

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

June 1960



If the earth is still livable and in many places still beautiful,
that is chiefly because man's power to lay it waste
has been limited. Up until now nature has been
too large, too abundant and too resistant to be conquered.

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH
in *The Great Chain of Life*

National Park System Planning and the Layman

The Uneasy Chair

Wilderness Needs A Multiple Use Hearing

Operation Multiple Use and the *Program for the National Forests* give ample reason for all who are concerned with wilderness preservation to feel more than a bit uneasy. The recent enactment of the Multiple Use Bill does nothing to allay these fears. For although these programs for development of our 181 million acres of national forest land are, on the whole, vital to the American economy, they include plans which could spell multiple tragedy for undedicated national forest wild country.

Ponder for a moment the possible implications to wilderness of these Forest Service plans:

(1) "Harvesting will be developed in a manner that will, to the extent possible: (a) Accelerate cutting of stagnant stands, release advance reproduction by removing overstory of old growth, and increase the salvage of dead, dying, and diseased trees. . ."

(2) "Construction of about 392,600 miles of new roads . . . will ultimately be needed, along with reconstruction of about 112,600 miles of roads. . . Also about 41,400 miles of existing trails will be replaced by construction of new roads." (See pages 10 and 11).

(3) "Design and evaluation of new and improved equipment for logging without damage to watershed values—as by an overhead cable system in order to extend harvesting operations into steep mountainous slopes not now operable by ground skidding methods."

(4) "Development of new uses for the large volume of low-quality timber, for logging and milling residues, and for thinnings in order to broaden the utilization and market base . . ."

One man believes this program "means that a tractor will be driven, in the course of time, up to every mature tree in the national forests and the logs dragged to a heavy truck and hauled away to a saw mill."

Whether this interpretation is precisely accurate or not, many knowledgeable people are worried about the broad administrative discretion which Forest Service technicians—whose training is concentrated on the production of forest products—have in making irreversible decisions about what is still left of the original wilderness forest reserve. Sierra Club President Nathan C. Clark stressed this point in a May 11 letter to Senator James E. Murray:

"The present practice," Clark observed, "is that the *forester* inventories the forest reserve, excluding the Park Service from the study; the *forester* defines multiple use; the *forester* determines which areas 'should be put to multiple use,' which for the most part has meant 'should be made accessible for timber harvest'; the *forester* determines which shall be set aside for administrative protection by *foresters*; the *forester* allows hearings and opportunity for public objection to the reversible commitment to preservation from logging; the *forester* does not allow hearings on the irreversible commitment to logging; the *forester* determines how the hearing evidence shall be weighed; the *forester* makes the final recommendations; and the *forester*, when limits to his discretion are urged, recommends legislative wording and definitions that do not result in limits, but in broader discretion."

As a possible first step in giving more adequate consideration to the social values of the unexploited forests—such as education, recreation, research, wildlife, wilderness and the protection of watershed—as well as commodity values, President Clark suggests that "multiple use hearings" be held when an area of unexploited forest

reserve is irreversibly allocated to lumbering or grazing, or mining or other commodity uses, just as hearings are held when an area is considered for the reversible Wilderness Area status.

How Good an Answer is Multiple Use?

We believe that incipient in the connotations of the term multiple use there is a very necessary and good concept in land management. But we think its advocates are a long way from distilling the correct definition, reinforced by adequate guidelines. Professor McConnell seems quite accurately to have perceived the present status of the concept in his conclusion: "As it stands, multiple use is less of a policy and less of a guide than it may appear. At worst, it may be the disguise for an absence of policy and for the arbitrary exercise of large-scale discretion."

We certainly share the uneasiness land managers feel as they look at the population projections and the increasing and conflicting demands for all resources, including the resource of space. We can understand how tempting the cure seems to be that is offered in the concept labeled "multiple use." It is only in the last few years that there has been serious question about the side-effects of this cure. Eventually there may be no choice but to accept them. In crowded India there must be multiple use of sleeping space and the Ganges is for sewerage, bathing, and drinking. It isn't a free-wheeling multiple use, but a multiple use of dire necessity.

We do not think this nation will come to such straits if it plans wisely and makes sure that it selects terms and concepts not for their plausibility but for their feasibility. We share Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone's liking for the term "coördinate use" rather than "multiple use." We are concerned that there be highest, optimum, and compatible uses. We remember still the description of certain dams by William Voigt as "not multiple-purpose dams, but cross-purpose dams."

We are grateful for the foresighted moves made half a century ago in the establishing of boundaries of the various federal jurisdictions. We realize, however, that no one was prepared fifty years ago to project what today's scenic-resource and commodity-resource needs would be, much less those of half a century from now. We know now that we are likely to find substitutes for commodities, such as wood from virgin forests, but not substitutes for wilderness.

We believe that there is need to add to the national forests, to block them up, to consolidate under the Forest Service more of the lands on which that great agency's skill in managing timber and in accelerating reforestation can bring greater government efficiency and make better sense. But we also believe that the nation could use more national parks today, and could use many more than we shall possibly be able to find when the real population press comes.

The one serious error the federal government can make today is to be so timid as to fail to preserve what it can. We are not so resource-poor that we must foresake bold action. If we preserve too much today, it will be easy enough to unpreserve it. Our children, however, will not be able to recover what we are too greedy to set aside and preserve for them.

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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COVER: *Taupo Lake and Mount Challenger, North Cascade Primitive Area, Washington—part of the American Alps lying west of Ross Lake. By Charles Hessey.*



May Board Meeting:

Crafts Discusses Multiple Use Bill

HIGHLIGHT of the annual organization meeting of the Board of Directors, May 7, 1960, was a presentation on the Multiple Use Bill by Edward C. Crafts, an Assistant Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. For two hours Mr. Crafts discussed various questions asked by Board members. Some very significant points were raised, among them:

- Recreation is considered by the Forest Service to be a "resource" (not a "use") because the Service desires statutory recognition of recreation; wilderness, on the other hand, is but one "use" of recreation. As one of the "resources," recreation will receive equal consideration with four other "resources" specifically mentioned in the bills (range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish).

- "Practical politics" forced the Forest Service to turn to the Multiple Use bills when it appeared likely that the Wilderness Bill could not succeed; also the multiple use clause contained in the Wilderness Bill was only a small section wrapped up in very specific legislation whereas more general legislation is desirable.

- There will always be conflicts over proper uses of national forest lands; the Forest Service cannot tolerate hearings on all these conflicts because many decisions are administrative policy matters in which the public, through Congress, has delegated management responsibility to the Service.

- The Forest Service does not feel the Multiple Use Bill in any way inhibits the National Park Service in acquiring areas for addition to the national park system, but the Forest Service feels it has the competence to deal with its own recreation resources and problems.

- The Service would not agree to a moratorium on certain lands pending the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission because it feels it then could not discharge its management responsibilities.

With gratitude expressed to Mr. Crafts for his fine presentation of the Forest Service viewpoint and his help in answering dif-

ficult questions, the Board proceeded to place the Club on record as urging:

- that any Multiple Use Bill "make it clear that land-use classifications are permitted that prohibit or limit uses which are incompatible with the highest and best use of specific areas" and
- that any such legislation does not contravene further additions to the national park system.

In its discussion, the Board made it clear that there was still serious concern about excessive administrative discretion in the relegating to logging of most of the remaining uncut federal forest lands.

Another important guest, Charles De-Turk, Chief, California Division of Beaches and Parks, reported on a number of state park matters: The state interest in acquiring all of Fort Baker for the proposed Golden Gate State Park, status of land purchases at Big Basin and Tamalpais state parks, regulation of the San Jacinto Tramway Authority by the Division, necessity for "outside" economic base analysis in Humboldt County's Bull Creek situation, and potential profits from state-owned Squaw Valley facilities.

A major theme of this Board meeting was the question of how the public may express itself in determination of the status of wild lands. Mr. Crafts interpreted the Forest Service's concern for public participation in management decisions, but the Board—with the Alpine Lakes Limited Area in mind—requested the Forest Service to employ the same regulations and procedures for any proposed change in the status of Limited

The only final protection (of our dedicated areas) is public opinion: a habit of mind built up steadily through the years and crystallized in the laws and customs which reflect that habit of mind, but which are subject to dissolution and change at any time. Because the protecting walls of public opinion are built up grain by grain—person by person—in school, office and club, it seems to us that no one should ever say that his own efforts for Conservation are too limited to matter.

CICELY M. CHRISTY

Areas in Region VI as it does in the reclassification of Primitive Areas, including 90-day notice and public hearings on proposed boundary changes if requested.

In other action the Board accepted with thanks the report of the Great Lakes Chapter on the proposed Ice Age National Park and urged the National Park Service to undertake a survey to determine the suitability of certain morainal lands for inclusion in the national park system. It also recorded its support for the inclusion of San Miguel and Santa Cruz Islands in a national seashore or the Channel Islands National Monument.

Rainbow Bridge protection merited the continued endorsement of the Board through a resolution reminding all parties concerned that the 1956 agreement on the integrity of the national park system (Upper Colorado River Storage Act) should be adhered to and reiterating its opposition to any change of language in that agreement.

Echoes of the Hetch Hetchy tragedy are still resounding in the Sierra. With the City of San Francisco arguing that they must claim for power-producing purposes an amount of water from the Tuolumne River in excess of what biologists say is sufficient to support fish population and which preservationists say will extend the invasion of Yosemite National Park for non-conforming purposes, the Board supported the action taken by its officers in insisting that an alternative be sought.

As is usual at the annual organization meeting, the Board accepted reports from its committees and chapters, passed the customary bank signature resolutions, and elected honorary and active officers (all incumbents re-elected).

Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall received the acknowledgment of the Board for their extraordinarily fine work in producing *This Is the American Earth*.

