and at dead center all could be calm. Are the miners asking too much? Just point this out to the grazers, loggers, water users, and recreationists. A game of musical chairs out under the trees.

So if there must be a wilderness bill, then not too much bill. No wilderness council to

*Samuel T. Dana, *Forest and Range Policy*, pp. 100 ff.

Philip Hyde, 1956

look over the agency shoulder. Let Congress review what happens to designated wilderness, but the review must pass both houses, not just one. Give Congress no role at all on the consideration of the Primitive Areas that are about two-thirds of all national forest wilderness. No role at all on "Limited Areas," a classification allowing wilderness designation to be delayed. Do not give Congress the authority to review demands to keep forest wilderness open to grazers, miners, water users, or recreationists—let that be handled administratively. As for loggers, let Congress review all proposals to open up wilderness to logging *unless* pest and disease control is involved—"sanitation cutting." (As a former Chief Forester put it, "I can make a case for sanitation logging on any forest at any time." Thus the Service can decide on *any* logging, and Congress can think it has retained the power of review.)

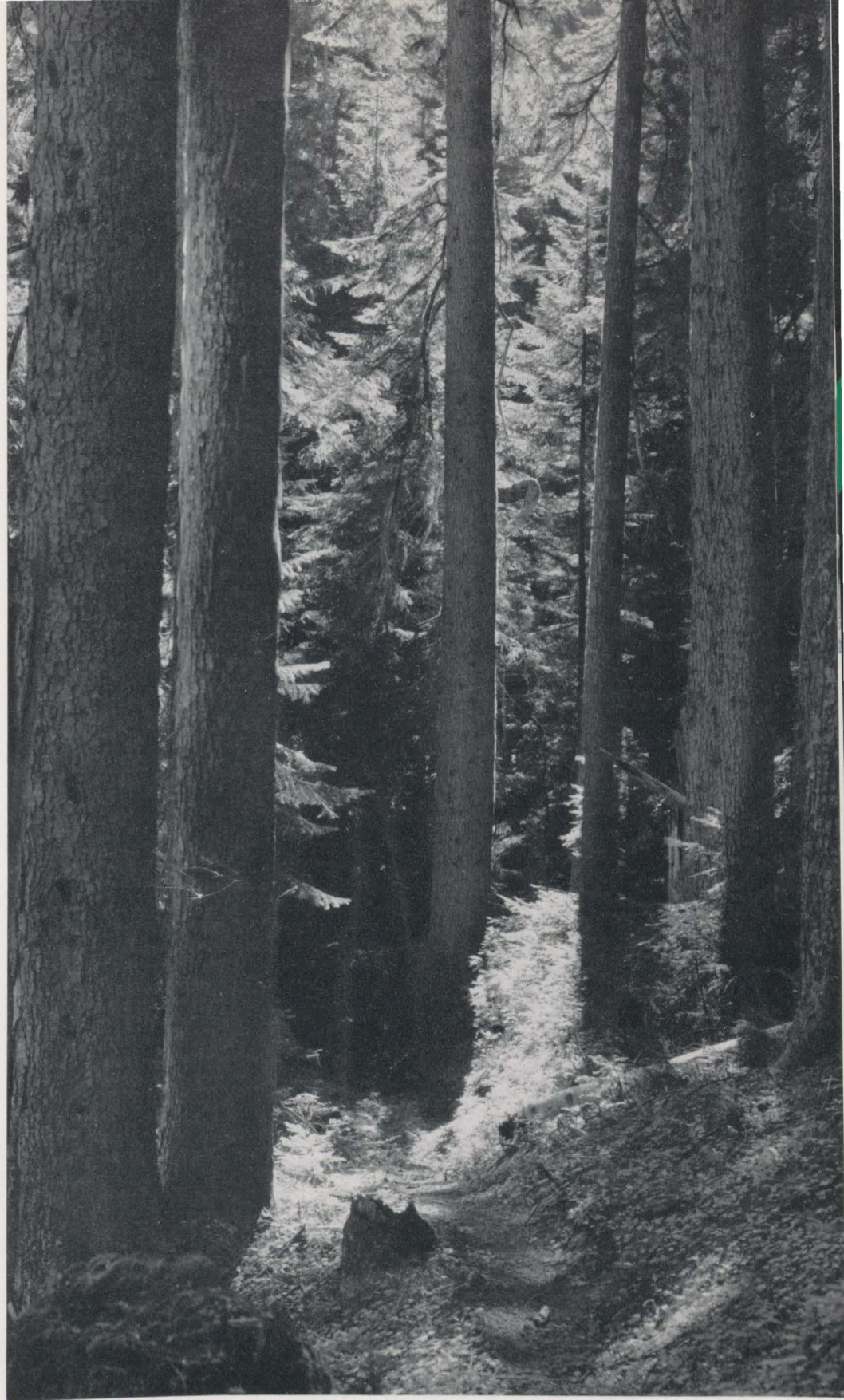
In other words, if there must be a bill, let it interfere in no way with what is already being done to forest wilderness. If enough opposition stirs up, the proponents will be grateful for a bill that does that much.

