

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

March 1960



The flowers . . . the primeval forest with its wondrous assemblage of living things, the uninhabited hilltop where one can silently look at the stars and wonder . . . are as necessary to the preservation of humanism as food is to the preservation of human life.—HARRISON BROWN, *The Challenge of Man's Future*.

The Uneasy Chair

The Wilderness Bill: Nobody Wants It but the People

We cannot remember that any book ever before preëmpted almost the entire editorial page of a newspaper, but this has happened in Kansas to the club's book, *This Is the American Earth*, and its over-riding plea for an understanding of the natural world and of wilderness. A good twenty other editorials, from coast to coast, have lauded and reinforced the book's message. One editorial says that if anything more should be needed to insure passage of the Wilderness Bill, the Ansel Adams-Nancy Newhall book has supplied it.

The Rough Riders Strike Again

For all the support, the Wilderness Bill stands still. If a given tactic is not already in the manual, it is written for the occasion and foisted on a few busy and unsuspecting Congressmen who are being asked to play the old game of "The West Against Itself," a contest the late Bernard DeVoto described so well. Few people can forget his crusade against the stockmen who sought to turn a government-granted privilege into a self-assumed right, a right to graze and overgraze and to impair permanently, for their own personal profit, the nation's heritage of open Western range and the soil upon which it depended.

DeVoto, aided by the Forest Service, took out after the graziers with one weapon, the most effective pen in the business, and beat them. Wallace Stegner wrote about some of these "Rough Riders" later (*SCB*, May 1959), and about some members of Congress they had persuaded to play their game. Strangely enough, the graziers could have fared better then, and can fare better in the long-range future, by getting the erosive overload of stock off the steep ranges and on irrigated pastures instead.

The Rough Riders among the graziers don't want to, and seem to be back in the saddle. Grabbing "multiple use" as a slogan and teeming up with sawlog foresters (to whom multiple use of land seems to consist of growing more than one species of merchantable timber on it) and with free-for-all miners and dam-it-all reclamationists, they have wangled stall after stall of the mild Wilderness Bill. Certain chambers of commerce that McKinley would have thought reactionary have been coaxed to support them. Special interests in many of the Western states, states that have a corner on the nation's wilderness, seem determined to use diamonds for common abrasives, to dull and destroy rare and irreplaceable wilderness by using it up for utilitarian purposes that could just as well be served elsewhere. If it should be a question of local greed versus national need, these interests go local every time, hastily sewing the words "multiple use" on their tattered banner.

Multiple-Useanship Persists

As Professor Grant McConnell has made very clear, multiple use without definition is a carte blanche for almost unlimited administrative discretion. No law or regulation defines it. A so-called multiple-use bill, loosely worded, vague, and possibly proposed in an attempt to confuse the move to preserve parks and wilderness, is enjoying a fadlike popularity at the moment, but may yet be slowed down long enough to have its dangers pointed out. In spite of its nickname, the bill does not define multiple use, but leaves it to be played by ear, in any key that suits the moment—let it remain what the San Francisco *Chronicle's* Bud Boyd calls an overworked catch phrase with the planned spontaneity of a college yell.

"Multiple use" is dragged out to sanctify and continue the deprivations of soil on the nation's steep rangelands—degradations which, as Ira N. Gabrielson points out, have almost destroyed in a century of Western history what men took milleniums to destroy in the Middle East. Justice William O. Douglas has commented that the way

to teach conservation to our stockmen would be to take them to the Middle East and show them what happened. Perhaps a horrible example reprinted from *Pacific Discovery* (see pages 5-13) will do the same thing—a story of destruction so rapid that there is no escaping the blame due for trying to manage land for multiple use when we should have been preserving it.

"Multiple use" the stockmen still cry, and the words echo back from the woods, where the sawlog foresters are gouging the steep slopes, silting streams and reservoirs, adding to floods, destroying fisheries, in country where they need not and should not be operating. Meanwhile there is negligible research to determine how serious the resulting long-range loss of fertility is, or how tragic the decimation of species, which these practices thrust upon the future. For short-term gain, man keeps taking away and taking away without putting enough back; he converts from an organic treasure of myriad variety, produced through the aeons, to a monoculture more convenient to strip quickly. He does so even though such practices in the past have brought nations and civilizations to destitution. (Of Lebanon's forest of cedars and fir the Bible speaks of, there are only a few cedars left, in one patch that was preserved from the unlimited discretion of some sawlog foresters of Old Testament days. They seem to have misled even Solomon. See I Kings, 5 and 6, for details of the logging operation and subsequent construction.)

Who Will Vote for the Future?

How fast are we learning? The World Forestry Congress, to be held in Seattle in August, seems to be designed predominantly as a convention for timber managers. Almost all the program serves that single purpose. It took a struggle to add a bit on forest recreation, and it is fairly safe to predict that there will be great emphasis, even in that bit, on roadside recreation—timber-access roadside. Yet the theme of the Forestry Congress is—yes—multiple use. Is it being assumed that 20th Century Man doesn't need reasons for things? Just slogans—the oftener the truer?

We get wistful. If there were only just a little more direct commercial return from wilderness! If the meaning of wilderness could somehow be reflected on the financial pages as part of the nation's capital stock, rising in value fast enough to warrant a two-for-one split. If it could only be advertised in four-color ads and free films for school children the way logging is. If it fitted better the materialist's mores, if the developers could only speculate in its real estate and make a killing, if it meant more tension and ulcers and not just a chance for a rounder life. If it produced more tail fins and fewer trout fins. If it only meant spending everything now and keeping nothing in reserve, if it related less to the intangible things vital to survival and more to planned obsolescence and superficiality, if there were more fat in it and less lean—if it meant all these things, maybe the chambers of commercialism and the rough riders of range and forest would stop stalling the Wilderness Bill.

But it doesn't, and the stall continues. Nobody wants it but the people. D.R.B.

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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...TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES...

[An Allegory, We Fear]

The Walrus and the Carpenter, Or, Which Shoe Fits Whom?



We do not know just what people Lewis Carroll had in mind in one of his Tweedledum and Tweedledee stories, nor whether illustrator John Tenniel was photographically accurate in depicting the principals. But we were reminded of a present-day parallel at lunch the other day while some conservationists were worrying aloud about the attitudes of an agency and an industry toward wilderness. We found what we wanted in our 1885 edition of *Through the Looking-Glass* and we reproduce it here. The sun was shining on the sea, you will remember, and the Walrus and the Carpenter were on the beach.

"O Oysters, come and walk with us!"
The Walrus did beseech.
"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along the briny beach:
We cannot do with more than four,
To give a hand to each."

The eldest Oyster looked at him,
But never a word he said:
The eldest Oyster winked his eye,
And shook his heavy head—
Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave the oyster-bed.
But four young Oysters hurried up,
All eager for the treat:
Their coats were brushed, their faces
washed.
Their shoes were clean and neat—
And this was odd, because, you know,
They hadn't any feet.

Four other oysters followed them,
And yet another four;
And thick and fast they came at last,
And more, and more, and more—
All hopping through the frothy waves,
And scrambling to the shore.

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Walked on a mile or so,
And then they rested on a rock
Conveniently low:
And all the little Oysters stood
And waited in a row.

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings."

"But wait a bit," the Oysters cried,
"Before we have our chat;
For some of us are out of breath,
And all of us are fat!"
"No hurry!" said the Carpenter,
They thanked him much for that.

"A loaf of bread," the Walrus said,
"Is what we chiefly need:
Pepper and vinegar besides
Are very good indeed—
Now if you're ready, Oysters dear,
We can begin to feed."

"But not on us!" the Oysters cried,
Turning a little blue.
"After such kindness, that would be
A dismal thing to do!"
"The night is fine," the Walrus said.
"Do you admire the view?"

"It was so kind of you to come!
And you are very nice!"
The Carpenter said nothing but
"Cut us another slice:
I wish you were not quite so deaf—
I've had to ask you twice!"

"It seems a shame," the Walrus said,
"To play them such a trick,

After we're brought them out so far,
And made them trot so quick!"
The Carpenter said nothing but
"The butter's spread too thick!"

"I weep for you," the Walrus said:
"I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

"O Oysters," said the Carpenter,
"You've had a pleasant run!
Shall we be trotting home again?"
But answer came there none—
And this was scarcely odd, because
They'd eaten every one.

"I like the Walrus best," said Alice: "because you see he was a little sorry for the poor oysters."

"He ate more than the Carpenter, though," said Tweedledee. "You see he held his handkerchief in front, so that the Carpenter couldn't see how many he took: contrariwise."

"That was mean!" Alice said indignantly. "Then I like the Carpenter best—if he didn't eat so many as the Walrus."

"But he ate as many as he could get," said Tweedledum.

* * * * *

[Moral: People who want to save oysters should develop a preference for empty shells.]



Study Bill Is Urged

The real need for scenic-resource protection in the Northern Cascades is something which goes far beyond the mere designation of a wilderness. Congressman Thomas M. Pelly, who has known the country since boyhood, realized this and has written two milestone letters which accentuate, we believe, the need for a Park Service study.