Vivian and John Schagen received Board appreciation for their years of devoted service as Editors of the *Sierra Club Monthly Bulletin*.

HOLWAY R. JONES
Associate Secretary



Drakes Beach, Proposed Point Reyes National Seashore, California

Photo by Philip Hyde

National Park System Planning and the Layman

By FRANK E. MASLAND, JR.

ALL OF US who love our great system of national parks are concerned over the kind of a life it is living and how it is to meet the needs of the future, when there may be twice as many Americans with far more leisure time and much better means of transportation. Amid what has been called the "concrete jungle" of an industrial society, we will be much more desperately in need of the spiritual refreshment that only experience in a natural world can bring.

We all know of the National Park Service's efforts, in the Mission 66 program, to make the national parks more meaningful and able to withstand the impact of increasing numbers of visitors. We know, too, of the efforts to improve boundaries, eliminate inholdings, and of the watchfulness we all share in

defending the integrity of the parks against developments which would harm them.

What is not so clearly realized is that, basically, the national park system, fine as it is, is neither adequate nor complete, and must grow if it is to fulfill the national needs of the future. Now I know it seems almost blasphemous to gaze up at the majestic domes of Yosemite, the snowy peaks of Glacier, or the infinite spaces of Grand Canyon and say "this is inadequate," and what I have said is in no way a critical statement. The present national park system contains some of the most beautiful scenery on earth and some of our most precious historic sites. Moreover, in view of our nation's rapid growth and pioneering spirit, the conservation movement in a

rambunctious and often careless young country has made a remarkably good record, in fact, I suspect the best ever or anywhere.

But, I repeat, the national park system is neither adequate nor complete. It does not contain enough parks to fulfill the future needs of the people for inspiration, recreation, and education and by no means does it contain all the areas which are nationally outstanding, which merit preservation, in park status, and which are available. As all of you know, there are many areas as beautiful, as historic, or as scientifically important as anything now in the park system. These areas are even now beginning to feel the impress of houses, dams, roads, and factories, or, with no law to protect their integrity, face the possibility of administrative decision that could open them up and result in their loss forever.

Moreover, there are many important types of American scenery, biological and geological features, and themes of history which are either inadequately represented or not represented at all in our national park system. For that system was not established under a plan. Like Topsy, it just grew.

But now it is evident that future growth must be by plan, a careful plan, since park opportunities are harder than ever before to find, harder to realize, and are passing with ever-increasing rapidity. That is why, from the outset, a basic part of the Mission 66 program has been the preparation of a National Park System Plan.

Studies to achieve this Mission 66 planning goal have been under way for a long time, both in the Washington Office of the National Park Service and under the direction of its Regional Directors and their staffs.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton recently re-emphasized the importance of park planning in Mission 66. He addressed a letter to Director Wirth which read:

"Because of the situation which America confronts in this respect, I ask you and your colleagues in the National Park Service to give high priority to a program of studying and identifying areas which should be preserved for the enjoyment and inspiration of all the people of America. These should include seashores, scenic mountain areas, prairie grasslands, places of national importance in our history, and other nationally significant types of areas. The important thing is that those places of high intrinsic value for public refreshment, enjoyment, and inspiration be quickly identified, and steps taken to protect and preserve them for this *over-riding purpose* before they are irretrievably lost to other *uses*. Action on this problem I believe to be of transcendent importance."

The method we use to prepare a National Park System Plan is a careful analysis of the present system and an evaluation of its possible makeup and scope in the future, based upon

Frank Masland, Jr., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has long been interested in national parks. He is an expert on the social and economic problems of the Indians of the Southwest, having made numerous trips and explorations into the land of the Navajo Indian and the surrounding canyon country—including boat trips down the Colorado in 1948, 1949 and 1954. He knows the problems of protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument from extensive first-hand observation and has been a strong supporter of the protective program proposed by the Secretary of the Interior to keep Glen Canyon reservoir water out of this unit of the national park system. A business executive heading the rug manufacturing firm of C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc., he has served since 1956 on the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments and became its chairman in 1959.

The above article was adapted from a talk before the Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club on May 11, 1960.

the remaining opportunities for the preservation of nationally significant scenic, scientific, historic and recreation areas, and the foreseeable needs for such preservation. This goal of a complete and adequate national park system calls for an orderly approach and careful judgment as well as energy and dispatch. Impetuosity would only result in an inferior system. On the other hand, there is no time for apathy, dawdling and indecision. The competition for land is stiff and prices go up day after day.

The case for national parks must be strongly made, and with urgency, else competitive interests will persevere. A National Park System Plan, carefully and authoritatively formulated, cannot fail to receive respect and support from all who realize that with the increasing complexity and density of modern life, planning is a necessary prerequisite to achievement.

Yardsticks and Guidelines

How, then, do we go about devising a systematic plan for the national parks? How do we determine what kinds of potential parks there are and whether they belong in the national park system? Where are they? How many does our country need? What yardsticks and guidelines can be used?

Most of us recognize that the national park system comprises three basic categories or kinds of parks: scenic, scientific, and historic. Recreation enters into the picture no matter how we look at it, for recreation may be considered as the appropriate use of these three basic categories, or it may be an administrative classification—for instance a recreation area. In either event, recreation cannot be ignored in our planning for the future of our system.

Let's take scenery as a starting point in seeing how we can go about making a National Park System Plan. Probably there are as many kinds of scenery and definitions of it as there are people who view it. Scenery is what the individual sees. Nevertheless, an eminent geologist, the late Professor Nevin M. Fenneman, of the University of Cincinnati, did a really remarkable job in classifying the scenery of the United States.

[The Fenneman Classification System divides the United States] into eight major physical divisions: (1) the Laurentian Upland; (2) the Atlantic Plain; (3) the Appalachian Highlands; (4) Interior Plains; (5) the Interior Highlands; (6) the Rocky Mountain System; (7) the Inter-Mountain Plateaus; and (8) the Pacific Mountain System.

Of course, no one or two scenes can be typical of these vast stretches of land, so the classification system has divided these eight divisions into 25 scenic provinces and they, in turn, into 78 sections. . . . [This] does not mean that, necessarily, we should rush out and try to find a national park illustrating each of these categories, but it does give a sound basis for inventorying and selecting the more significant and meaningful kinds of scenery for park purposes.

Geological and Biological Features

In addition to scenic guidelines for undertaking a National Park System Plan, there are scientific guidelines as well—geological and biological categories which, collectively, help to classify the significant natural features which might be represented in the system. Although neither of these categories is readily depicted on a map, outlines have been developed from authoritative sources to aid the study and identification of our geological and biological resources.

OUTLINE OF GEOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

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| <p>I. <i>Geomorphology</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weathering actions 2. Running water action 3. Underground water action 4. Marine actions 5. Glacial actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Active glaciers b. Valley glaciers c. Continental glaciers 6. Arid region landforms 7. Volcanic action <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extrusives b. Intrusives 8. Wind actions <p>II. <i>Structural Geology</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Folds 2. Faults | <p>III. <i>Sedimentology and Stratigraphy</i></p> <p>IV. <i>Petrology</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Igneous 2. Metamorphic <p>V. <i>Mineralogy</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic 2. Non-economic <p>VI. <i>Paleontology</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paleobotany 2. Vertebrate 3. Invertebrate <p>VII. Other (i.e., Meteor craters, etc.)</p> |
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This chart gives an outline of significant geological phenomena drawn up by National Park Service geologists to guide the Service in its search for potential parks of geological importance. There are, as you see, seven major headings, beginning with geomorphology, the science of earth forms and how they change. Petrology is the science of rocks in its broad aspects, while paleontology is the science of ancient life of the earth, or fossil remains of such life. We know that some significant geological types are either entirely missing from the national park system or are inadequately represented in certain parks as features of secondary importance. Varied exhibits of continental glaciation, for example, are among the "missing links" in the system that the Service is studying in Wisconsin.

To aid in the study of biological resources, an excellent classification was developed a few years ago by a committee of scientists of the Ecological Union. This classification is expressed in terms of the major associations of trees and other plants but includes the animals as well. Termed a biome, this association is defined as "the most inclusive recognized aggregation of interdependent living things—plant and animal—in and with their environment."

OUTLINE OF BIOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

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| <p>I. <i>Deciduous Forest Biome</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Mixed mesophytic forest B. Western mesophytic forest C. Oak—hickory forest D. Oak—chestnut forest E. Oak—pine forest F. Southern pine forest G. Beech—maple forest H. Maple—basswood forest I. Hemlock—white pine—northern hardwood forest J. Broad-leaved evergreen forest K. Subtropical hammock & marsh <p>II. <i>Coniferous Forest Biome</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Lake forest B. Boreal forest C. Petran subalpine forest D. Sierran subalpine forest | <p>E. Petran montane forest</p> <p>F. Sierran montane forest</p> <p>G. Coast forest</p> <p>H. Coast forest ecotone</p> <p>I. Woodland</p> <p>J. Chaparral</p> <p>III. <i>Prairie Biome</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. True prairie B. Coastal prairie C. Mixed prairie D. Palouse prairie E. California prairie F. Desert plains <p>IV. <i>Desert Shrub Biomes</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Northern desert shrub biome B. Southern desert shrub biome <p>V. <i>Tundra Biome</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Arctic tundra B. Alpine meadow |
|---|---|

As you see from this outline, deciduous forests have 11 different associations, ranging from mixed mesophytic forest—which grows under medium conditions of moisture—to subtropical hammock and marsh country. The coniferous forest biome occurs in ten different associations, the prairie in six

and the desert shrub and the tundra in two each. As in other categories, we know that the national park system is deficient in exhibits in some of these biological associations. At present, the Service is giving special attention to grasslands and north woods environments.