Within this prelude was the theme, reiterated, that is now to be elaborated in the symphony of destruction composed for the Northern Cascades of Washington—unless the citizens of the United States, including their government, decide that posterity deserves a better break. D.R.B.

Richard Brooks, 1957



DOOMED TO LOGGING, 1942



DOOMED TO LOGGING IN 1959 FOREST SERVICE PROPOSAL

How much will this treatment of the Whitechuck River Valley "greatly increase roadside recreation"?



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service



Date Established. Yosemite was the first area set aside (in 1864) "upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation; shall be held inalienable for all time." It set the pattern for the national parks that followed: of these, Yellowstone was the first, established by Congress in 1872.

In 1906, the Antiquities Act authorized the establishment of National Monuments by Presidential proclamation. The Congressional Act of 1916 created the National Park Service as a bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Basic Act. "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Guiding Spirits. Among the many outstanding names associated with the National Park idea are Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Jr., and our own John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club. Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, is often called the father of the National Park System.

Definitions. "National Parks are spacious land areas essentially of primitive or wilderness character which contain scenery and natural wonders so outstanding in quality that their preservation intact for the benefit, enjoyment, and inspiration of the people is a national concern." (NPS)

National Monuments are lands of similar scenic caliber (11 of our National Parks were originally Monuments), and also include areas set aside for historic or scientific objects or features they contain.

National Parks are set aside by Congress; the President establishes National Monuments.

Lands Administered. The National Park Service currently administers 29 National Parks, 83 National Monuments, 59 National Historical Areas, 3 National Parkways, 1 Na-

tional Memorial Park, 1 National Capital Park, and 4 National Recreation Areas—a total of 180 units.

The land areas of the National Park System contain 22,396,483 acres . . . of National Recreation Areas, 2,013,768. This adds up to a little over 1 per cent of our approximately 2,300,000,000 acres of total land area.

Current Problems. These include:

Demands for economic resources in our National Parks. Although such uses as water and power development, logging, and mining are directly contrary to National Park laws, as our natural resources become scarcer there is increasing pressure to "open up" our parks for economic exploitation.

Demands for inappropriate or harmful recreational use. A surprising number of people continue to suggest that such things as gambling concessions, miniature golf courses, tramways, and bowling alleys be installed in our parks.

Problems attending increased visitation. These include damage, intrusion, fire, and impairment of the land by people and by the facilities which they demand. In 1957, 59,300,000 people visited National Park units. The Park Service estimate of 80,000,000 visitors in 1966 is already being revised—upward.

Plans for the Future. In an attempt to cope with the increasing use of the parks, the Service in 1956 embarked on MISSION 66, a ten-year program designed to coordinate and improve all aspects of park operation—management, protection, development, and use.

Coincidence of Interest. The Sierra Club has a long history of supporting the Park Service—and was, in fact, one of the organizations instrumental in setting up this bureau. The club has fought vigorously for such parks as Yosemite (in 1893, 1906, 1958—and in the defense of Hetch Hetchy, 1908–1913); Rainier (1911); Yellowstone (1922); Sequoia (1926); Olympic (1928, 1947 and recently); Kings Canyon (1940); Tetons (1950); Dinosaur (1952–1959)—to name only a few.