Washington, D.C., January 19, 1960
Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Colleague:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, requesting information about my bill, H.R. 9360. This, and Don Magnuson's identical bill, H.R. 9342, would provide for an Interior Department study of the Cascades of Washington.

My own long-term knowledge of the Cascades has convinced me that the region is scenically of national importance and that the wisest possible planning of the use of the region is of great importance to my State and my District.

You will note from the enclosed correspondence that we had hoped to find a way, other than the legislative route, to bring to this problem the kind of professional abilities the Congress has concentrated in the Department of the Interior. The public and the Congress should expect to have these special skills applied to so important a question as the Cascades matter presents. You will note that my hoped-for route to this kind of information was blocked.

After many consultations with the services involved, and with many of my constituents, Mr. Magnuson and I have concluded that the legislation we have introduced was essential. I myself am not suggesting that a national park be established, but I do believe that the public ought to have all the data, and not just one agency's view. The National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service are the agencies which can best analyze and report upon the nineteen questions I have outlined, and which to me seem of no little importance. They need to be answered well before an irrevocable decision on land-use is made.

I do not see how they can be adequately answered in less than a year of the authorization of the study, and a second study summer may eventually be required to obtain full information on the higher reaches, in which heavy snows render the study season short. Prompt enactment of this legislation would enable the Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service to have the major part of the data in the hands not only of Congress, but also of the Outdoor Recreation

Resources Review Commission, by mid-1961, before the Commission begins its final evaluations. Detailed Forest Service data on the area are already available on the comparatively limited basis of the Service's primary interests, and the addition of Interior Department data, bringing up to date a study made before World War II, will help the Commission round out its own files, and will better prepare the Congress for its own subsequent consideration of the Cascades.

I hope our bills can be considered soon by your Committee, inasmuch as they do not decide the fate of the land but merely that our data should be complete. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. PELLY
Representative in Congress

THE ENCLOSURE

Washington, D.C.

March 9, 1959

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As you know, the Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, announced its proposal on February 16 to establish a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the Northern Cascades of Washington. Public hearings are to be held in the region in mid-October.

I myself since boyhood have been acquainted with this country and out of personal knowledge and experience want to see that the public interest is protected for now and for all time. In this connection I have recalled that the National Park Service made a study of the Cascades in the late thirties.

It is my belief that the public values inherent in the Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan unit of the Northern Cascades are of such high order that the public should have available to it, before the October hearings, far more data than now exist if the public is to appraise the opportunities here in fair perspective. The Forest Service proposal I am sure gives careful attention to the commercial timber resources of this region and to hoped-for roadside recreation.

However, I believe that many other important values are involved and that it would be in the interest of governmental efficiency and economy for your agency, which has been created to appraise and protect these latter values, to bring its staff and techniques to a further, detailed study of them. It seems to me investigation by the Park Service of the following questions would go a long way toward providing the public with the infor-

mation it needs if it is to evaluate effectively the best use of the area.

1. Within the region between Stevens Pass and the North Cascades Primitive Area I should like to know what boundaries would you recommend within which commercial utilization of raw materials should be excluded and within which the natural scenery should be preserved without impairment for the use and enjoyment of this and future generations?

2. Also I should like your opinion as to what part of this whole should remain wilderness in the sense of the term used in the Wilderness Bill.

3. Peripheral to this wilderness, what valley gateways would the Park Service deem of special value for recreational development, such as customarily laid out in national park Master Plans; i.e. developed zones surrounding which the natural qualities are preserved?

4. What would the Park Service visualize as a recreational development plan for two sample gateways, such as the Stehekin and Whitechuck approaches to the wilderness back country? Architects and landscape architects' plans and sketches would be helpful in the study of any such potential.

5. If there were several gateways in which there might be peripheral development in time, what would present Park Service thinking be with respect to the planning of concessions?

6. Based upon studies of the economic benefits to communities around such national parks as Glacier, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and the Great Smokies, what would your projection be of benefits deriving from a similar combination of wilderness preservation and recreational development in the Northern Cascades?

7. In view of the interest in a new trans-Cascade highway, and considering further that the Hart's Pass route would entail minimum extension of new road in accomplishing the crossing, what would you consider the potentialities of a Hart's Pass parkway to be?

8. I believe the previous study the Park Service committee concluded that the Northern Cascades provided an extraordinary potential for a national park. What would your view be, considering the Manning Provincial Park north of the border, of the potentialities of an international park in the Cascades?

9. In combination with your sister agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, what combination of land-use planning do you think could provide a blend of preservation, park recreation, hunting, and highly developed recreation? I have heard the suggestion of possibilities that might be considered here would be the combination of national park,

Underline Cascades Problem

Nineteen Unanswered Questions

national recreation area (as on Lake Chelan and on the Diablo reservoir), national wild-life refuge, and national game range.

10. Considering the visitor-center concept of the National Park Service, together with the opportunities provided by the ranger-naturalist service and natural history associations, what potential would you consider the Cascades to have a natural laboratory, as an outdoor museum, and as a continuing opportunity for conservation education?

11. I imagine there are opportunities also in the Northern Cascades for preservation of historic sites and buildings and the interpretation of the region's history (such as in the Monte Cristo region, perhaps).

12. Considering that the State of Washington already has two national parks, would the addition of a third be likely to result in diminishing returns in scenic appreciation and in the region's economy?

13. As I understand it there are now 29 national parks in the United States and some 80 wilderness areas (including those classified as wild and primitive). What is the comparative amount of publicity and publishing on parks and on wilderness as an indication of how each of these classifications focuses public attention upon an area?

14. Would you consider feasible in the Northern Cascades such a means of getting people into wilderness as is provided in Yosemite by the High Sierra camps? What is

the effect upon wilderness values of such a circuit?

15. In view of the rapidly growing popularity of camping, what capacity would the Park Service deem the area to have (as described in boundaries you designate) and how would the environs of these campgrounds be treated in park planning?

16. What is your opinion of potential Park Service programs of interpreting to the traveling public the following aspects of the Cascades: (1) Geology, (2) Wildlife, (3) Flora and forests, (4) Glaciology, (5) Soils and microscopic forms of life?

17. What particular wildlife values are there in the region, and of what importance, if any, is it to endangered species?

18. What would the Park Service program be to protect and enhance the streams, watershed, and fishing in general?

19. What comparison can you provide of the legal authority to protect public lands as national forest and as national park?

You will note that I have omitted all questions concerning the commercial value of the forests in the valley approaches to the Northern Cascades and its benefit to local communities. The Forest Service is eminently qualified I am sure to determine this value and benefit, and within the limitations of the funds it seeks and obtains, to provide roadside recreation and hunting in and near logged areas.

The emphasis in my questions you will recognize has been upon subjects to which the Forest Service would give little or no stress in its thinking because it has not been the historic function of the Service to specialize in these subjects.

I realize that studies leading to comprehensive answers to these questions will require considerable time and cooperation between the Park Service and other agencies and organizations. It is my hope that by initiating such studies immediately, and by adding to your previous study certain new data as seen in the perspective of your Mission 66 program, you will at least be able to produce for public consideration an evaluation of Northern Cascades potential which is now almost totally lacking.

The purpose of this request is not to satisfy my own recommended conclusions. Rather I know that to reach conclusions about the Northern Cascades that will protect the interest of people of my district, my State and the Nation I should have further facts at hand. Therefore I shall greatly appreciate your initiating a study as soon as possible and advising me from time to time of its progress. Meanwhile please be assured of my full appreciation for your anticipated favorable response.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. PELLY

Representative in Congress

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOWING PAGES—

We have had the special pleasure of sharing a world with a friend of ours that we should like to tell you about. It is a world in which composition has nothing to do with music, there is no money in the bank, the make-up man never touches mascara, stone has nothing to do with the pursuit of alcohol, nor chase, of girls. And when you have made your own flat bed, you had better not lie in it.

In short, the world of printing—in the shop that produces his journal and ours. His is really terrific. He makes points count

where we are not too aware of picas. And he never forgets a type face. He is Don Kelley.

Many of you probably know his journal. Those who don't, ought to. In the hiatus in which we find ourselves, about which more anon, we have stumbled upon his latest, and it covers subjects important to us so expertly that we should like all our readers to see how it was done. On the following pages we reprint several pages of the current issue of *Pacific Discovery*. We don't reprint in the usual sense—resetting someone else's copy,

condensed a little, in our own type face. We have just picked up *PD's* pages where they lay, have locked them up again, and have added a few pages of our own.

We also wanted to reprint those pages which pled for the Wilderness Bill and those that lauded our book, *This Is the American Earth*, so generously. But that would have been a little much. We do, however, reprint the masthead of *PD* so that you can know where it comes from, at whose hands, and can subscribe for yourselves if, as we do, you think this an important publication.