The third category of national parks—historic—involves a study of historical resources so broad that it requires a special survey by trained historians and archeologists. Before it can be known which sites or events of outstanding historical importance merit consideration for possible addition to the national park system, it is necessary to know the relationship and relative significance of all sites in a given theme, epoch, or era of our history. This work of historical evaluation is being accomplished by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, under the general correlation of the National Park Service's Branch of History.

HISTORIC THEMES

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prehistoric hunters & gatherers 2. Early Indian farmers 3. Indian villages & communities 4. Spanish exploration & settlement 5. French exploration & settlement 6. English exploration & settlement: to 1700 7. Dutch & Swedish exploration & settlement 8. Contact with the Indians 9. Development of English colonies, 1700-1775 10. The War for Independence 11. The advance of the frontier, 1763-1830
Subtheme: The Lewis & Clark Expedition 12. Political & military affairs, 1783-1830 13. Political & military affairs, 1830-1860 14. The Civil War, 1861-1865 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Westward expansion & extension of the national boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
Subthemes:
The Santa Fe Trail
The mining frontier
The cattleman's empire
The farming frontier
Military & Indian affairs
The Texas revolution & the war with Mexico, 1820-1853
The fur trade era
Overland migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
Great explorers of the West
Transportation & communication 16. Indigenous peoples & cultures 17. Commerce, industry, & agriculture 18. Travel & communication 19. Development & conservation of natural resources 20. Arts & sciences 21. Development of U.S. to world power |
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Here is a list of historical themes which the national survey uses as the framework within which all phases of American history and prehistory are studied and evaluated. The results of each theme study (11 have been completed) are compiled into illustrated documents which tell the historical story and list the important sites connected with it, with supporting data. The sites in each theme are then carefully evaluated for historical significance by the Service, assisted by a special consultant committee of eminent historians, archeologists, and architects.

Criteria for National Parks

The next job is to classify each in one of two ways: either as possessing or not possessing "exceptional value as illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States." When you realize that anywhere from five or ten to fifty or more sites in a given theme may be headed for classification as possessing exceptional value and thus having national significance, it becomes apparent that a further job is at hand.

This further task is the selection of those few sites, one, two, or three perhaps, if any, which merit or require consideration for possible status in the national park system in order to round out its coverage of the theme concerned. Thus, the field of study is narrowed and intensified, leading to possible park proposals.



Late afternoon in the Titcomb Lake Basin
Wind River Range, Wyoming.
Photograph by Philip Hyde.

My mention a moment ago of the term national significance leads me to the subject of criteria for national parks—the fundamental standards which set national parks apart from and above other reservations for recreation use. These criteria are difficult to define and hence are often not understood, but they are essential in planning an adequate park system of the highest quality.

The first and primary requisite is *national significance*. To qualify for a place in the national park system, a park proposal of whatever kind must be meaningful to the whole nation and clearly entitled to a position of first rank.

The second criterion is *suitability*. Its chief factors are the extent to which the integrity of the area has been preserved or can be restored, and the adaptability to effective park preservation, interpretation, and development and use. Now that so many corners of our country have been touched by man's enterprise, it is difficult to find lands of park quality which are still in a virgin state, and we shall, perhaps, have to live with some adverse uses for a time in obtaining new parks if we are to get them at all. This does not mean that we will ever settle for second-rate national parks. It does mean simply that we should not permit the existence of a few unfortunate, yet perhaps curable blemishes to blind us or keep us from accepting park opportunities that have basic integrity.

Feasibility is the third criterion in evaluating and selecting any new park for the system. The elements of availability, relationship to the economy, costs, and public interest and support all are vital and must be considered. Unless or until the proposal is feasible, it won't get very far—although timing may be a potent additional factor in this regard.

Having mentioned the bases on which the National Park System Plan is being conducted, let me tell you something about the procedures. First of all, we must know what there is. We must take stock, so to speak, of all the scenic, scientific, or historic resources to see which might be suitable and available for park use.

The sources of inventory information are varied. Some areas are already known and have received special study. Information on others is contributed by individuals, organizations such as the Sierra Club or members of Congress. As areas are inventoried, they are evaluated as having possible national significance, requiring further study, or as lacking in national significance. If the latter is the case, the areas may nevertheless

be of interest to other conservation programs, particularly those of states or local governments. The areas of possible national significance, of course, receive special individual study pointing toward proposal for national park status.

So far, the National Park Service work programs for the Plan have come up with some 70 areas of potential national significance in the scenic-scientific categories and including a few in the historical categories as well. All but a few of these have had at least preliminary field study.

In developing a National Park System Plan, the Park Service is cooperating closely with the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Although the Commission's report to the President will in all probability precede completion of the Plan, the Service's studies are helping the Commission to evaluate national recreation needs and opportunities. Conversely, the Commission's research will be an important aid to the park planning program.

Some of the areas studied so far were found lacking in significance. Others, however, have resulted in formal Park Service proposals endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board. These include the Ozark Rivers National Monument proposal in Missouri, the proposed Great Basin National Park in Nevada, the proposed Fort Bowie and Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Sites in Arizona, and a Prairie National Park in Kansas. Also included are four proposed national seashores: Point Reyes, Oregon Dunes, Padre Island, and Cape Cod. In fact, the Secretary recently recommended that the latter three be specified in the Administration's pending legislation to designate three seashore areas for preservation.

Park studies are still in progress for a number of other areas. These include lakeshore proposals along the Great Lakes [now completed], the Allagash River country in Maine, the Needles area in Utah, mixed prairie lands in the midwest, continental glaciation in Wisconsin, as well as a number of historic sites in the western states.

There are now pending in Congress two bills directing studies of the park potential of two outstanding national forest wilderness areas, one in the North Cascades of Washington, and one in the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho. We all know that

(Continued on page 17)

Square Top and the Green River
Wind River Range, Wyoming.
Photograph by Philip Hyde.



The 86th Congress and Conservation

By CHARLES H. CALLISON

The following summary of the record made during the past two years by Congress was presented on June 21, 1960 before the Annual Convention of the Outdoor Writers Association of America at Lake Texoma Lodge, Oklahoma. Charles Callison, former Conservation Director for the National Wildlife Federation, now serves as Assistant to the President of the National Audubon Society.

UNLESS IT DISPLAYS an unexpected interest in natural resource problems during its closing days, the 86th Congress will have no record of conservation accomplishment worth bragging about when it adjourns early in July to make way for the political conventions.

There is still a chance it can make some history, and a real start toward solution of a difficult problem, by passing a Pesticides Coördination Act. As H.R. 12419 and S. 3473, such a bill has been making progress in both the House and Senate, spurred by widespread public uneasiness about what purveyors and sprayers of chemical pesticides are doing to us.

This legislation would require federal insect-control agencies to submit their plans for review by the Fish and Wildlife Service and by the State Wildlife departments before embarking on big spraying programs. By such a simple and common-sense procedure, much wildlife destruction of the kind that occurred in the fire ant program could well be averted.

Except for the pesticides coördination bill, on which there is still a chance, the closest this Congress came to a major conservation enactment was H.R. 3610, the Blatnik bill to speed up the federal program for water pollution abatement. Congress did its part by passing the bill, which then crashed on a presidential veto.

The U.S. Forest Service probably would regard its new Multiple Use Act as a major step forward in the natural resources field—and perhaps it is—but anyone is dreaming if he thinks this law will settle all the disputes about whose use of the national forests ought to be the most “multiple.” It will give the Service a better basis upon which to seek appropriations for recreational and wildlife improvements. And the sentence, that says, “The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act,” will strengthen the hand of the Forest Service in resisting future attacks on the wilderness areas by the logging, grazing and mining “multiple-users.”

A Do-Nothing Record

The 86th Congress will be remembered by conservationists mostly for the things it failed to do:

It did not establish any national seashore parks or recreation areas (unless the Cape

Cod bill squeaks through in the final days) despite the early beating of drums for “Save Our Shoreline” proposals.

In a responsibility shared only by the Senate, it has not “advised and consented” to U.S. ratification of the International Convention for Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil—an important international blueprint for conservation drafted in 1954 and which has been joined already by Canada, Mexico and most European nations. We are still hopeful the Senate will take time out before adjournment to give this treaty the necessary two-thirds vote of approval.

This Congress did increase appropriations to the Fish and Wildlife Service for pesticides research, but at the same time continued to hand out \$2½ million annually for the fire ant boon-doggle.

It officiated at the demise of the Soil Bank, which had been the best thing that happened to farm wildlife in decades.

It let the Arctic Wildlife Range get bottled up in a Senate Committee after the House passed the bill.

It let the Wilderness Bill get bottled up, also in a Senate Committee where it was effectively throttled by skilled practitioners of procedural filibuster.

Wilderness Bill Fate: An Object Lesson

The fate of the Wilderness Bill is illustrative of several things that can be considered object lessons by you and me. It shows, for one thing, how much easier it is to block the passage of a good bill under the rules of Congress than it is to pass one. The rules probably were made that way on purpose to prevent the enactment of bad bills—but sometimes good bills are the victims.

It shows how determined lobbyists representing minority interest can often prevail against the interests of the general public, whose interests are but poorly represented in a disorganized way.

And this in turn illustrates to me the all-important role that can be performed in the conservation movement only by the outdoor writers of America. It is the role of creating public opinion by giving the people the facts, and in correcting misinformation when untruths are used as a weapon in a legislative battle. From the very beginning of the fight over the Wilderness Bill, its opponents have attacked it on the basis of the things it did not contain and never proposed to do.

Let's face it: Organizations like the National Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League, the Wildlife Federation and others, with their limited membership and limited means of communication, cannot defend the public interest in the public lands and natural resources of America unless there is sizable and vocal segment of the general public that knows what the shooting is all about. Only you, and your brothers in journalism, can arouse the general public and arm it with the facts.