The club actively supports National Park principles, the concept of wilderness in our parks, and the National Park Service—except where practices may result in inappropriate use or damage to the natural scene.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Date Established. In 1940, the Bureau of Fisheries (Department of Commerce) and the Bureau of Biological Survey (Department of Agriculture) were consolidated to form the Fish and Wildlife Service under the Department of the Interior. In 1956, the Service was reorganized into two new bureaus: the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (Daniel H. Janzen, Director), with which we are most directly concerned.

Purpose. To conserve our nation's wildlife—fowl, fish, mammals, and other animals—in order to prevent depletion or total destruction of any species. To acquire lands for wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries. To regulate hunting of migratory wildlife.

Lands Administered. At present, our national wildlife refuges and game ranges total over 17,000,000 acres, with nearly half of this acreage in Alaska. Areas range in size from less than 100 to more than 2,000,000 acres.

Coincidence of Interest. Today, increasingly, conservationists of all kinds find themselves drawn closely together in the common cause of preserving the native scene and its flora and fauna. The Sierra Club supports strongly the objectives of the Fish and Wildlife Service and its attempts to maintain the wildlife habitat. The club has played a major role in the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, and has joined actively in the fights to save major wildlife resources from unnecessary exploitation.

Bureau of Land Management

Date Established. The Bureau of Land Management was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service.

Purpose. To survey, manage and dispose of public lands . . . in accordance with the Mining Leasing Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Homestead Act and other acts relating to the public domain.

The Bureau was set up to carry out a comprehensive program of conservation and forestry practices . . . to conduct active programs of reforestation and to rehabilitate de-

FEDERAL AGENCIES



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



U.S. Forest Service

teriorated range lands. Consistently starved of adequate funds on which to operate, it returns substantial sums to the Treasury and to local agencies from lease fees.

Lands Administered. Under the auspices of the BLM are 476,352,527 acres, of which some 298,000,000 are in Alaska. This is land remaining from the original public domain of 1,442,200,320 acres.

Coincidence of Interest. In the past, the Sierra Club has been concerned primarily with more notable scenic lands administered by other public agencies. However, many BLM lands have important scenic, wildlife, and recreational potentials, and as our final land-use pattern emerges, these lands take on great significance. For instance, some 9,000,000 of BLM acres in Alaska offer an unmatched opportunity to maintain a great arctic wilderness. And if the findings of the first Hoover Commission are followed, millions of BLM acres may be transferred to other agencies specifically concerned with their particular management problems.

(See pages 3, 6-9.)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date Established. In 1824, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was set up under the War Department. It was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.

Purpose. To give assistance in the conservation and management of Indian lands and their resources, and to provide the Indians with community services in such fields as health and education. The Bureau acts as trustee of all Indian lands, and its work extends to forest and range management, irrigation, soil conservation and roads.

Lands Administered. There are some 42,000,000 acres of land in tribal ownership, and another 13,000,000 acres owned by individual Indians. While these lands are nominally the private property of our Indians, the fee titles are still held in trust by the Federal government.

Coincidence of Interest. Among the 55,000,000 acres of Indian lands are a number of highly scenic areas—for example, Monument Valley, which the Navajos are zealously protecting. The current political philosophy which may determine disposition of these areas is of major concern to the Sierra Club.

Date Established. The first "Forest Reserves" were authorized by Congress in 1891. An Act including definitions of the purpose of National Forest Reserves was passed by Congress in June, 1897. In 1905, the Forest Reserves were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. In 1907, the name Forest Reserve was changed to National Forest.

Basic Act. Provisions of the 1897 Act—on the basis of which the Forest Service still operates—include among others: (1) the establishment of Forest Reserves to "improve and protect" forests, "to secure favorable conditions of water flows," and to provide a "continuous supply of timber for use and necessities of United States citizens; (2) the guarantee of right of entry—including access roads—to private property within all parts of the Forests; (3) that prospecting and mining rights shall be allowed throughout.

Guiding Spirit. Gifford Pinchot probably had more influence on Forest Service thinking than any other single person. Pinchot fathered the modern concepts of management of renewable resources and "multiple use." The Forest Service philosophy, "For the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run," was also a key phrase in Pinchot's time.