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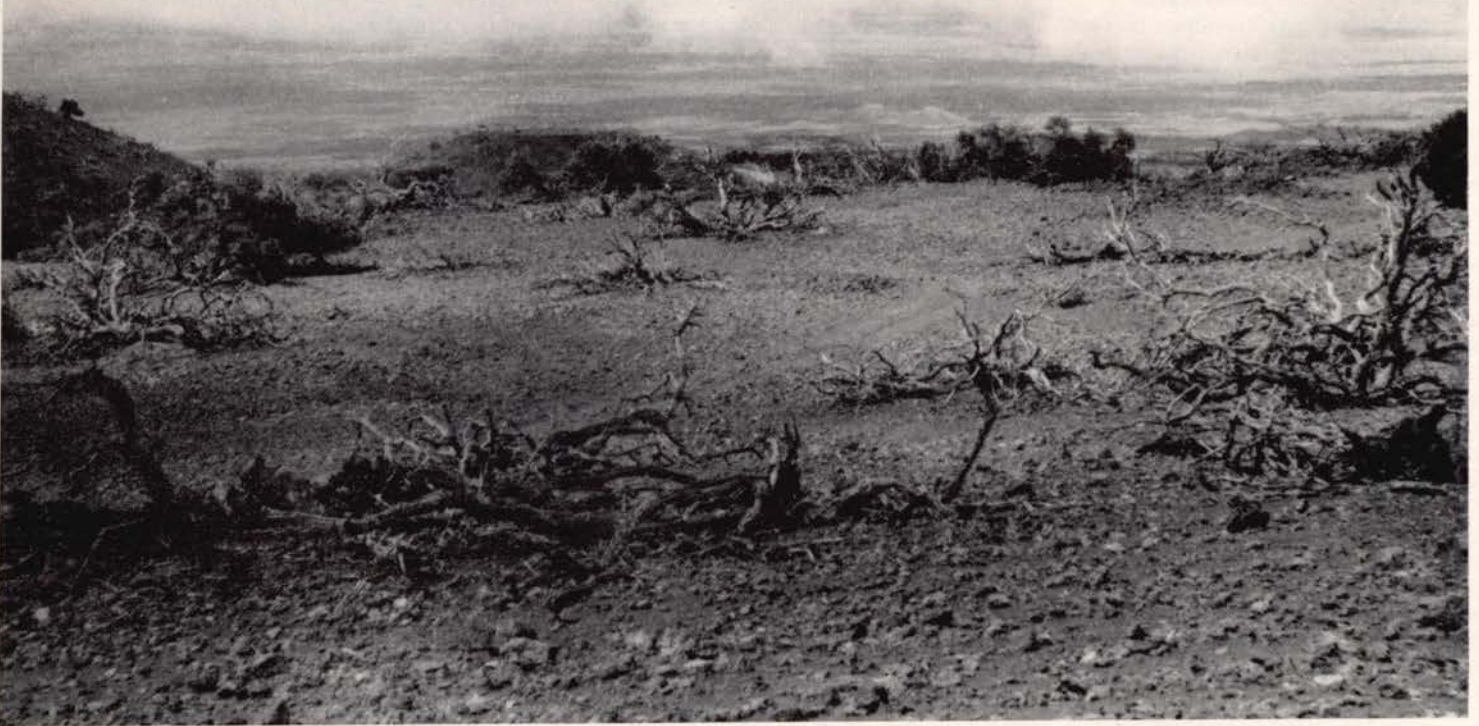
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A JOURNAL OF NATURE AND MAN IN THE PACIFIC WORLD

A FOREST DIES ON MAUNA KEA



▲ Treeline above Puu Laau, 9,500 feet up the slope of Mauna Kea. Rocks, bare earth, and dead trees are all that remain of a once "highly picturesque and sublime" region. (All photographs by the author)

How Feral Sheep Are Destroying an Hawaiian Woodland

RICHARD E. WARNER

CONSERVATION

MAUNA KEA, highest of the great Hawaiian volcanic peaks, thrusts its cindercone- and lava-encrusted bulk 13,784 feet into the cold, thin upper air of the tradewind belt. Despite its proximity to the Equator (20° north latitude) the higher reaches of the mountain experience freezing nighttime temperatures the year around, and for months during the winter season snow hangs on the bare, windswept upper slopes.

The lower flanks of the great peak, especially on the windward sides between sea level and 6,000 feet elevation, are clothed by dense stands of native Ohia (*Metrosideros collina*), and Koa (*Acacia koa*) with a lush understory of several types of ferns and shrubs.

Rainfall is so heavy that the wild pig is the only mammal living here.

Above 6,000 feet the plant growth changes abruptly. The dense forest dwindles to a ragged edge, and is replaced by an open woodland of Mamane (*Sophora chrysophylla*), Koa, and in the drier regions Naio (*Myoporum sandwicense*) together with the associated understory shrubs and grasses. This open woodland continues up the slope to approximately 9,500 feet where it abruptly gives way to bare lava and cinder slopes dotted with Puakeawe (*Styphelia tameiameia*) shrubs.

Above 11,500 feet plant life all but ceases; an occasional silversword may be seen glistening in the alpine



sunlight, but even the hardy and tenacious Puakeawe finds the environment too rigorous.

Because of the many changes in the flora which have occurred over the century and a half following the introduction to the area of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses which ultimately multiplied to enormous populations, it may prove interesting to note some of the observations made by naturalists while Mauna Kea still retained much of its primeval appearance. The following are excerpts from the journal of the famous plant explorer David Douglas, who hiked into the area in 1834. The passage begins as he emerges from the Mamane forest above either Hilo or La Pahaehoe on his way toward Mauna Kea's summit:

Jan. 7, 1834.—The wood terminates abruptly, but as the lodge of the cattle-hunter was still about a mile and a half farther up the clear flank of the mountain, situated on the bank of a craggy lava stream, I delayed ascertaining the exact altitude of the spot where the woody region ends (a point of no small interest to the botanist) [sic] until my return, and sat down to rest myself awhile, in a place where the ground was thickly carpeted with species of *Fragaria* (strawberry), some of which were in blossom, and a few of them in fruit.

—According to report, the grassy flanks of the mountain abound with wild cattle, the offspring of the stock left here by Captain Vancouver, and which now prove a very great benefit to this island.

Jan. 12, 1834.—The line of what may be called the Woody Country, the upper verge of which the barometer expresses 21,450 inch; therm. 46° at 2 pm (9,300 feet ±)

▲ Hawaii, northern part of the island. Shaded areas are forest and shrub cover. Stipple pattern denotes lava flows. Contour interval, 200 feet. (Part of USGS map "Hawaii North," edition of 1959; Hawaiian Islands 1:250,000 series; reduced here to approximately one half, or 1:500,000 [1.25 inches = 10 miles].)



is where we immediately enter on a region of broken and uneven ground, with here and there lumps of lava, rising above the general declivity to a height of three hundred to four hundred feet, intersected by deep chasms, which show the course of the lava when in a state of fluidity. This portion of the mountain is highly picturesque and sublime. Three kinds of timber, of small growth are scattered over the low knolls; with one species of *Rubus* (blackberry) and *Vaccinium* (huckleberry), the genus *Fragaria* (strawberry) and a few Gramineae (grasses), Filices (ferns), and some alpine species. This region extends to barometer 20.620 inches; air 40°, dewpoint 30° (10,500 feet ±).

We know from his comments that botanist Douglas had knowledge of the growing populations of feral livestock, brought originally to the Islands around 1800 by Captains Cook and Vancouver, which abounded on the slopes of Mauna Kea. The Kapu (tabu) placed on the animals at the time of their initial introduction had just a few years previously been lifted, permitting Hawaiian commoners for the first time to take them for food. Perhaps fortunately for the botanist's peace of mind it was yet too early for even a trained eye to discern the evidences of overbrowsing and forest destruction which ultimately would become the hallmark of the exotic species.

The years passed and the introduced livestock populations, unhampered by predators and only oc-

asionally disturbed by man, multiplied with enormous rapidity. The weather was mild, the food supply only suggesting the first signs of exhaustion.

By the end of the nineteenth century the exotic species were beginning to eat themselves literally out of house and home. Food became less readily available, forcing the now huge populations of feral stock to travel considerable distances to find sufficient forage. The land too began to show symptoms of stress. Erosion gullies appeared. Flash floods began carrying away vast quantities of the fine, ashy topsoil. The Mamane forest commenced to take on a ragged, sickly appearance.

Around the turn of the twentieth century the upper portion of Mauna Kea was declared a "Forest Reserve" by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and incorporated into a territory-wide system designed to protect the forests from further abuse and effect their restoration. Of the 82,600 acres within the boundaries of the Forest Reserve, 29,930 acres are actually covered by some type of forest; the remainder being bare, unproductive lava and cinders. However, of these 29,930 forested acres, only 19,500 acres are used to any extent by the feral populations. This is partly because over 6,000 acres of the south slope of Mauna Kea are very densely wooded with the Naio tree, which



Puakeawe bushes are rounded off to mushroom shapes as sheep fare, and eventually reduced to skeletons.

is unpalatable to sheep and hence of slight value in wildlife production, and partly the result of continued activities by man in the Pohakuloa Flat area during recent years which effectively frighten the sheep away. It is therefore the remaining 19,500 acres of Mamane forest which must bear the pressure of any population of herbivores allowed to inhabit the area.