There have been times when conservationists were referred to as a powerful force on Capitol Hill. They were not powerful during the past two years and that in part, I think, explains the sorry conservation record of the 86th Congress. The Conservation forces were weak and disorganized because some of the major organizations, formerly effective, were undergoing internal upheavals—perhaps a cyclic development like the periodic decline of a grouse population—and because their leaders seemed less inclined to work together and share the credit for their meager accomplishments.

But the 86th Congress is almost history and it is time to be looking ahead. You will recall the 85th Congress, predecessor of the current crop of lawmakers, established a most remarkable record in conservation legislation, turning out, among others, these important measures:

The \$3 Duck Stamp with earmarking feature; a stronger Fish and Wildlife Coördination Act affecting water-development projects; the Engle Act to curb military land grabs and require the military to observe State game and fish laws; creation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; legislation to control billboards along the Interstate Highways; the Pesticides Research Act with some money to go with it; and the Bonner Boating Safety Act.

Perhaps the conservation drought of the 86th Congress is merely the law of averages catching up. Perhaps conservationists got a little cocky and their come-uppance was due. Or perhaps in the inscrutable workings of history this was a necessary time-marking for regrouping of forces and redefinition of issues. At any rate, a new set of national legislative needs—a new set of goals that conservationists can work for—have now come clear. They are not all new by any means but all have become more clearly understood.

I should like to propose these now as a six-point Conservation Program for the 87th Congress, and suggest you can make yourselves some interesting copy, and at the same time strike a blow for liberty by asking the candidates how they will vote on these issues if elected to the next Congress:

1. *The Wilderness Bill.* This legislation remains essential if we are not to permit our

remaining remnants of wilderness to be whittled away by administrative yieldings under an increasing weight of economic and population pressures. The line in the Multiple Use Act is helpful, but it applies only to the national forests and still leave the Wilderness Areas protected only by Administrative backbone—a part of the governmental anatomy that has been known to bend and sometimes break.

Although it is bound to come because it is needed and there is public demand for it, passage of the Wilderness Bill will not be easy. It is like bucking the vested interests of water pollution; laws to control pollution never come easily, as all of you know.

Could Yellowstone Make It Today?

I doubt if all the national conservation organizations working in harmony could today pass a bill to create the Yellowstone National Park, had that fabulous reservation not been carved out of an unsettled public domain 88 years ago. Certainly it would take a long and bitter fight. I can imagine what would happen:

The Secretary of the Interior would propose it, so naturally the Secretary of Agriculture would oppose it, and their underlings would wrangle for months in secret meetings with the Budget Bureau about how to report on the legislation.

The Forest Service would huff defiance and thunder it did not intend to preside at the liquidation of its empire, for surely some national forest lands would be involved.

The timber industry would run up the banner of "multiple use" and join the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in defense of free, private enterprise.

The American Mining Congress would quietly dispatch a corps of smart lobbyists to Capitol Hill, and members of the Cattleman's Association would threaten to close their gates to all sportsmen.

Public power groups and private power companies both would file for FPC permits on the Yellowstone River, and the Bureau of Reclamation would start guerilla warfare with red tape within the Department of the Interior.

I am glad Yellowstone National Park was created while hardly anyone was living in that part of the country, not even many Indians.

2. *A crash program for acquisition of waterfowl areas* while there are still suitable wetlands to buy. With expected revenues from the \$3 Duck Stamp, the Fish and Wildlife Service estimates it will take 30 years or longer to acquire the marshes needed to assure the future of our waterfowl resources. If it should take that long, chances are it would never get accomplished because of progressive drainage, development of marsh areas, and rising land prices.

3. *A stronger federal water pollution control law.* Such legislation has already been introduced by Representatives Blatnik of Minnesota, Dingell of Michigan and other conservation leaders in Congress.

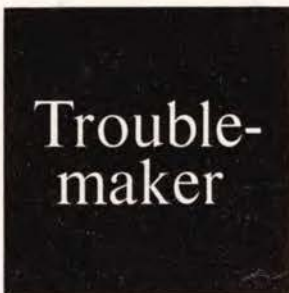
4. *Regulation of Chemical Pesticides.* If the Wolf bill for a chemical pesticides coordination act doesn't become law in this session, it ought to be passed next year. Since federal legislation can go only so far in meeting the pesticides problem, conservationists should begin pushing for regulatory laws at the State level.

5. *Preservation of Natural Shoreline*

Areas. This has been talked about long enough. It is time for action to make certain future generations may know and enjoy some of the few remaining stretches of unspoiled ocean shoreline. The Cape Cod, Padre Island, Point Reyes and Oregon Dunes bills, and perhaps others, should be passed in the next Congress.

6. *Control of Oil Pollution on the High Seas.* In case the Senate doesn't give its approval this session of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, conservationists should insist it do so early in 1961.

This commercial ad run in late 1959 issues of *Saturday Review*, *Harper's Magazine* and *The Atlantic* has a message all conservationists should heed if they want a different story to be told at the close of the 87th Congress.



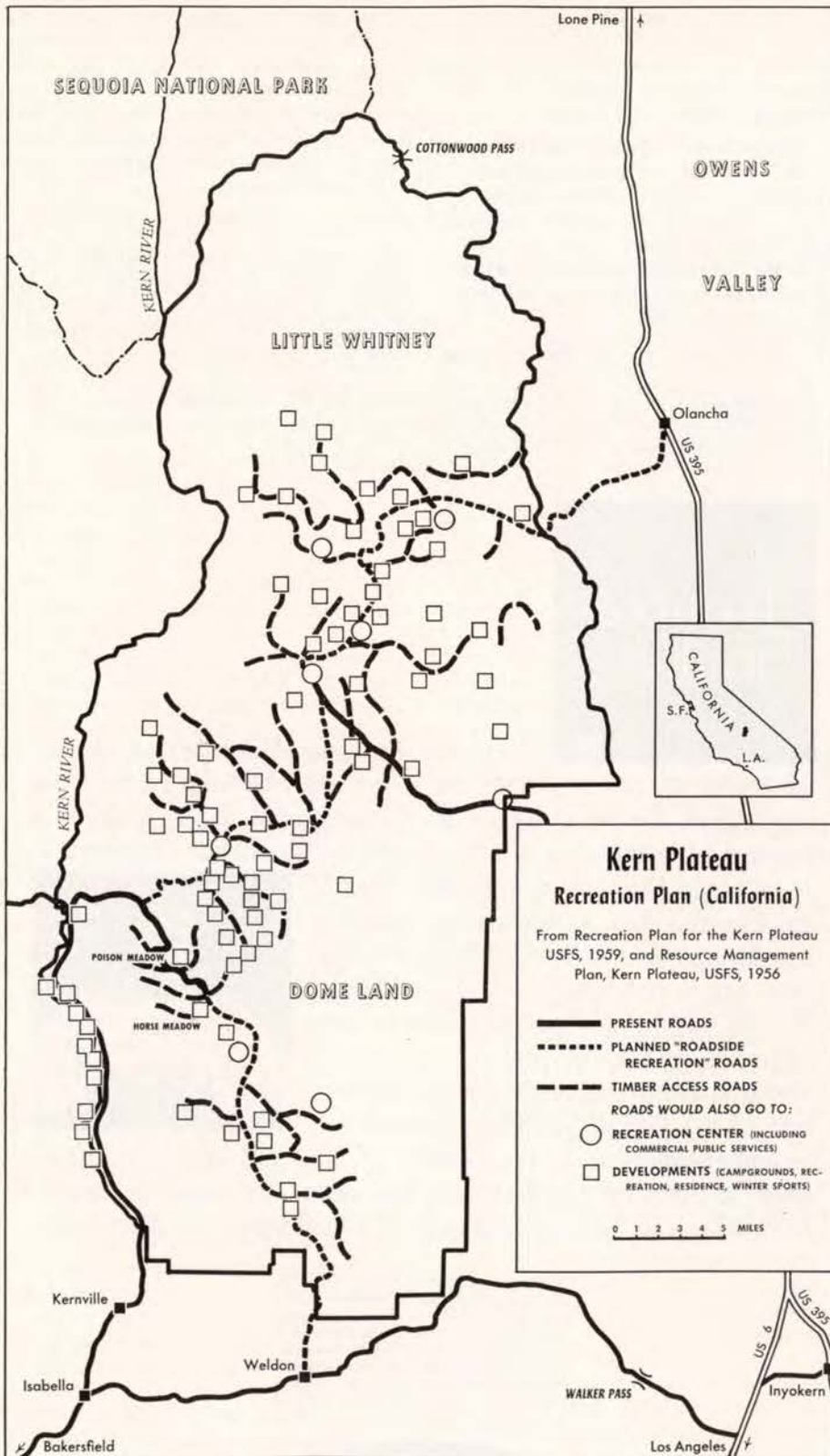
He is the silent one. He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed...if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations, is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The *silent* trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not democracy.



P.S. *Democracy begins at home.* NATIONWIDE, in a unique experiment in economic democracy, seeks the counsel of its many policyholder-citizens by bringing them together with top management each Spring for a round-table discussion on personal, financial and insurance affairs. For more information on NATIONWIDE's Advisory Committee of Policyholders, ask your neighborhood NATIONWIDE agent.



New Ideas for a New Era
 Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co./Nationwide Life Insurance Co./Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Co./Home Office: Columbus, Ohio



The proposed roads shown in these areas in California, Oregon and Washington are merely samples of the type of commodity use development which the Forest Transportation System maps picture for many potential Wilderness Areas. The Forest Service apparently believes that logs, grass, minerals and roadside recreation—but not dedicated wilderness—are the correct multiple uses to be made of the remaining unexploited segments of our national forests.