Definitions. "The National Forests are Federal lands designated to be maintained in a permanently productive and useful condition." (USFS publication.) Wood, water, forage, recreation (including car-camping, summer homes, fishing, hunting, and wilderness enjoyment) and wildlife are the five "multiple uses" shown on the Forest Service shield. Mining accounts for further heavy use of Forest lands.

Forest Service areas set aside for wilderness use have no guarantee in law, being entirely dependent upon the policy of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Lands Administered. At present, there are 148 National Forests, totaling over 180,000,000 acres in 39 states and Puerto Rico—approximately 9 per cent of our total land area. The system is organized into 10 regions for administrative purposes.

Forest Service lands are divided into ranger districts, with the areas therein classi-

fied for that combination of uses considered most appropriate to the land involved. For example, out of 19,976,782 acres of Forest Service land in California, approximately 8,500,000 is classified as commercial timber-producing land (considered compatible with watershed management, recreation, grazing and mining); about 1,550,000 is set aside for wilderness use, which still permits mining, watershed protection, hunting, fishing, and in some areas grazing; about 60,000 acres is in *developed* recreation use (camp grounds, summer homes, etc.), and another 100,000-odd acres is in roadside and streamside strips with a modified sustained-yield timber program included.

Current Problems. The Forest Service is a complex organization with a many-faceted program. Today with over 60,000,000 recreational visits a year, one of its biggest jobs is the outdoor recreation business—a fact that has not yet been fully recognized.

In 1956, the Forest Service launched a recreation program, OPERATION OUTDOORS, and received a somewhat increased—but still not adequate—recreational budget.

Plans for the Future. Current management plans call for maximum sustained yield of goods and services in all Forest Service lands, including areas set aside as wilderness.

Coincidence of Interest. The Sierra Club has long worked closely with the Forest Service, as a group interested in outdoor recreation and—increasingly—as a major conservation force. The club has aided Forest Service efforts to obtain increased funds for recreation, and has given strong support in maintaining the integrity of Wilderness Areas, and in attempts to consolidate private inholdings within National Forests.

The Sierra Club sees within our National Forests some of the finest relatively untouched scenic resources left in the United States. Under current Forest Service policy, much of this land (such as the Kern Plateau) will be exploited economically—and lost as wilderness—before the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review is able to determine its best use. We urge a moratorium on the predominantly scenic and recreational lands still undeveloped in our National Forests until the highest use for these lands can be effectively decided.

Directors Meet at San Diego

THE Directors of the Sierra Club, combining pleasure with business, accepted the invitation of San Diegans to hold the late fall meeting of the Board in conjunction with the chapter's tenth anniversary observance. The Board meeting all day Saturday, November 8, and the banquet that evening—all at the delightful La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club—were followed by a special tour on Sunday of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. By the time the directors boarded their northbound planes on Sunday night they had had a full week end. One of the outstanding memories they carried home with them was the warmth of hospitality and carefulness of planning shown by their San Diego hosts.

The Board meeting was attended by Directors Aldrich, Bradley, Lewis Clark, Nathan Clark, Crowe, Leonard, Leopold, Mauk, Robinson, Siri, Sumner, Wayburn and Youngquist, Executive Director David R. Brower and his assistant, Robert V. Golden; Council Chairman Randal Dickey, Jr., and delegates from 12 of the 13 chapters (Atlantic excepted). The guests included Honorary Vice-President Phil S. Bernays, former Director Alex Hildebrand, and many club members from the San Diego Chapter and from other parts of the state; also Su-

perintendent Thomas J. Allen of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, Supervisor Stanley Stevenson of Cleveland National Forest, Superintendent Clyde Strickler of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, and Russell Johnson, Secretary of the Eastern High Sierra Packers' Association.

Some of the highlights of the meeting are summarized. The Board:

- Approved the appointment of Francis R. Shoemaker as chairman of the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee, and commended the former chairman, Robert P. McGillicuddy (recently resigned) for a job well done in a post of large responsibility.

- Donated \$500 from the Conservation and Memorial Fund (to be added to donations from sources outside the Sierra Club) to help the National Park Service defray expenses of an ecological field reconnaissance of parts of the Snake Range (Wheeler Peak area) in Nevada, advocated as a park.