Unfortunately, during this period the inadequacy of manpower, funds, and scientific understanding of the nature of the devastation being wrought resulted in a policy of continued neglect. Desultory efforts were made by the Hawaii forester to reduce the number of animals, but the effect was negligible. Activities during this early period of government control were also hampered by poor roads and primitive automotive transport. It was the era of the Model T; and most of Hawaii's roads were either axle-deep in powdery volcanic ash or quagmires of mud.

In 1935 a fence was constructed around the lower boundary of the Mauna Kea Forest Reserve using C.C.C. labor. Ironically enough, the motive for the project was to prevent the vast numbers of feral animals from descending from the forest into the adjacent pastures of the Parker Ranch Company, where they were competing heavily with domestic livestock for food. At the time the fence was built there were



an estimated 40,000 sheep within the Forest Reserve, as well as several thousand goats and an enormous number of wild pigs. The last cow had been removed in 1928, the last horse in 1935.

Today, after a century of degradation, the face

of the land is vastly changed. Persons familiar with the mountain in its present state will recognize the areas to which Douglas referred in his journal, but mainly through the geological descriptions. The "upper verge" of the woody country is no longer "highly picturesque and sublime" as Douglas found it, with small timber, strawberries, huckleberries, and grasses. As can be discerned in the accompanying photographs the "upper verge"—or in contemporary terms the Mamane treeline—now presents a stark, nightmarish scene of devastation and ruin. Where once Douglas "sate down to rest" among carpets of strawberries one has no choice now but to scuffle about in a waste of rocks, dusty subsoil, and the writhing limbs of dead trees which were unable to withstand the abuse of untold thousands of feral animals.

Conditions are uniformly distressing over practically all of the forested areas: 90 per cent of the topsoil is gone; over 40 per cent of the trees of the Mamane forest are dead, an additional 20 per cent dying. Natural reproduction of Mamane through seedlings or basal sprouts has been so long suppressed by overbrowsing that over most of the mountain there is no young stock whatsoever, either for browse or as replacements for the dead and dying mature trees. Grass production in all but the most favorable areas is limited to a small circle beneath individual trees. It is impossible to state with certainty, but it is esti-

mated that the present carrying capacity of the land is less than 5 per cent of what it was when domestic animals first entered the area.

The Mamane forest itself, lying principally between the elevations of 6,500 and 9,500 feet in a mountain-encircling band, still contains vestiges of the pre-herbivore state sufficient to allow some deductions about its ecology. The Mamane trees, which reach a mature height of 25 to 30 feet, form a medium for condensing moisture contained in the damp fogs which regularly blow up from the warm, humid lower elevations. Condensing on the leaves of the Mamane trees, the moisture drips through the foliage onto the ground below. It is this "fog-drip" which supplies the bulk of the water requirements both for the Mamane trees and the understory grasses and shrubs, as rains are infrequent and often occur as deluges over short periods of time.

The evidence also indicates that the trees themselves are dependent for life upon the microenvironment which they produce around their roots as a result of this condensate water source. The sequence of plant destruction which has ultimately upset this microenvironment occurred as a stepwise process, being the result of a peculiar trait in the feeding habits of wild herbivores. The insistence of these species upon feeding on the one or two most palatable plant forms in the habitat (in wildlife management



Beating a retreat across a rockpile they made of once grassy hillside, these feral sheep were a moment earlier seeking out any leaves that might have still reached below the Mamane browse line which is at the height sheep can reach standing on their hind legs. This is at 7,800 feet elevation.



With holding soil gone, thousands of Mamane trees topple over in death.

referred to as "ice cream" plants) to the exclusion of the less tasty or nutritious forms, places a heavier browse-pressure on some species than on others. If the population is large enough it may at length consume all the available vegetation produced by the ice cream species, at which time hunger forces the animals to shift to the less palatable forms and repeat the process of selective denudation.

And because the Mamane has the rather dubious distinction of being the most palatable plant species still extant on the mountain, there is not and cannot be any natural reproduction or regrowth of this basic element of the native forest. Consequently when an old specimen finally succumbs—made sickly and weak by the combination of unremitting browse pressure, exposure of the root system through erosion to drying, and freezing temperatures—there are no replacements to spring up and fill the gap. Year by year the tree line creeps downward from the point where Douglas sat among the strawberries, leaving behind the bones of a once lush and beautiful woodland.

Destruction of the forest will inevitably result in the loss of its associated endemic bird life; for unlike

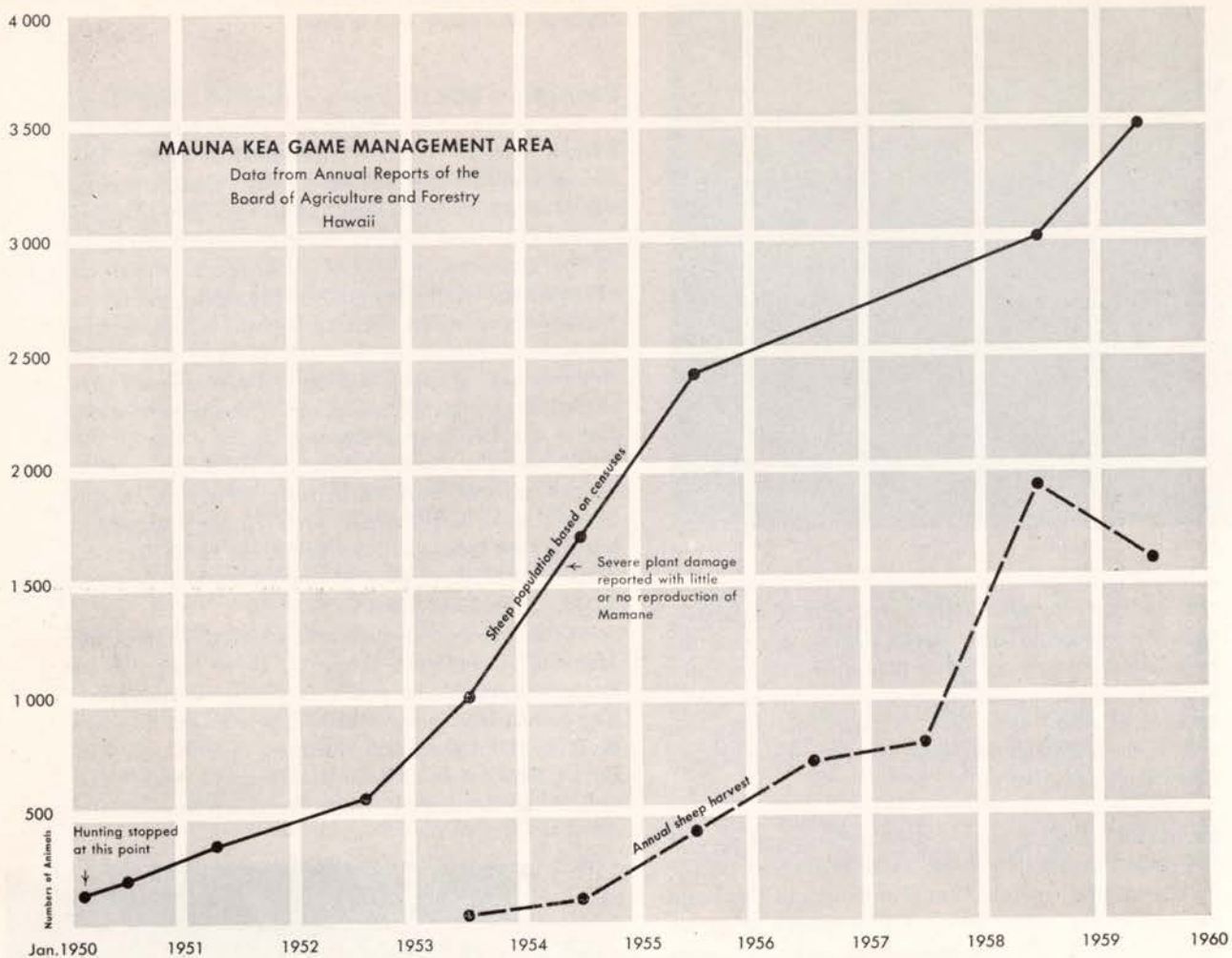
the highly adaptable human species which seems to be able to persist practically anywhere, birds are extremely specific in their environmental needs. The tremendous changes resulting from an extinction of the Mamane forest would far exceed the adaptive capacities of most or all of the native bird species.

The endeavor to control numbers of sheep on Mauna Kea, for the purpose of protecting the forest from destruction, has been inadequate and ineffective for various reasons. In the early years of the Forest Reserve, lack of manpower and of access roads precluded any effective hunting of the sheep population. But in the 1940's sport hunting of the sheep by the public brought about a substantial reduction in numbers of animals. Perhaps likewise there was an epizootic disease in the herds; such has been suggested but data are lacking. In any event, the herds declined until in 1946 the estimated population was down to 5,000 and in 1950 down to 200.