Operation Multiple Use:

What's Happening

THESE THREE MAPS constitute multiple examples of what Operation Multiple Use will provide in national forest areas proposed by many for wilderness status.

The map at left shows the proposed road net for the Kern Plateau (just south of Sequoia National Park)—a road net which is said to be aimed at supplying large quantities of roadside recreation, but a road net which first permits extensive logging in dry country of questionable sustained-timber-producing capacity. The plans for the future would interlace the plateau with a road system far in excess of that needed even for roadside recreation. Anyone who has penetrated beyond the new roadside vistas on the Kern Plateau realizes how thorough the destruction of wilderness values will be.

Not every acre on the Kern Plateau will have every multiple use made of it—logging, roads, campgrounds and commercial recreation developments. But enough of the Plateau will be devoted to one or more of such uses to exclude permanently any consideration of the area for Forest Service Wilderness dedication before data are in on how much wilderness the future should have.

And the Kern is not the exception; it's the rule. Samples of road plans for other important wilderness forest areas—one sample from Oregon and one from Washington—are depicted by the maps at right. The wilderness of the Eagle Creek Limited Area,* immediately west of Mount Hood, already has roads built through it and will soon be riddled with many more. The Thunder Creek section of the North Cascades is also scheduled for opening up to multiple-use-roadside-recreation-logging.

There appears to be great similarity between the attitude permitting roads in such potential forest Wilderness Areas and the views of the chief engineer in a Salt Lake City highway committee who said:

"As I see it, the best way to facilitate this project is to let a bulldozer run out of control. Once a stretch of landscape is cleared, it will be apparent to all that the best thing to do is go ahead and blacktop it."

If the multiple road plans for the sample areas from Oregon and Washington are carried out—and there appears to be no likelihood that these plans will be changed—there will then be another example in each of the Pacific Coast states where the unconvinced may go to see for themselves what Opera-

*This is part of the 2 million acres Region 6 of the Forest Service set aside with a "stop, look, and listen" classification when the other Regions were setting aside Primitive Areas protected by regulation.

to Forest Wilderness?

tion Multiple Use (OMU) means to prospective wilderness additions.

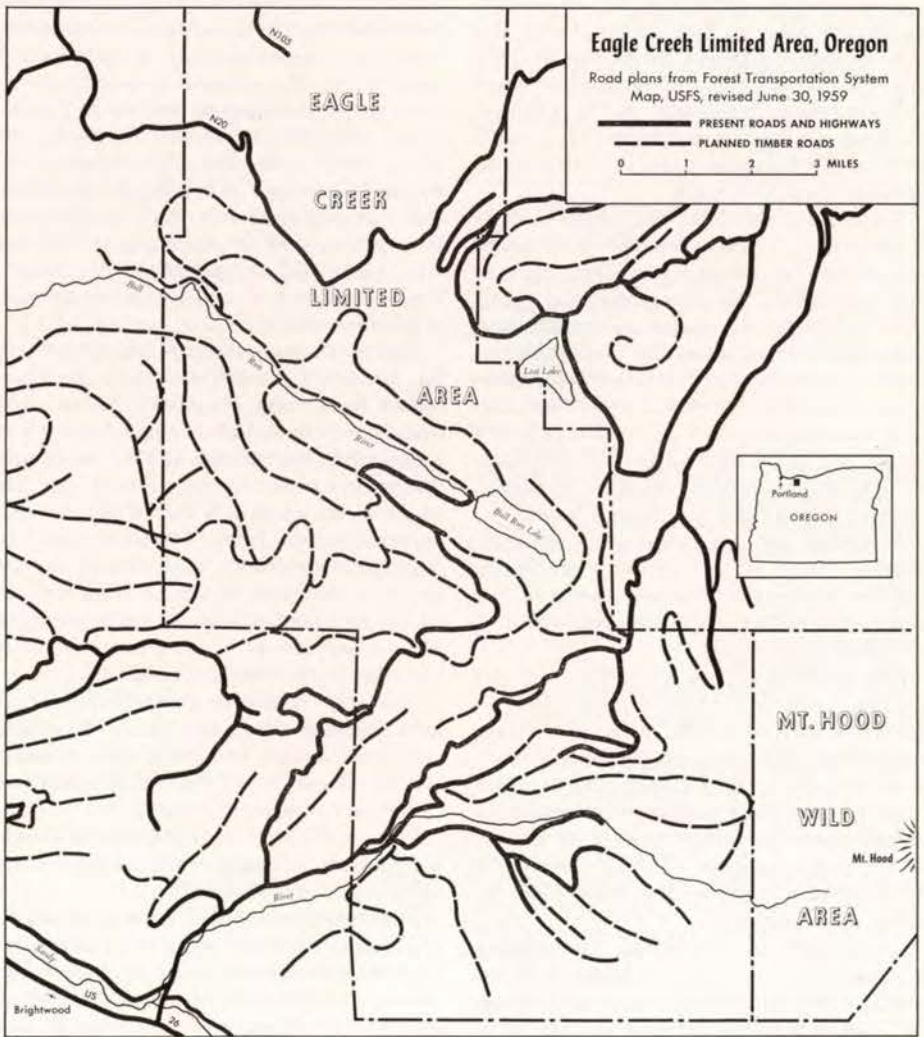
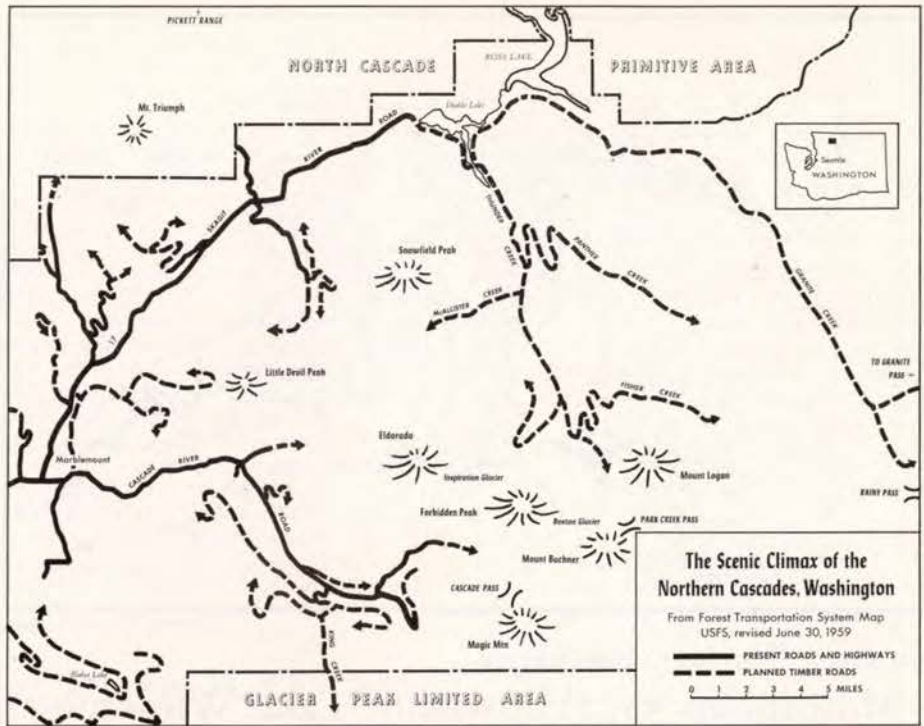
OMU calls for the construction of 392,600 miles of new roads in our national forests. The objective? "Revenue to the Government increases . . . through expanded timber sales," says the *Program for the National Forests*. The Sierra Club knows that logging is entirely necessary on most of our forest land—perhaps ninety per cent of it. But on part of the remaining ten per cent, it believes that preservation programs should receive major emphasis. Club members don't ask for the moon. They only ask that the presently dedicated wilderness areas be preserved and that some additional ones be set aside (in reasonable proportion to the area devoted to commodity uses)—in perpetuity—to keep up with the increasing needs of an increasing population for a dwindling resource.

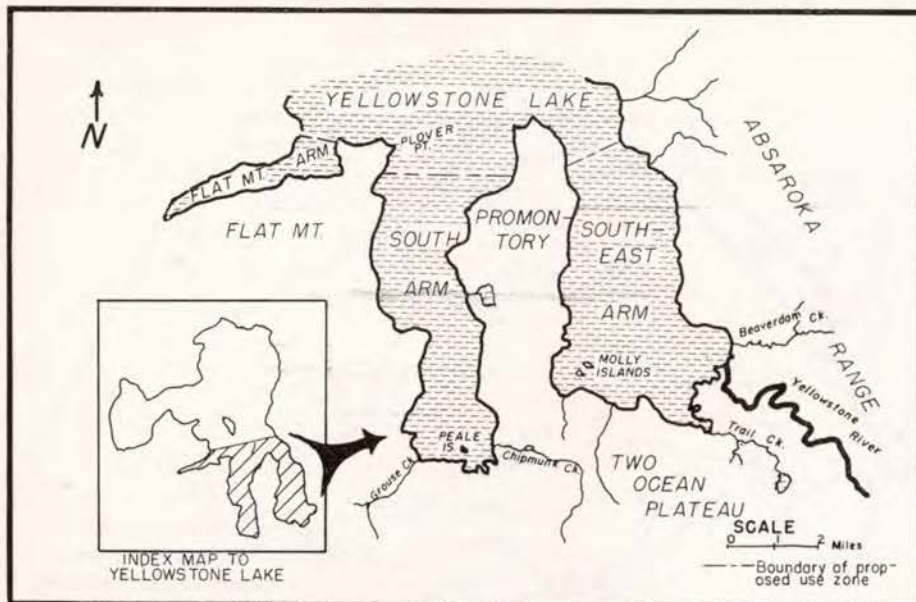
The Forest Service signature on a wilderness death warrant for 53,000 acres of the Three Sisters Wilderness in 1957 gave warning to those who would read. Similar incidents at Deadman Summit and Alamo Mountain in California and elsewhere caused further concern. Then the wholesale abandonment of the wilderness philosophy of former Forest Service personnel Bob Marshall and Aldo Leopold in the determination of boundaries for the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in Washington's North Cascades was the final straw that broke the backing of many western conservationists for Forest Service wilderness talk.