- Commended David R. Simons for his preparation of a splendid brief on "The Need for Scenic Resource Conservation in the Northern Cascades of Washington" and a comprehensive accompanying map, and for his production of many fine photographs of this important critical area.

Book Reviews

LISTENING POINT. By Sigurd F. Olson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1958. 243 pages, illustrated with 28 black and white drawings by Francis Lee Jaques. \$4.50.

Listening Point is the name of a bare glaciated spit of rock facing the lakes and rivers of the Quetico-Superior country. Sigurd Olson, geologist, biologist and former guide on the canoe trails of the north, searched many years to find this bit of land near his home in Ely, Minnesota. He wanted a place with sunsets, moonrises, gnarled pines, a little beach and level space for tent or cabin; a place which would serve as a window through which he might catch glimpses of the wilderness he had known, for like Thoreau, he believes that "in wilderness is the preservation of the world."

In twenty-eight essays, written with the sensitive perception of a poet but backed by the observation of a scientist, he speaks of hawks and loons and beavers, of glacial striae, canoe portages and the meaning of a good paddle both to the hand and the heart. He writes of "the snug sound of rain on a tent" and of Indian rock paintings, "shrines to the mind of man." He laments the hacking of the loggers by whom a stand of two-hundred-year-old pines where "all the interrelationships of the centuries have come at last to a final glory" was reduced to a sawdust pile and an enormous mound of yellow slabs.

Everyone, Sigurd Olson feels, has a listening

point somewhere, some quiet place where the universe can be contemplated with awe. Mountain, desert, tropical swamp or rain forest—each has its own capacity for generating wonder—its own importance to mankind. For though man has come a long way from the primitive he is still steeped in the racial experience of the past. Adaptations take eons of time. "He still listens to the ancient rhythms and because of them there is a powerful nostalgia for the wild."

VIVIAN G. BRECKENFELD

GEOGRAPHIC STUDY OF MOUNTAIN GLACIATION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. Nine parts and atlas. Department of Exploration and Field Research, American Geographical Society. New York, 1958.

A study supported by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Research and Engineering Center for its mountain environment series, summarizing information on the distribution, general characteristics and behavior of the mountain glaciers in the Northern Hemisphere at the beginning of the International Geophysical Year. Part 9, Glaciers and Human Activities, should be of special interest to club members, with its information on glacier travel and avalanches. Those planning expeditions will find the regional facts on mountain areas, and the bibliographies supplied, very useful.

RICHARD PITMAN

- Expressed opposition to construction of the proposed Coyote Canyon Road in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, as detrimental to the natural desert scene and ecology.

- Favored designation of a wild area in the headwaters of the Mokelumne River; commended the Mother Lode Chapter for excellent work in studying, reporting, and advocating such a reserve; and authorized the chapter to continue to provide assistance to the Forest Service in planning it.

Roads in National Parks

Ansel Adams had written to President Bradley a letter of resignation as a director before he undertook vigorous action—as an individual citizen and not as a Sierra Club officer—in protest against the road construction in the vicinity of Lake Tenaya. He had feared that his actions might embarrass the Sierra Club. The Board discussed the proffered resignation, and adopted this motion:

The Board of Directors recognizes that Ansel Adams has long been a distinguished member of the club and for many years has been on the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club. He is an eminent international authority on the esthetic values of the natural scene and on the appraisal of its beauty. He has known Yosemite Park intimately for 40 years and has been a keen student and critic of such developments as tend to lessen the high quality of the park's superb inventory. Therefore the Board of Directors declines his proffered resignation as a director."

The Board adopted the following policy with reference to road construction in national parks:

(a) There should be no highways in the national parks, only park roads.

(b) Standards for such park road construction should be promptly reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior with the aid of an advisory group and through public hearings, following which more specific appropriate standards should be established.

(c) Administrative mechanisms must be established which will insure construction of roads in national parks in accordance with such standards.

(d) The Tioga Road construction in 1958 demonstrates the necessity of promptly implementing the above principles.

Tamalpais State Park

The Board requested that the Director of Natural Resources of the State of California and the State Park Commission take prompt action in acquiring lands for the expansion of Mount Tamalpais State Park in accordance with legislation enacted in 1957 and 1958.