At this point when prospects for restoration of the Mamane forest were brightest, there occurred an ironic reversal of the policy of sheep extermination. The Forest Reserve was turned over to the Division of Fish and Game and renamed the "Mauna Kea Forest Reserve and Game Management Area." The public had developed a taste for sheep hunting and



A remnant of the deep, rich soil that covered Mauna Kea to a height of 11,500 feet or more. The close-up graphically shows how the soil turns to dust, to be swept away by wind and rain, once sheep hooves and teeth have chopped up the turf.



Graph showing relationships between sheep population growth and harvest by hunting, and between sheep population increase and the condition of the Mamane forest.



Standing among a litter of dead Mamane trees, this carefully fenced pine planting has escaped the fate of the sheep-ravaged native forest just outside the barrier. Above Puu Laau, at 8,800 feet elevation.

the Division elected to protect the sheep as a game animal—a policy which led to dramatic resurgence of the depleted herds. As a result of virtually complete protection from 1950 to 1953 and close regulation of shooting in more recent years, the remnant of 200 sheep in 1950 has grown to a herd of 3,500 in 1959. The accompanying graph shows the rate of increase in the population, based on careful censuses conducted annually by the Division; also shown is the increasing hunting kill, which reached 1,900 animals in 1958 and 1,600 in 1959. Despite a 40 per cent harvest, the sheep herds are increasing steadily today.

This raises a basic philosophical question as to the purposes of management of the Mauna Kea area. Before 1950 the orientation had been toward the forest and its preservation; feral animals were considered extraneous to the habitat and to be removed whenever possible. The new philosophy of management may accurately be defined as a policy of "hunter-direction." It is well-typified by this excerpt from a 1955 Monthly Report of the Division of Fish and Game:

The hunters are very apprehensive about overshooting the population on Mauna Kea and creating a similar situation to 1949 which resulted in a five-year closed season. If such a long closed period again becomes necessary through overharvesting, the hunting public will be highly critical, and properly so.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the problem of hunting interests demanding the maintenance of dangerously high herbivore populations is not peculiar to Hawaii. Rather it is a universal problem, one with which many states are presently coping. The overabundance of deer in many parts of the United States, with the attendant problems of overbrowsing and habitat destruction, is in almost every respect identical to the situation on Mauna Kea and elsewhere in Hawaii where excessive herbivore populations are maintained to satisfy the immediate demands of the hunting public. It was this philosophy of hunter-direction which in 1950, despite all the evidence of habitat destruction, prompted the Division of Fish and Game to recommend closing Mauna Kea to sheep hunting in order to "permit the population to rehabilitate itself."

By 1957 any gains which the flora had made during the brief ebbing of pressure in the early 1950's were erased. Coarse, shrubby Puakeawe again became the dominant part of the sheep diet; the brief spark of recovery had been effectively snuffed out. Except for a few roadside strips where hunting pressure forces away the encroaching animals and creates a somewhat illusory impression of recovering habitat, Mauna Kea continues to ulcerate and sicken. Consciously, deliberately, a forest is being destroyed; a rare and unique flora is being needlessly sacrificed.



Next to the Puu Laau Forestry cabin is an example of what can be achieved in rehabilitation. Kept free of sheep for many years by hunting pressure, this small section of forest at 7,400 feet is gradually recovering.

The science of wildlife management has demonstrated that with proper study and application, most habitats can support both a rich natural flora and an herbivore population. The concept of multiple land use is a valid one, but is successfully applied only when the biological necessities of an area are properly understood. Preservation of the Mamane forest is essential to the maintenance of sheep hunting as well as being a moral obligation in itself. If it is deemed in the public interest to maintain a huntable sheep population on Mauna Kea, the numbers should be limited to what the flora can support on a sustained yield basis.

Continued neglect of the present situation can have only one outcome: the ultimate and complete destruction of the habitat. When that occurs we all shall have lost—hunter and conservationist alike. The mountain will then no longer support either sheep or native plants or birds. Modern man will have produced, to his eternal shame and discredit, another biological desert.

Mount Jefferson from the slope of Campbell Butte. The proposed power line clearing would be slashed through the park in the foreground



Reservation threatened by power line

New Danger in Oregon

SOME of Oregon's finest scenic and recreation resources are being threatened anew. The ogre is a power line that would carve an ugly scar across the Cascades just north of Mount Jefferson, within the proposed Cascade Volcanic National Park.

The Portland General Electric Company envisions a right-of-way approval that would extend from the proposed Round Butte Dam on the Deschutes River, across the Warm Springs Indian Reservation and adjacent Forest Service lands, to the Bonneville Power Administration transmission line near Bald Butte. The proposed line carriers are wooden H frame single circuit towers, roughly 60 feet in height and 25 feet wide. Minimum right-of-way clearance is 125 feet in which all trees, stumps and snags higher than eight feet are cut to two feet; and all brush higher than five feet, except low growing brush, is cut to two feet. In addition, all trees, brush and snags which, when falling would extend to within 40 feet of the center line of transmission, will be cut. Thus in many areas the clearance will easily involve

a width of 300 feet or more. The aftermath is comparable to the most ugly type of clear-cut, with no hope of regeneration.

The map shows how this power line would skirt Breitenbush Lake and the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. Breitenbush is one of Oregon's most attractive campgrounds—an incomparable setting of subalpine forests, flowered meadows, and a Mount Jefferson backdrop. It is also the point of departure for Jefferson Park, an easy, winding six-mile stroll that slowly climbs to Lionshead Ridge. The route is noted for its many meadowed resting places where one may contemplate the Range north to Hood, St. Helens, and Adams. To the many annual consumers of these scenic resources, it is needless to describe the power line's effect. And to those who have yet to walk here, the result is easily envisioned.

There is a lesser known area nearby, however, that has equal scenic splendor. This is Indian land belonging to the Warm Springs tribe that bounds the east of the Primitive Area and continues to the north, roughly

along the Cascade Crest. The environment of Kuckup Park and Papoose Lakes is similar to that of the Breitenbush-Jefferson Park region. It is just as imperative that a power line right-of-way be prevented from marring this landscape as on the adjacent public lands. Although this is essentially private property, it warrants public attention and support for several reasons:

1. The lands are managed and held in trust by a public agency;
2. The welfare of the American Indian is a public inheritance;
3. The resident tribe and managing agency are unaware of their high value lands for recreation;
4. The best interests of everyone will be served by seeing that the Cascade Crest portion of the reservation be put to its highest possible use, i.e., recreation.

The potential devastation can be simply prevented; right-of-way relocation is the obvious remedy. The Forest Service has already recommended that a license for a new transmission line be denied. In a letter to Jerome K. Kuykendall, Chairman, Federal Power Commission, dated September 4, 1959, Ervin L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, stated that "it is apparent that a new transmission line is incompatible with the best uses of national forest lands, because of its attendant needs for access, land disturbances, placing additional commercial timberlands permanently out of production, and the effect upon recreational values." Mr. Peterson also pointed out that the U.S. Army Engineer "308 Report" of June 1958, indicates that: "existing transmission line towers with their clearings and access roads, in the immediate vicinity, can be utilized to increase capacity to meet all foreseeable Cascade transmission needs in this area, including the power to be generated by the Round Butte Project."

In anticipation of increased public protest, PGE has considered an alternate, but less preferred route. It remains on Reservation land entirely and, although again fringing some attractive Indian recreation resources near Trout and Blue lakes, it seems to be an acceptable alternative. To protect Indian welfare and public benefit, nothing less than the alternate should be accepted.

DAVID R. SIMONS

—————>
*Map showing the setting of
Papoose Lakes and Kuckup Park*

Board Reiterates a 55-Year Goal; Rejects Compromise

TACKLING vital conservation problems at both the state and national levels, the Sierra Club Board of Directors met over the week-end of February 6-7, 1960, in San Francisco's Sir Francis Drake Hotel. Occupying an important part of the two-day meeting was intensive discussion of national forest and park policy. The Board

- approved in principle, national forest policy objectives contained in statements formulated by the Conservation Committee, but authorized the appointment of a committee to reword the policy in light of established terminology and concepts of land-use classification;

- adopted three major sections of the proposed park policy statement on purpose, guidelines to preservation, and rounding out the National Park System.

Protective measures for two federal park areas received Board endorsement:

- *Rainbow Bridge National Monument*—implement provisions for its protection by construction of a dam and pumping plant below the junction of Bridge and Aztec creeks. The Board commended the Bureau of Reclamation on development of this plan and urged its prompt detailed planning and phasing, noting that it will provide adequate all-year access via Glen Canyon Reservoir, eliminate the need for a diversion dam and tunnel, provide an attractive lake for camping, and make permanently unnecessary the construction of an overland road to Rainbow Bridge.