When the Forest Service—in planning activities such as those portrayed in the three maps on these pages—makes it clear that it does not intend to expand its Wilderness Area dedications to meet the needs of today and the future, it becomes obvious why so many conservationists have decided that to get the wilderness preservation job done, they must turn to another agency, the National Park Service.

Some people still fail to see this reasoning. We hope many of them will have opportunity this summer to visit the Kern Plateau—beyond the carefully cleaned-up "show-me" area—to see what roads and logging have done to this former wild country. We hope the youngsters among our readers will again visit the Kern fifty years from now to see what vegetation has come back and what soil has departed in a dry region with a 300-year growth cycle.

Perhaps they will then be able to judge accurately the soundness of the Sierra Club position. But how much wilderness will hindsight save?





Courtesy Summit Magazine

Map showing the southern three wilderness arms of Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. If proposed Park Service boating regulations are put into effect, these arms—which amount to about one-fifth of the lake—would be restricted to non-motor craft.

well be that the efforts of these groups to open every acre of national park lakes to their products may backfire and arouse public sentiment to the point where motorboats will be prohibited from all park waters.

Hearings by the Department of the Interior on these proposed regulations will be held at 10 a.m. August 23 in the Auditorium at Cody, Wyoming; at 10 a.m. on August 24 in the Lake Hotel, Yellowstone National Park; and at 10 a.m. August 26 in the Civic Auditorium, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Club members may submit their statements orally or in writing. Those unable to be present at these sessions should address their letters to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C., with copies to the National Park Service, Washington 25, D.C.—B.K.

Summer Hearings Announced

Motorboats vs. Yellowstone Lake Wilderness

Can there be at least one segment of one wilderness lake in America in which the roar of motorboats will not be heard? This is the significant point at issue when hearings are held in late August on the proposed Park Service boating regulations for a small part of Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

Lemuel A. Garrison, Yellowstone Park Superintendent, points out that motorboats are disturbing moose from their natural feeding grounds, destroying nests and young birds, causing some erosion of the shoreline by wave action and generally "disturbing the wilderness atmosphere" of the three arms proposed for non-motorboat use. "The wake of a large boat as much as one-half mile offshore destroys birds' nests and fledglings in the Molly Island rookery [Southeast Arm]," Superintendent Garrison notes.

To avoid much of this damage the Park Service proposes to restrict the South, Southeast and Flat Mountain arms of the Lake—about one-fifth of the lake surface—to non-motor craft.

The immediate problem stems from the greatly increased number of boats on Yellowstone Lake in recent years. There were more than 5,000 boats on the lake in 1959, a 25 per cent increase over the previous year. Large as this number is, it represents a little more than one per cent of all visitors to the park, and most of the boaters come from within a radius of 400 miles. Many of them are repeaters.

Commercial boating groups are working overtime to defeat this moderate proposal which would still permit use of motorboats on 80 per cent of the lake. Quoting many mis-

statements and distortions of fact, the Outboard Boating Club of America—a boating equipment manufacturers' trade group—charged that the proposal is grossly inconsistent with the purpose for which Yellowstone Park was established. "The Act of 1872," said a Boating Club release, "by which Yellowstone was dedicated provides: that the described area shall be set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Public recreation is supposed to be the paramount consideration."

This latter sentence is found nowhere in the act establishing Yellowstone Park, although the Boating Club news release would lead the reader to believe this is true. More importantly the release fails to make any reference to the second part of the act which indicates that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make and publish regulations which "shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoilation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

The May 1960 issue of *Rudder*—"America's First Boating Magazine"—continues this biased attack with such misstatements as: "By the stroke of the pen, the lake was closed to motorboats"; and

"Nearly 5,000 citizens now will be denied the pleasure of going afloat in a park designed for their pleasure."

Fair-minded readers of these publications will recognize these statements for what they are—the scare tactics of commercial boating groups having no concept of and no concern for national park principles. It may

August Hearing Scheduled On Primitive Area Deletion

A hearing will be held at 9 a.m., August 3 at the Inyo Courthouse, Independence, California, to obtain public views on the proposal to delete part of the High Sierra Primitive Area to accommodate a commercial winter sports development. The development, proposed by Inyo County, California, would be located in the Robinson Basin segment of Onion Valley, about seven miles southwest of Independence.

All but the lower one-fourth of Robinson Basin is within the Primitive Area and is virgin wilderness. The proposed ski area would make necessary a deletion approximately one mile long, with an average width of one-half mile.

A Forest Service evaluation survey of the area in 1959 concluded that it "has a moderate development potential complicated by avalanche hazard, delayed winter season, and rocky slopes." Cost of development and operation would be high in relation to the quality and capacity of the proposed ski area. Another study made by local promotional interests gives it a much more optimistic rating, of course.

The Sierra Club is opposed to this deletion as being an unnecessary infringement on an already inadequate national forest wilderness system. A map of the area and a fact sheet covering the proposal may be obtained from the Regional Forester, United States Forest Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, California. Interested club members may express their views orally or may file written statements with the Regional Forester.

Letters

Likes Color Covers

Dear Mr. Brower:

I'm sure that there are many unspoken praises hovering on the lips of most recipients of the "Sierra Club" bulletins but which may never be spoken. I think your cover color reproductions—especially the last two issues of January and February—are extremely lovely, and wish to compliment your editors for their selections and executions.

GUIDO R. RAHR, JR.
Vancouver, Washington

Gouging the Kern Plateau

The Forest Service is planning to construct about 400,000 miles of roads in our national forests for logging. These will be only the main access roads and will be maintained. From these, logging roads will be bulldozed out of the side of the mountains by the loggers. These roads will be roughly gouged out and not maintained. Since it is not economical to drag logs more than a very short distance up mountain slopes and not very far down the slopes, it is quite common to see two or three of these bulldozed logging roads within 200 yards or less of the main access road. There will be several million miles of these logging roads. The skidways on which the logs are dragged are often only 50 to 100 feet apart, sometimes even less. These skidways are usually straight down the mountain. There may be 20 million miles of these skidways, perhaps more.

These skidways down the mountains make ideal channels for floodwater runoff as they are gouged down into the earth in dragging down the large logs. In the semi-arid Southwest, what rain we get is apt to be in sudden heavy storms, not like the gentle rains and mist of the North Country. These storms will wash the disturbed soil down these skidways and into the streams. The top soil accumulation since the Ice Age can all be washed down in one storm. With this top soil will come much clay and gravel and debris which will be discharged into the streams. The watershed will not be worth much after that and the erosion will be difficult to stop.

In the Southwest the forests are mostly old trees grown in wetter times and not in any sense a tree farm. These forests are needed for recreation and for protection of our water supply. Furthermore, the lumber is of very poor quality with many of the logs discarded after cutting as not worth hauling to the mill. This type of logging is marginal and not inviting to lumber companies and is mostly done by small local organizations at the urgings of the Forest Service.

Such a case is the logging of the Kern Plateau described in the June, 1959, issue of *Sunset Magazine*. This area is a semi-arid plateau most of which is within 15 or 20 miles of the Mojave Desert (much of it is within 10 miles), and which is within four hours' drive of four million people. The east side of this is along the South Fork of the Kern which is adjacent to the desert and comprises the open meadows and forests and little streams of the Golden Trout country. The Forest Service is trying to get two

lumber companies to set up sawmills in the desert; then their logging in this area can never be stopped as it would throw men out of work. They already have a sawmill on the west side.

The west side of the Kern Plateau has up to 65 per cent of the logs cut and left on the ground or piled in heaps as not worth hauling to the mill. The lumber realized is not good lumber. The east side is semi-desert and should show a larger percentage of waste. I believe there was very little rainfall last year in this semi-desert area. These trees are 300 to 400 years old and can never be replaced.

Our forests should be classified for timber growing and for recreation and a recreation plan developed. Unless this logging which I have described can be stopped in recreational areas, we will not have anything, including water.

NEWELL CHARDE
La Crescenta, California

Irving M. Clark

Irving M. Clark, beloved dean of Pacific Northwest conservationists, died on June 12 at the age of 78. A leader of the movement which achieved the establishment of Olympic National Park and later its Ocean Strip and one of the first to work consistently for the preservation of the wilderness of the North Cascades, he was honored two years ago by the Northwest Wilderness Conference with its North Cascades Conservation Award "in recognition of distinguished and continuous contributions to Northwest conservation."

Clark became interested in wilderness preservation in the mid-nineteen twenties, chiefly through the writings of Aldo Leopold. A decade later, he was chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of The Mountaineers and afterward became their secretary. In the same period, he became a member of the Wilderness Society Council serving from 1937-1954, and continuing as an active honorary vice president during the remainder of his life. He was made an honorary life member of the Sierra Club in 1958.

For more than a quarter of a century, Clark was an important conservation leader both in his home State of Washington, and nationally. He brought to these activities a realization that efforts to obtain the good things of life, including those in conservation, must be continuing—that they are not won in a single battle even when it results in victory.

Thus he and his colleagues soon discovered that the newly established Olympic National Park had to be protected from lumber interests who wished to remove some of the finest forests from the park, and later from

a superintendent who was sympathetic to salvage operations which would in effect have constituted lumbering within the park. In order to protect it from these and other abuses, he helped organize the Olympic Park Associates and became their president.