LEWIS F. CLARK
CHARLOTTE E. MAUK

Mountain Talk

EIGHTY-NINE years ago this summer, a band of nine rough-clad young men from the new University of California set out on horseback to see the sights of the High Sierra. The success of their early-day high trip was assured by their good fortune in having with them, as "surgeon and scientific lecturer," a dignified, 47-year-old faculty member who was to become one of the Sierra's best-loved interpreters.

Professor Joseph LeConte, a student of Agassiz and ardent earth scientist, had come to Oakland from the Reconstruction South only the year before. This adventure with the "University Excursion Party" gave him his first taste of Yosemite. During the remaining 31 years of his life he came again and again, meanwhile visiting other mountains of this country and Europe to expand his professional knowledge of geology and natural history and renew the sources of the inspiration he imparted to students.

LeConte's campus achievements are another story. He left his name not only there but on the Sierra (Mount LeConte near Whitney, LeConte Divide in the Kings country, LeConte Falls of the Tuolumne). He was a charter member of the Sierra Club, and his death in Yosemite Valley occurred on the eve of the club's first organized outing. LeConte Lodge in the Valley is the terminus of the John Muir Trail.

His best memorial, however, for some of us, is the vivid, high-spirited, very charming account of the 1870 trip which he published as *A Journal of Ramblings through the High Sierra of California* (reissued several times by the Sierra Club but now out of print).

Here they come riding now, "Lieutenant" Leander Hawkins at the lead on his fierce Indian pony, then "Captain" Frank Soulé on his high-stepping dapple-gray, and the others in more or less martial order. There is "Old Pack," steady and careful with his precious load of flour and bacon, and the Professor himself, "long and lean and lantern-jawed, and in search of romantic adventure," secretly referred to as Don Quixote.

Across the arid Central Valley and into the foothills they went. It was the seventh morning out that they excited the town of Mariposa by riding through the streets in double file under command of the Captain and dismounting to buy supplies at the grocery. That night they took supper at Clark's, later called Wawona.

Even in 1870 there was a tourist route in Yosemite: Big Trees, Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, the Valley and the falls. But was there ever more zest and zeal in a group of sightseers? It was all new to them, and they had eyes for beauty and the will to climb where trails had not yet been built.

Better still, they had LeConte. Observant, carefully fitting piece to piece, he was an eloquent spokesman for the most modern theories of landscape formation and Darwinian science. He found sermons in the stones of Yosemite, the soda springs, the Mono craters; and expressed delight in great conifers and tiny rodents as well as in chilly swims in the pools of the Merced and Tuolumne.

At the foot of Yosemite Falls he met John Muir. He saw at once through the mill workman's garb to the man. They became friends, and Muir accompanied the party to Tuolumne Meadows and Mono Lake, adding his knowledge and mountain craft to the resources of the expedition. I like to think of the two men at Lake Tenaya, after supper, sitting together in perfect silence on a high rock under a full moon, the waters lapping at the unspoiled granite rim.

At the close of the five-week jaunt, though eager for home and a glimpse of his baby son (the "Little Joe" who grew to be a famous Sierran), LeConte was as enthusiastic as ever.

"I never enjoyed anything else so much in my life," he later wrote, "—perfect health, the merry party of young men, the glorious scenery, and, above all, the magnificent opportunity for studying mountain origin and structure . . . I subsequently made many similar trips, but this remained the most delightful . . ."

FRED GUNSKY



In 1900, thirty years after the "University Excursion Party," Professor Joseph LeConte (right) stands with Poly and Mrs. Kanawyer at Kanawyer's cabin in Kings River Canyon.

by J. N. LeConte

NORRRC Gets XD

Francis W. Sargent, 44, has been appointed Executive Director of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, effective March 1.

As Commissioner of the Natural Resources Department of Massachusetts, Sargent has had responsibility over the Divisions of Fisheries and Game, Forests and Parks, Law Enforcement and Marine Fisheries. He is an accomplished salt water sport fisherman, and has varied interests in outdoor activity. He was a Captain in the Tenth Mountain Division, training at Camp Hale, Colorado, and has made many vacation trips with his family to the ski runs and camping areas of the West.