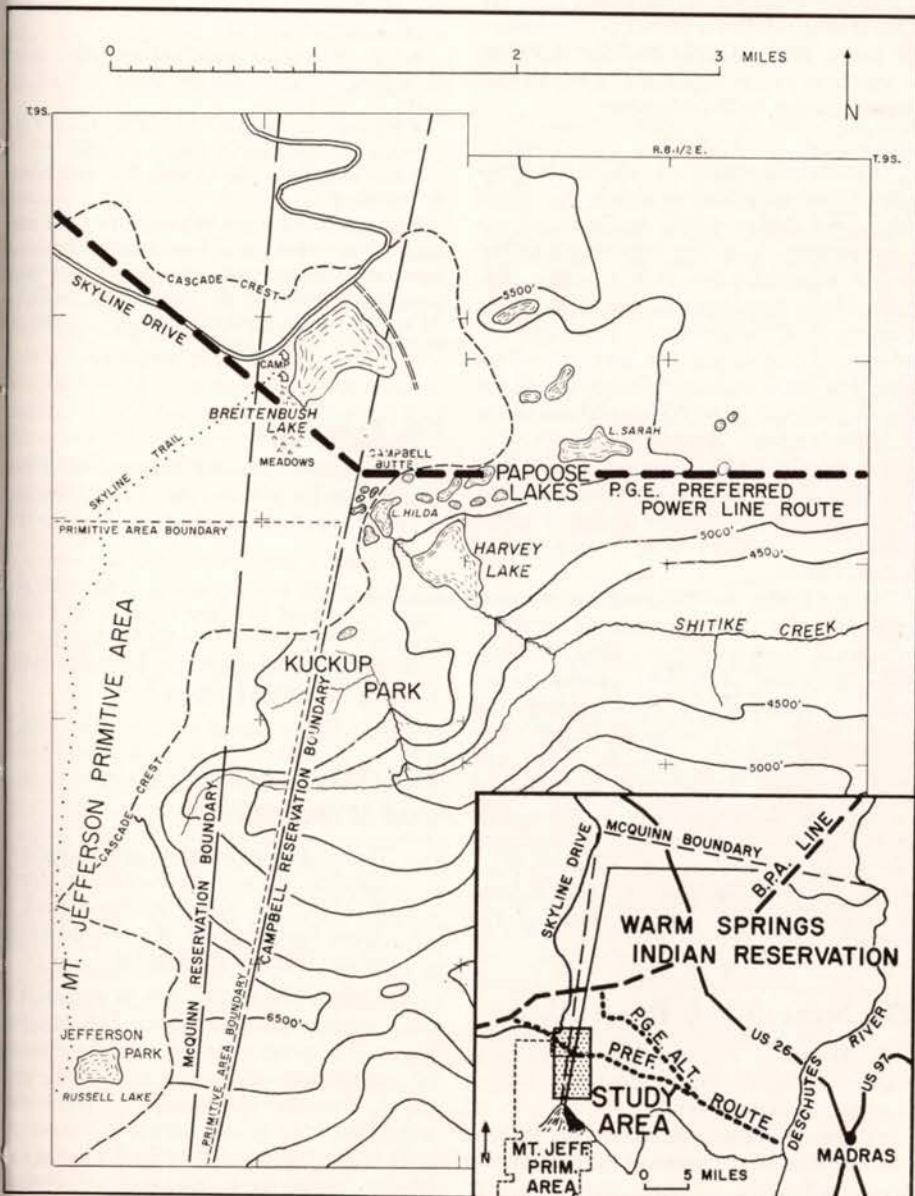
- *Yellowstone Lake*—restrict power-boat travel on the three southern arms of the lake as recommended by the Park Service.

In other national park matters, an old ghost rose to haunt the Board again. (And here a little background): In 1904 the federally appointed Yosemite Park Commission recommended boundary changes from the former township lines to natural crests. Chosen on the eastern side of the Reserve was the Foerster-Isberg-Triple Divide Park boundary line, thus eliminating the Banner-Ritter-Minarets and Devil's Postpile areas from the Park. An early committee of the Board—John Muir, Will Colby and J. N. LeConte—strongly opposed the Commission recommendations and urged retention not only of these highly scenic spires, lakes and canyons but also of certain other wild lands which have since developed into urban resorts. When the opportunity has presented itself, every Board of Directors since has expressed its desire to return the Ritter Range and accompanying territory to the Park, but never as part of any other project. Now, in 1960—55 years later—the ghost takes shape in the form of a compromise proposal for land exchange and road construction. The suggestion by Sterling S. Cramer, Controller of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, would authorize the building of the Mammoth Pass road (opposed by the Board for many years), eliminate certain park lands along the southern boundary, and in exchange restore the Ritter Range to the Park. The Board disapproved the package proposal "as not in the public interest" and reiterated its opinion that the Ritter Range should be included in the National Park System without compromise or condition.

Turning from the Sierra to the seashore, the Board urged establishment of a scenic reserve between Carmel and San Simeon (approximately 100 miles) from the surf to the ridge of the front range of peaks. It directed the Conservation Committee and staff to cooperate with appropriate organizations and agencies, the Club membership, and other individuals in an effort to establish a scenic reserve under appropriate governmental jurisdiction. In other seashore preservation action, the Board voted to appropriate \$1,500 to advance public interest in Point Reyes.

Internal matters were brief although important. Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Colgate were elected Patron Members of the Sierra Club in recognition of a generous gift. The Judges of Election were approved by the Board: Rosa M. Selle (chairman), Kasson Avery, Ada S. Chaplin, Sudie Mae Hodnette, Bessie Lawrence, Ida and Orwell Logan, Neva Snell, and Mildred LeConte Webber. Alternates were also approved.

HOLWAY R. JONES
Associate Secretary



F.Y.I.

Did You See What They Said?

On the (Mass?) Recreation Resources Review

To Oregon Journal reporter Peter Tugman the Executive Director of ORRRC, Francis Sargent, had some alarming remarks to make about wilderness on March 25:

"Sargent would not be pinned down to any forecasts of the shape of the commission's report. But he did give some inkling of the kind of thing the study is finding out.

"For one thing," he said, "I don't think there is the interest or use of the wilderness areas that proponents would have you believe. The Wilderness Bill is a proposal to solve this. It would freeze all available wilderness areas for recreational use. We're neither for nor against. It is interesting that many of the so-called 'liberal' congressmen are proponents of this and actually it is one of the most un-democratic of solutions. You have to have either youth and strength to hike or the money for extended safaris or the plan does you no good."



LARRY DOUGLAS
Strong wealthy youth enjoying wilderness

"Sargent also feels that previous emphasis has been too much on 'The one time in your life you journeyed to Yosemite.'

"He feels it is more important to plan for the whole pattern of short outings that has come to be a part of the fabric of American life.

"We won't come up with a recreational cure-all that'll guarantee a trout stream and a waterfall and a picnic table and barbecue pit within 40 miles of every family," Sargent says. And, if the commission could, this would still not solve the conflict of the different recreational factions.

"It's a far cry from the day old Henry Thoreau put up a shack on Walden Pond and created his own wilderness area 10 miles from Boston."

On the State of the Union's Conservation

To the 25th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Dallas, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, said:

"The Wilderness Bill has been subjected to extensive hearings in Washington as well as numerous field hearings throughout the West. The bill itself has been modified to take into account all of the valid objections of its opponents. It has strong public support. It is languishing at the present time in the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee where, through the filibustering tactics of two Senators, its legislative progress is being delayed. It always takes time before the public begins to put its foot down on major conservation legislation to the elected representatives in Washington."

* * *

"The Presidential veto, which Congress failed to override, clearly shows that clean water for industry, public welfare, and national security is of less importance to the present administration than to those elements of our economy that comprehend the seriousness of the problems. The chief opponents of legislation for cleaner waters have been the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers. Apparently, their influence is more potent with the Administration than that of the millions of Americans who must continue to tolerate polluted water because of a penny-wise, pound-foolish budget economy.

"A few figures for comparative purposes might be of interest. Although the approach to federal participation in vital domestic water pollution abatement programs has been characterized by heel-dragging and pious regard for a balanced budget, this same Administration, between 1955 and 1959 provided, through the International Cooperation Administration, outright gifts to foreign countries for sewage treatment plants and sanitary services totalling \$48.5 million dollars! Perhaps we will succeed in cleaning up the Ganges ahead of the Potomac.

* * *

On New York Park Plan

On March 15, Atlantic Chapter chairman Robert E. Shull wrote Governor Nelson Rockefeller as follows:

"You are to be congratulated on your program to enlarge and improve State, City and Local parks.

"There are undoubtedly ways in which we can assist in the support of this program. We would like to know more about the program and have your suggestions as to how we can be of assistance to you."

Occasion for the letter was the following story in the March 14 *New York Times*.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, in a sweeping program to enlarge and improve recreational lands in the state, has proposed that a \$75 million bond issue be placed on the ballot next November.

"The urgency of the situation requires that we act now or forever lose the opportunity to meet effectively and economically" the recreation needs of the people, the Republican Governor said Saturday as he urged approval of the bond issue in a special message to the Legislature.

Under the Governor's plan, the state would spend the bond money this way:

- \$20 million to buy lands for state parks.
- \$15 million for additional outdoor recreation facilities, including public camping, fishing, hunting, boating, winter sports and conservation.
- \$12 million for state aid to cities other than New York for the purchase of land for parks.
- Another \$12 million in aid to New York City for the purchase of land for parks.
- \$16 million in aid to counties and towns to buy park sites.