Similarly at Wilderness Society meetings and in the Pacific Northwest, he led the discussion of effective programs to save the greater Glacier Peak wilderness extending from Stevens Pass to the North Cascade Primitive Area. He kept this issue alive until it gained the active support of most major conservation organizations during the past few years.

A few months ago, on my last visit with Irving Clark, although physically frail, he was thinking vigorously both of means to defeat new threats to the Pacific Ocean Strip of Olympic National Park, and to fulfill the dream to preserve the Northern Cascades wilderness along the lines temporarily established in 1939 and now proposed by The Mountaineers.

As an able lawyer, he brought thoroughness and brilliance to his quiet, dignified presentations, and his charm and dry wit added greatly to the enjoyment of meetings and of enduring friendships.

GEORGE MARSHALL

CONSERVATION WILL BECOME A REALITY WHEN . . .

. . . People who do have good hunting and fishing opportunities begin to take interest in the problems of those who don't;

. . . Publishers and advertisers reverse the present policy of playing up ways to take more wildlife, and playing down ways to save more;

. . . Plundering the resources becomes a crime at least equivalent to the crime of plundering people who plunder the resources;

. . . Conservationists spend as much time talking conservation to everyone as they do to each other;

. . . Government policy becomes directed to the basic interests of the people instead of the economic interests of the policy-makers;

. . . Sportsmen realize that the goal of management is not volume of game and fish they want, but the quantity the habitat will support;

. . . We understand that the magnate whose factory wastes poison a river, or the landowner who destroys the soil, may have taken far more from the world than he was worth to it.

. . . We realize that what the exploiter takes with him out of this world is not the wealth he accumulated, but the lives and welfare of present and future generations.

. . . We learn that democracy and freedom can not exist without it.

—The Wildlife Crusader

Briefly Noted and (or) Coming Up

Forest Service Plans Road Through Proposed Park

The Great Basin National Park Association *Newsletter* reports that the Forest Service "appears to have stepped up its plans for building a two-way road up Lehman Canyon to Stella Lake" in the proposed Great Basin National Park, Nevada. If funds are available, the construction may start this summer.

The *Newsletter* notes that such "hurried action by the Forest Service in pushing a road into the upper canyon . . . thus far not marred by man, while park legislation is being pushed by the Nevada delegation, appears to be seriously out of order [and] destructive of park values." The Association suggests that its members protest to the Forest Service, to their congressional delegation and to any others who might help stop this hasty action.

Seaton Acclaimed for Conservation Achievements

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20.—Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton was cited tonight by many of the nation's foremost conservation groups and membership associations for "distinguished and courageous service rendered in the conservation and management of the country's natural resources."

Seaton, the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Western Association of

Secretary of the Interior Seaton and scroll.



State Game and Fish Commissioners, was given a "Distinguished Conservation Service Award" in a surprise ceremony by fifteen major organizations representing official agencies, societies, and millions of outdoor enthusiasts and conservationists.

A spokesman for the groups said that this is the first time they have jointly honored a cabinet member for conservation achievement and service. He said they were pleased to be able to honor Seaton in the West where much of the public lands administered by the Interior Department are situated.

Citing Seaton were the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissions, International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Boone and Crockett Club, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Parks Association, National Rifle Association of America, National Wildlife Federation, Natural Resources Council of America, North American Wildlife Foundation, Sierra Club, Sport Fishing Institute, American Forestry Association, The Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

Several organizations were represented by conservationists who are also members of the Sierra Club: Joseph W. Penfold (Izaak Walton League), John H. Baker (National Audubon Society), Robert Paul (Sport Fishing Institute), and Olaus Murie (The Wilderness Society). David Brower represented the club.

Bordering the large scroll presented Seaton are scenes depicting conservation issues in which he has taken part since becoming Interior Secretary in 1956. The presentation was made by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, and former chief of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Seaton's conservation and natural resources management accomplishments cited on the scroll were actions in which he:

"Protected Federal wildlife refuges from unwise exploitation; maintained the famous Tule Lake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges (California and Oregon); advocated and actively worked for the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range (Alaska); blocked encroachment upon the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge (Oklahoma); dedicated all Duck Stamp Funds to the acquisition of waterfowl lands; and

"Aggressively pushed toward completion the Mission 66 National Park Program; acted forthrightly to prevent inundation of the world famous Rainbow Bridge National Monument (Utah); prevented encroachment upon the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Georgia); established the new Virgin Islands National Park; and

"Insisted that the salmon runs of the Co-

lumbia River and tributaries be perpetuated; promoted strengthening and broadening of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; directed that recreational needs be planned as an integral part of all future reclamation projects; took the lead in plans to set aside and preserve seashore and lakefront areas for public use; supported wilderness preservation."

"Men to Match Our Mountain Depleters"

Spokesmen for a number of national conservation organizations appeared at a hearing held in late May by an advance platform panel of the Democratic National Committee in Denver, Colorado. The groups had been invited to attend and comment on natural resources management needs and considerations before a panel of party leaders which is collecting information preparatory to drafting the Democratic natural resources plank for 1960.

Representing the Sierra Club, Executive Director David R. Brower told the group, "There is a growing conviction that wilderness can enhance the American standard of living—if the American standard of *having* does not extinguish wilderness first."

Referring to the importance of finding substitutes for our resources—both renewable and non-renewable—Brower pointed out that the U.S. Geological Survey has shown that "prospects are good of finding substitutes for the non-renewables—through vastly improved technology in the processing of sea water and common rocks, aided by the almost unlimited store of energy from the atom and the sun that we are learning to control." But for the renewable resources, "We have no assurance that we can find substitutes for the myriad, and for all we know, indispensable forms of life—in the soil, on the land, and in the air—upon which the entire chain of life depends . . . The most important source of the vital organic forms constituting the chain of life is the gene bank that exists in wilderness, where the life force has gone on since the beginning uninterrupted by man and his technology."

"For this reason alone," Brower said, "it is important that the remnants of wilderness which we still have on our public lands be preserved by the best methods our form of government can find. The proposed National Wilderness Preservation System . . . provides an excellent route to that goal."

Concluding a discussion of related resource problems including forestry, water, parks, wildlife and roads and highways, Brower stated, "We have lately been playing a game of strip poker with the American earth. A relatively few people have been winning the early hands—people interested in quick profits from the sale of conveniences—and all but guaranteeing that our

children will lose as the game goes on, not just conveniences, but necessities as well. . . The nation needs men who can match its mountain depleters, who will realize that man must never again deplete, at the rate he has been depleting since World War I, resources of the earth for which there are no known substitutes, including the tiny vestige which constitutes all the remaining wilderness on the earth."

Idaho Wants Park Study

In a recent poll of his constituents in Idaho, Senator Frank Church found that more than 75 per cent of the 8,000 postcard ballots returned favored the study of the feasibility of establishing Sawtooth National Park in central Idaho. Only three of Idaho's 44 counties, Camas, Custer and Lincoln (as shown on the chart below), had more votes against the study than for it:

COUNTY	FOR	AGAINST
Ada	768	196
Adams	29	8
Bannock	603	91
Bear Lake	66	7
Benewah	95	8
Bingham	212	34
Blaine	235	179
Boise	44	19
Bonner	159	17
Bonneville	339	89
Boundary	58	2
Butte	51	27
Camas	22	29
Canyon	501	65
Caribou	66	9
Cassia	101	31
Clark	13	6
Clearwater	82	7
Custer	131	200
Elmore	114	20
Franklin	65	5
Fremont	63	26
Gem	68	20
Gooding	70	50
Idaho	138	34
Jefferson	76	28
Jerome	82	65
Kootenai	356	27
Latah	288	22
Lemhi	220	179
Lewis	104	4
Lincoln	25	34
Madison	95	17
Minidoka	95	30
Nez Perce	292	15
Oneida	17	6
Owyhee	38	17
Payette	103	18
Power	38	9
Shoshone	154	31
Teton	31	2
Twin Falls	255	143
Valley	37	11
Washington	84	23
Total	6,483	1,860
Percentage in favor	77.71	
Percentage opposed	22.29	

At least partially based upon these results, Senator Church introduced his study bill S. 3353 in early April. It would cover the area indicated on the map below. Describing the Sawtooth Range in a folder on the existing primitive area, the U.S. Forest Service

states, "Magnificent, breathtaking . . . these are appropriate but inadequate adjectives to describe the region's scenery, for it truly defies description. Dotted the area are 355 lakes . . . Seventy-eight peaks jut more than 10,000 feet, reflecting in placid lakes amid verdant meadows, myriads of flowers."



Parks Assn. Elects Officers

Washington, D.C.—Dr. Clarence Cottam of Sinton, Texas, became the new president and chairman of the board of the National Parks Association at the organization's annual meeting of the board of trustees in May. Frank E. Masland, Jr., Carlisle, Pennsylvania business executive and chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, was elected vice-president.

Paul Mason Tilden, Associate Editor of *Natural History*, was named as new editor of *National Parks Magazine* to succeed Bruce M. Kilgore, who had resigned earlier to accept employment as managing editor for the Sierra Club.