Names of the citizen members of the Commission were given in the October *Bulletin*. Congressional appointments have now been completed, bringing the Commission to full strength. Members from Congress are: Senators Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico), Richard L. Neuberger (Oregon), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), and Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), and Representatives Gracie Pfof (Idaho), Al Ullman (Oregon), John P. Saylor (Pennsylvania) and Harold Collier (Illinois).

Bulletin Board

IN THE two months since the 86th Congress reconvened, there has been loosed a flood of bills affecting conservation. Important positive measures among these include:

The Wilderness Bill. This is essentially a reintroduction—with minor changes—of the bill on which field hearings were held last autumn. While weaker than the original bill, this much-needed legislation remains a congressional declaration of policy to dedicate an adequate system of wilderness to the needs of the people. It specifies the areas involved and provides measures to administer them. Principal opposition comes from within lumber, grazing, mining and power industries. The Sierra Club continues its strong support of this measure.

Present sponsors of the bill are:

Senate (S. 1123)—Humphrey (Minn.), Neuberger (Ore.), Byrd (W. Va.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Langer (N. Dak.), Mundt (S. Dak.), Lausche (Ohio), Mansfield (Mont.), Martin (Iowa), Morse (Ore.), Murray (Mont.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W. Va.), Mrs. Smith (Maine), Scott (Pa.), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (N.J.).

House (H. R. 1960)—Saylor (Pa.) and Baldwin (Calif.), Metcalf (Mont.), Reuss (Wis.), O'Hara (Ill.), George Miller (Calif.), McGovern (S. Dak.), Gubser (Calif.).

Bills to establish National Parks and Monuments: noteworthy are proposals for a Cape Cod National Park, Massachusetts; a C & O Canal National Historical Park along the Potomac River, Maryland; an Indiana Dunes National Monument on the southern shore of Lake Michigan; a Fort Jackson National Monument, Alabama; a Padre Islands National Park, Texas; and Congressman Henry Reuss's proposed Ice Age National Park, Wisconsin. Congressman John Saylor and Senator Gordon Allott (Colorado) have again introduced a bill to change the status of Dinosaur National Monument to that of National Park. The Sierra Club supports this change.

Bill to set up Youth Conservation Corps: Senator Humphrey (Minn.) proposes such a Corps to accelerate federal conservation programs—in timber, soil, range and recreational resources—while providing healthful training and work opportunities for 150,000 young men between 16 and 22, in areas away from centers of population and existing work programs. Congressman John Blatnik (Minn.) has introduced identical legislation in the House.

Other important conservation developments on the national level include:

Cut-backs for the National Park Service program, Mission 66, as well as reductions in U. S. Forest Service appropriations for recreational use.

Exclusion from the list of roadless areas in Indian reservations of the 350,000 acre Black River Wilderness Area in the San Carlos-Fort Apache Reservation. Purpose is to make this land available for economic development.

On the California scene:

The State Park Commission has once more directed the Division of Beaches and Parks to proceed with immediate acquisition of lands long advocated by the Sierra Club for the protection and enlargement of Mt. Tamalpais State Park.

The Sierra Club favors a strong, policy-making State Park Commission, and is opposing bills before the Legislature which would weaken this important body.

Riverside County has bulldozed a two-lane road into Joshua Tree National Monument to tie in with an existing, abandoned road. In between washouts, it would link Twenty-nine Palms to Riverside County, effectively bisecting the monument.

Two bills and a joint-resolution have been introduced into the state Senate to revise Highway 89 into a low-level route along Lake Tahoe. Such revision would mutilate two of our finest State Parks, D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay. The Sierra Club continues strong opposition to such measures.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

NOW READY

"Wilderness Cards from the Sierra Club"



Mount Lyall and Bonanza Peak from Seven Sisters Ridge. By Grant McConnell

Here, in the geographic center of a great potential Northern Cascades park, the Forest Service proposal (see pp. 10-15) would leave the high places relatively safe, but would doom the valley gateways to logging.

Cards to help the Cascades

The first ten Northern Cascades cards are now ready. This and the cover are from the series. The large size, 10c; regular size, 5c. Quantity discounts: 30% on orders of \$5 or more, 40% on \$25 or more, 50% on \$50 or more, 60% on \$250. Beyond that come in and let's talk. In any event, all excess over cost goes to conservation. Order from your chapter or from Mills Tower.