The state would pay 75 per cent of the purchase costs under the aid programs. The bond issue would be repayed through fees and other charges for the use of recreational facilities. At present, these revenues amount to approximately \$3.5 million annually.

On Freeways

California Governor Edmund G. Brown was reported in the *San Francisco Chronicle* to have said:

"Freeways should be more than a way of moving motor traffic rapidly. They can and must be related to other aspects of a community's life: Its historic landmarks, its parks and residences, its plans for urban renewal, its natural beauty."

On Conservation and Windmills

To the Annual Meeting of the National Wildlife Federation in Dallas, James T. McBroom, Chief of the Branch of River Basin Studies in the Department of the Interior commented:

"In any event, legislation is essential to conservation. Without legislation, conservation can only be an exercise in the creation of slogans and catch-phrases, and the raising of banners and armies to joust with windmills. All of us in the conservation field might just as well face up to that fact of life, despite the problems it may create.

CORRECTION

The trip fee listed on page 17 of the February Sierra Club *Bulletin* is in error.

1960 Base Camp fees are:

Reservation Fee	Trip Fee	Total
\$6.00	\$66.00	\$72.00
for children under 14		
\$6.00	\$56.00	\$62.00

POINT REYES HEARING

Washington—Location of an April 14 U.S. Senate hearing on the proposed national seashore park on California's Point Reyes Peninsula has been changed from San Francisco to Kentfield, Marin County. The hearing will be held in Olney Hall on the campus of the College of Marin, Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) and Congressman Clem Miller (D-Corte Madera) announced. Engle and Miller said Senate Interior Committee Chairman James Murray (D-Mont.) changed the location at their request.

Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), a member of the Senate's public lands subcommittee, will preside at the hearing. It will begin at 9:30 a.m.

Engle and Miller are authors of companion bills in the Senate and House to create the "Point Reyes National Seashore" on portions of the peninsula. Three years ago, after a preliminary survey, the National Park Service recommended preservation and development of Point Reyes for public recreation purposes as part of the National Park System. A land-use development plan now being completed by the Park Service will be presented at the hearing.

Persons or organizations desiring to testify or submit statements to the committee may write Richard Callaghan, Staff Director,

Richard Lewis Neuberger 1912-1960

The Sierra Club was proud, as any conservation organization would be, to have had Senator Dick Neuberger as a member. The conservation movement can record no greater loss, as a new and telling decade begins, than his sudden death. There will long be a debt of gratitude for the courage he showed almost as soon as he set foot in the United States Senate, when at no small political cost to himself he led the attempt on the floor of the Senate to delete Echo Park dam from the Colorado River Storage Project. The strength rallied there, even though his amendment failed, gave strength to the forces in the House and led finally to the saving of Dinosaur National Monument.

This was but the beginning of Dick Neuberger's conservation work in the nation's

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, 3108 Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CLARENCE J. RHODE SCHOLARSHIP

University of Alaska President Ernest N. Patty has announced the Clarence J. Rhode Scholarship at the University of Alaska, established by the Territorial Sportsman, Inc. as a memorial to a fine man and an outstanding figure in the history of conservation in Alaska.

The money in this fund is available to Junior, Senior, and Graduate students in the field of fish and wildlife conservation.

The recipients will be chosen by the faculty of the Department of Wildlife Management. It is hoped that this memorial fund will grow rapidly. The Sierra Club will forward donations.

FEDERATION FAILS TO SUPPORT PARK

Yellowstone National Park, severely threatened by insistence of watercraft operators that they be given free rein on the wilderness arms of Yellowstone Lake, lost a potential ally at the Annual Meeting of the National Wildlife Federation. Because motorboats, inboard and outboard, had severely disturbed wildlife the Park Service proposed to zone the lake to reserve certain of its arms for hand-propelled craft only, which would not endanger the various species. One of the resolutions up for consideration by the Federation would have commended the Park Service for this attempt. For some unexplained reason, when the resolution came up for action by the delegates

Capitol, work where he demonstrated again and again that he was not waiting to be persuaded, but was striding out to lead. The real beginnings came much earlier, in his own devotion to the places that made his home state beautiful, and in his own dedication to the wise use of all natural resources, including preservation of wilderness. The shock that showed on the faces of the conservationists assembled at the North American Wildlife Conference in Dallas when the news of his death broke, and the feeling of great loss carried by conservationists everywhere—these are a small part of an inadequate memorial. There can be no adequate one.

[An appreciation of Senator Neuberger's contribution will appear in the forthcoming annual magazine number of the *Bulletin*.]

Briefly Noted and (or) Coming Up

it was tabled without a single vote of protest. An association of boat manufacturers, who now serve nearly 27 million boat users, has rapidly acquired great strength.

A resolution protesting indiscriminate use of herbicides was passed by. Support was voted for some of the proposed national seashores, including Point Reyes.

The Wildlife Federation, supported largely by sale of wildlife stamps, has been one of the most powerful forces in conservation. The Federation's Executive Director, Ernest Swift, resigned at the annual meeting, but will continue in advisory status. President Claude Kelley was reelected.

CALLISON ACCEPTS POST WITH AUDUBON SOCIETY

Washington, D. C.—Charles H. Callison has resigned as conservation director and secretary of the National Wildlife Federation to accept the position of assistant to the president of the National Audubon Society in New York City, effective March 1.

HOW TO FIGHT A WILDERNESS BILL

[The following is excerpted from the October *American Cattle Producer* and provides an insight into opposition of the wilderness bill by stockmen. The Sierra Club supports the present bill.]

After the tremendous pressures behind the wilderness bill as indicated at the hearings in 1957 became evident, the resource users of the West became very much aware of the fact that they had a fight on their hands. When the hearings on S. 4028 were scheduled in 1958, Radford Hall, the late executive secretary of the American National, and Bill Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Western Forestry Association, set up a meeting of natural resource users to plan strategy to combat this dangerous legislation.

This group met in Denver last October, and every natural resource using interest in the West was represented. The group was unanimously united in its opposition to the legislation and agreed to cooperate in disseminating information out to the grass roots concerning it. We feel that it was largely due to the cooperative efforts of these diverse interests that no action was taken on S. 4028 in the 85th Congress.

Shortly after the 86th Congress convened early in 1959, a new wilderness bill S. 1123, was introduced.

Bulletin Board

★ Wilderness Bill

Now that the Senate's debate on civil rights legislation is over, proponents of S. 1123 are expecting prompt action by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and are urging prompt action by the House Committee.

★ Tax-free Conservation

Further legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make clear that tax-deductible conservation organizations can keep up necessary public-service legislative efforts has been introduced into the House. Similar to Rep. Philip Philbin's (Pa.) bill, H.R. 10211, reported earlier in the Bulletin Board, is Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz's (Mich.) H.R. 10269 which specifies exemption for conservation organizations.

★ Rainbow Bridge

House hearings have taken place regarding allotment of funds to initiate a barrier dam to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument, in southern Utah, from flooding by the Glen Canyon Dam. Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton requested \$3.5 million to start the barrier construction, which will ultimately cost an estimated \$15 to \$25 million. Sen. Frank E. Moss (Utah) has introduced a bill (S. 3180) to remove the pro-

visions requiring the Secretary of the Interior to construct protective works to prevent impairment of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument. According to Moss, the fluctuating reservoir waters behind Glen Canyon Dam would "enhance" the Monument.

[If the requested funds are not granted, conservation groups across the nation are likely to make a major effort to block further work on the Upper Colorado River Project until better guarantees are provided for the sanctity of the National Park System. Conservationists are being handed a good case for charging "bad faith."]

★ Bridge Canyon Project

Several bills (S. 3135, Senators Alan Bible (Nev.) and Howard W. Cannon (Nev.); H.R. 10935, Mr. Walter S. Baring (Nev.) and H. R. 10617, Mr. Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)) have been introduced into Congress to authorize construction of Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River in Arizona. As envisioned, this project would not only back water through the Grand Canyon National Monument, but also along 18 miles of common boundary between the Monument and Grand Canyon National Park. The Colorado River at the lower end

of the Monument would be flooded by more than 255 feet of water.

Green for the Golden Gateway

The General Services Administration, heeding the pleas of interested citizens, has postponed indefinitely its call for bids on 130 acres of surplus land at Fort Baker and Fort Cronkite, rimming the Golden Gate at San Francisco. Meantime the move for a Golden Gateway State Park continues to gain momentum.

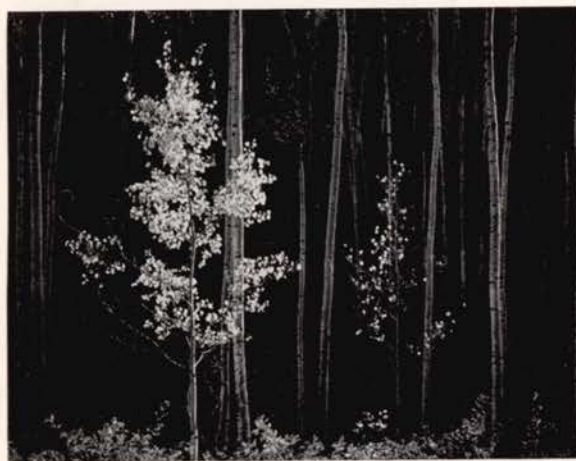
Squaw Valley, scene of the recent Olympic Games, has been officially opened as a California State Park. The Games cost \$9,000,000 in State Park funds and would cost an estimated \$140,000 per year to operate. No progress has been announced on the long-awaited acquisition of vitally needed lands adjacent to Mount Tamalpais State Park.

Regional Park Planning

A new group devoted to regional recreational planning is the Citizens for Regional Recreation and Parks in the San Francisco Bay Area. This local group is composed of people representing totally different interests and types of organizations, but with a strong common purpose. It is illustrative of the kind of local group that can spark public awareness to the need for acting now to save our vanishing open spaces.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

★ Starred items need extra help.



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Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas:

One of the great statements in the history of conservation.

Editorial page, Columbus (Ohio) Citizen Journal:

No genius, with camera, brush, or pen, has done more to capture the natural beauty of this land.

Wichita (Kansas) Beacon:

... But it is not art for art's sake. This book delivers the most important message of this century. [Seven-eighths of the editorial page is devoted to the book and its message.]

Editorial page, The Phoenix Gazette:

A hauntingly beautiful book of engrossing significance to Arizona ... may also become one of the most nationally significant books of the decade, for more powerfully than a thousand technical works could, it pleads for man's understanding that the wild earth is his home.

Washington, D. C., Star:

This majestic quarto, eloquent with breathtaking photographs and the power of poetic language, voices perhaps the most beautiful and impressive cry for wilderness preservation since the writings of John Muir.

Editorial, Los Angeles Mirror News:

Its photographs by famed Ansel Adams and its poetic text by Nancy Newhall present the wilderness case better than a dozen senatorial orations.

Editorial, Bakersfield Californian:

... a new and powerful book, illustrated with some of the finest photographs to be made in modern times ... a compelling contribution to literature, photography, and the conservation movement.

Rainbow Bridge

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

February 15, 1960

Mr. David Brower, Executive Director
Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Dave:

I regret that we were unable to discuss at the January 14 luncheon my position on protective measures for Rainbow Bridge.

In replying to your letter of January 18, let me assure you that it is my firm policy, as well as that of all personnel of my Department, that any actions or activities of this Department will be in conformance with existing law. To enable me to comply with the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act, I have requested funds in the fiscal year 1961 budget of the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate construction of the necessary protective measures for Rainbow Bridge. The program for this activity is geared to the Glen Canyon Dam construction program to insure adequate timing of completion of both facilities.

Your favorable noting of work done by technicians of the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service is much appreciated. The plans developed indicate the sincerity with which we in the Department are approaching this assignment. The costs involved in any plan, of course, will be most significant and you can readily understand that the most economical, fully acceptable, workable plan must be the one to receive the endorsement of the Department. The scope of work somewhat along the lines of the plan worked out by technicians of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation and involving a barrier dam at site B with the necessary upstream diversion dam and tunnel now appear to be such a plan.

Thank you for your suggestion concerning a public statement and you may be assured that it will be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior

• The Sierra Club still believes that site C is infinitely better but that B is far better than none. See also opposite page.

Likes Earth

Sinton, Texas, March 17, 1960

Mr. David Brower, Executive Director
Sierra Club

Dear Dave:

I just had opportunity to review briefly your new book, "This Is The American Earth," by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. In my opinion, it is one of the greatest books of this generation. The literary style as well as the pictures are superbly beautiful, and I don't see how the book could be improved upon. Every line and picture portrays so eloquently the importance of natural resources both for this and for future generations. It is a story that somehow our people must learn. If the Sierra Club

had accomplished nothing other than this book, that alone would have been ample justification for its existence. Your introduction is eloquent and appropriate. My hearty congratulations, both to you and the Sierra Club.

CLARENCE COTTAM, *Director*
Welder Wildlife Foundation

Bull Creek

Pelham, N. J., March 18, 1960

David R. Brower, Executive Director
Sierra Club

Dear Dave:

The story entitled "The Tragedy of Bull Creek" in the January issue of the Bulletin is very well done and very effective. If by any chance you have any reprints of it, I would like to have a few. If not, I would like to get two or three extra copies of the January issue.

RICHARD H. POUGH, *President*
The Natural Area Council, Inc.

• We can provide both.—Ed.

How Bold?

Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Brower:

Thrilled to see your "sermon" entitled "How Bold Shall We Be?"

One, whose memory goes back to pioneering with John Muir, is comforted by knowing that your generation is carrying on so well.

Also, most impressive are your photographs on page 16 of "Ancient bristle-cone pines in the proposed Great Basin National Park, Nevada." Am sending regular contributions to these folks. Of course, I know that I will not live to see the final victory. Does not experience teach us that it usually takes a quarter-century fighting?

C. M. GOETHE

Oswego, Oregon, February 24, 1960

Sierra Club

Dear Sirs:

My answer to "How Bold Shall We Be" is that we still have a long way to go to match the boldness of some of the resource users.

W. H. OBERTEUFFER

Multiple Distortions

Caribou, Maine, April 1, 1960

Executive Director:

A speech, "What Conservation Means to Me" . . . delivered to the 50th Western Forestry Conference is being distributed by one of our huge landowners (2¼ million acres) in Maine as a logical example of the fuzzy-headed type of thinking exhibited by us wilderness zealots. [The author] has some rather uncomplimentary things to say about the Sierra Club and his inferences in all directions are not exactly to my liking . . .

It seems to me that the old nag "multiple use" is going through the same distortions of meaning that the word conservation has gone through these many years.

MEMBER, *Committee on Natural Resources*
Ninety-ninth Legislature

Vivian (Mrs. John) and John Schagen resigned as editors of the monthly effective with publication of last December's issue. Putting out a monthly bulletin—any bulletin—can become a chore when it is all done on a volunteer basis. The Schagens did this for the Sierra Club for several years, taking over the task when Fred Gunsy felt he had put in a long enough stint. They weathered the first year of the enlarged format, too, in which one page equals two of the old. They withstood the vagaries of schedule brought about by the addition of color. They brought to the *Bulletin* a new freshness of layout and typography, a fine balance in content, and a maximum of accuracy. The heaviest burden of all was something else. It was the business of having an issue all set for the launching—the type all set and the pages roughed out, the cuts ordered—in short, the bottle of champagne poised and ready to whap against the hull, only to have the executive director dash up, jump in, and turn the whole thing turtle. Not out of malice, mind you. Just because a new array of happenings had acquired sudden and unpredictable (he claimed) priority.

Even without this burden, the *Bulletin* had a way of absorbing almost all a volunteer's spare time. And here was *this* burden. So the chairman of the Editorial Board met with the Directors last fall, after some prior soundings-out, and the decision was made to add to the staff, on January 1, a full-time editor and publications manager. When his arrival on the scene was delayed, the Schagens kindly agreed to help on two more issues to bridge the gap, but no more than two—January and February.

The successor's arrival is still delayed, and will be announced in due course. In the interim—well, old editors never fade, they just become executive directors and might as well do a little blue-pencil work on the side. So out of the past (25 years on the Editorial Board) comes the interim editor of the monthly, who faintly remembers having first put picture-less bimonthlies together back in the late 'thirties, and then—after a vacation during the war—coming back to serve as editor until 1953, and harassing the other editors ever since.

We hope that the members who never quite realized how much the Schagens gave will thank them when they get a chance.



The big "multiple-use" threats to the North Cascades

1. Timber access roads and clear cutting.
2. Mining exploitation of Miner's Ridge, on which Image Lake is situated.
3. Water development in threshold valleys needed for living space to look at and to look from.

The Forest Service welcomes the first and has inadequate legal authority to control the other two.

The conservationists' point: these needs can be met elsewhere, at least in our time. If the future would prefer raw materials to natural beauty here, at least let them have a chance to choose.

The Cascades Park study bills by Representatives Thomas Pelly and Don Magnuson and by Senator Warren Magnuson are the essential first step in finding out *where*, if at all, the more crowded future should have that chance.

Photos:

Copper mine near Ely, by David Brower

Logging in North Cascades, by John Warth

Drawdown reservoir, North Cascades, by David R. Simons

Wilderness Cards from the Sierra Club

To help the North and Central Cascades and wilderness. The wraparound cover is giant size. Prices: giant, 15¢; jumbo, 10¢; regular, 5¢; less 30% on orders of \$5 or more at list. Oregon and Washington Cascades subjects now available. All excess over cost goes to conservation. Order from your chapter or from 1050 Mills Tower.



(Above) Glacier Peak from Image Lake. (Left) Image Lake, Entiat Valley, wilderness threshold. Both require warrant protection in the proposed North Cascades National Park. Both are omitted from the Forest Service wilderness proposal except for that part of Glacier Peak lying above commercial timber.

Photos by David R. Simons