Alamo Mountain Revisited

The Sierra Club argued long and hard during 1957 in its effort to stop the proposed "sanitation" logging of Alamo Mountain in Ventura County, California. But to no avail. In order to stop "the continuing insect infestation" and to secure "benefits to fire protection for the area," the Forest Service proceeded with its cut, although giving assurances they would do everything possible "to enhance the eventual recreation potential of the area." On the weekend of April 23-24, 1960, the Los Padres Chapter of the Sierra Club revisited Alamo. Here is the report:

The hand of man has been laid heavily on Alamo Mountain in Ventura County. What used to be a virgin timber recreation area

with a trail or two and an occasional campsite, is now a network of logging roads. This area was of conservation importance to the Sierra Club as one of the few remaining stands of uncut Jeffrey Pine in Southern California. It was over the strong protests of the Club in 1956-1957 that the decision was made by the Forest Service to conduct a sanitation-salvage timber cutting operation in this area which was previously only accessible by trail. In the period 1958-1960, a little over fifteen million board feet of marketable timber was removed from the crown of Alamo and the upper Snowy Creek drainage immediately adjacent to Alamo, as a drastic measure to halt an infestation of pine bark beetles in the forest. Observers of the area today who have seen it in its original state are inclined to feel that the infestation is many times preferable to the sanitation-salvage program for at least two reasons: 1) According to forest entomologists, the pine bark beetle is always present in Southern California forests due to cycles of drought which weakens the trees and allows this type of insect to flourish. However, unmanaged forests have survived these infestations and remained prime recreation areas. 2) In order to get at the timber, the logging company has not left an acre inside the sale area undisturbed. This ground disturbance and network of roads is less than desirable for any type of recreation in the immediate future. With the passage of time—many years in this more or less arid, slow growth country, the skid slopes and caterpillar tracks, the staging areas and slash marks, will be returned to a semblance of the original ground cover—this we can rely on. But the trails will never be restored, the loose rocks and ankle-deep dust of the roads—all of the ugliness of a large scale timber operation bear mute testimony NOW that there must have been a better way to serve the multiple use theory.

The road to the top of Alamo Mountain is open to public use. You are invited to see for yourself. While you are there, drive to the end of the road on the Sewart-McDonald ridge a few miles south of Alamo, park your car and walk less than half a mile on the Cobblestone Mountain trail and see the difference between "touched" and "untouched" forest. This untouched portion, which was out of the timber sale, is all that is left of the wilderness we are so rapidly losing in the name of mass recreation, multiple use, and inaccessibility. The Los Padres Chapter Conservation Committee is preparing a proposal to be presented to Roberts Jones, Supervisor of Los Padres National Forest, to reclassify this virgin, roadless strip as a Wild Area for the preservation of the land in the original state for future generations. You will support this proposal once you have been to the site.—SUE HIGMAN in the *Condor Call*.

Establishing New Parks

(Continued from page 20)

zens who think that no interest is superior to that of the Federal Treasury.

When the bill to create Glacier National Park was introduced fifty years ago by Rep. Charles Nelson Pray, he was told by his colleagues that there was no need for another park in Montana because Yellowstone already existed on the state's southern borders, and "if this bill were enacted it would create a perpetual drain on the Federal Treasury for which they did not care to become responsible." Last year the nearly three-quarters of a million visitors to Glacier are estimated to have spent some \$18 million in the state of Montana.

Basic Values

The real value of the national park and wilderness system has nothing to do with cost or returns. The real value consists in the inherent worth of permanently preserving the best remnants of our country's natural scenic beauty for the spiritual, esthetic and physical enjoyment of the American people for all time to come. Until a few years ago, it was possible, although it was never desirable, to approach this objective in leisurely fashion. But spectacularly rapid urbanization, industrialization and mechanization have created an immediate emergency in the long slow process of enlarging the protected domain that is to be handed over intact to succeeding generations.

The case of the shorelines is a good example. Just a quarter century ago, in 1935, the National Park Service made a survey of potential seashore areas suitable for public acquisition. It recommended purchase of twelve major areas, totaling 437 miles of superb beach, leaving plenty of others, only a little less desirable, suitable for state and other reserves.

What has happened to these beaches? Only one of the twelve was acquired at the time as a national seashore. Ten of the remaining eleven have, to quote a National Park Service survey, "long since gone into private and commercial developments." One such area, thirty miles long, could have been purchased in 1935 at the rate of \$9,000 a mile. Today, only nine of its original thirty miles are undeveloped, and they would cost \$110,000 a mile if the funds could be found to purchase them.

As a result of the lack of foresight on the part of the American public—park officials knew all about the needs even then, but the money was lacking—there is an acute shortage today of shoreline areas suitable for permanent preservation for public use and enjoyment. The vacationists who will go this summer to the Oregon Dunes on the Pacific, or to Padre Island on the Texas coast or to Cape Cod on the North Atlantic, will be

visiting three of the best remaining sites for potential national shoreline parks. If they are not soon acquired, they will without the slightest doubt be spoiled within a very few years beyond all recognition.

Time Running Out

Time is rapidly running out on these and the relatively few other first-class coastal areas that are still available—areas such as Cumberland Island, Ga.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and a number of ideal sites on our "Fourth Shore" along the Great Lakes, including the Indiana Dunes, which are imminently threatened by industrial development, and Huron Mountains, Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes in Michigan. Conservationists throughout the country are fighting to save these and similar areas. If they are not supported by an insistent demand from the wide public that

Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with evergrowing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that will stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty.

DANIEL H. BURNHAM, 1907

will enjoy these places once they become parks, Congress is not likely to rise to the occasion.

Even some of the government agencies that were established to protect our national resources have in one guise or another joined the exploitative procession. For example, the United States Forest Service, with a brilliant record of intelligent timber management behind it, is now fighting with all the bureaucratic skill it can command against ceding to the national park system even one square foot of the most scenic lands. So long as these lands remain within the Forest Service they are always subject to commercial exploitation by mere administrative fiat. Similarly, the Park Service itself occasionally has been tempted away from the business of preservation and protection, for which it was set up, into the conflicting field of mass recreation. This process has fortunately not gone far, but borderline evidence of it has aroused some concern.

With the increase of population, of leisure time, of transport facilities and of disposable income, the pressures from tourists and travelers on America's remaining natural areas are going to go steadily upward, while the supply of such areas is going rapidly downward.

Legislative Goal

What can be done about it? The most immediate goal is passage of legislation that

would give permanent, statutory protection to existing wild areas already in the Federal Government's possession. The instrument with which to do this is the pending Wilderness Bill, now blocked in the Senate by spokesmen for some of the special interests already mentioned. The next, or concurrent, action is to acquire more of such lands before their prime scenic assets disappear.

In addition to the coastal areas, which deserve first priority, there are many important inland tracts such as the Northern Cascades wilderness area in the State of Washington, the Great Basin area in Nevada, the Ozark Rivers strip in Missouri, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac, and the Allagash woods-and-water wilderness in Maine. Each of these is worthy of permanent preservation under Federal auspices. There are considerable areas of perhaps lesser significance or smaller size that require state action of the type Governor Rockefeller has recently set in motion in New York with his proposal for a \$75 million bond issue to enlarge the state and local park systems.

Travelers to many of the best known scenic spots in America this summer have the conservationists of the past to thank for the fact that what they see is still relatively unspoiled. But as Secretary of the Interior Seaton recently wrote, "The next five or ten years constitute critical years if we are to add what we need to our heritage of scenic, historic and cultural treasures for the use and enjoyment of the greater, and largely, urbanized population of the future." —This article first appeared in the June 5, 1960 issue of the *New York Times* under the title "The Uses of Conservation."

In Other Eyes . . .

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Washington, D.C., according to its Lumber Letter for January 29, 1960, believes that:

"Another threat to the forest industries and their efforts to encourage maximum wise use of the nation's natural resources is being posed by Nature Conservancy, with headquarters at 2039 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Avowed purpose of the group is to help local citizens establish 'natural areas' blocked off from commercial development and improvement. An article in the January issue of *Reader's Digest* describes anti-timber cutting activity by the organization in Florida, Minnesota, California and other areas."

A CLARIFICATION

Because of the misunderstanding which has arisen as a result of the publication of the personal views of Virilis Fischer by *American Forests* and other publications, we wish to make the following clear. Although a member of the Sierra Club, Virilis Fischer of Las Vegas, Nevada, does not represent the views and policies of the Sierra Club in oral or written presentations.

National Park System Planning

(Continued from page 7)

major national park potentialities lie in some of the national forests which contain virgin wilderness and primitive areas of outstanding beauty and scientific importance. We know also that there are many complex problems in making these available even for study. However, as our problems mount, as economic pressures mount, as competition for land intensifies, and as these remaining superb virgin lands fall under the shadow of modification and exploitation, there is a growing recognition across the country that such outstanding resources should be studied and classified for their highest use.

As our national need for all kinds of land becomes more critical, so does the need for classification and use of land according to its highest value to us as human beings, whether that value be measured in material, economic, or spiritual terms. And in the approaching critical era of land management, we cannot afford to make mistakes of irreversibly exploiting lands which should have been preserved to fulfill our spiritual, recreational or educational needs. As Nancy Newhall has pointed out, "in lesser lands and common forms man can make forever an abundance." And I add, what must be preserved are the sublime.

The land management principle of multiple use and sustained yield has been very successful in maintaining conservative production from our natural resources. We owe a debt of gratitude to those who have administered public lands under such a policy. But there are too many expediencies, too many compromises inherent in it for us to accept multiple use as a panacea or a dogma. It does not provide assurance that areas of unique recreation value will be conserved and managed for appropriate public use, for all time.

Needed: Enlightened Determination

I do not believe there can any longer be a substitute for enlightened determination, based on thorough study, of the highest or best use or combination of uses to which each piece of land can be put. If that use be material production for material gain, then we should by all means manage the land to that end, enjoying, we hope, some recreational fringe benefits. However, if that highest use is as a park for the inspiration and enjoyment of people now and in the future and for spiritual gain, then it certainly should be preserved as such under the best protection we can give it, namely the law of the land. The law of the land is the wish of the people—Congress acts as the people speak.

As the "asphalt treadmill," the "concrete jungle" consumes more and more of our green country, I believe that more and more Americans will agree with what Mrs. Newhall and Ansel Adams have expressed in *This Is the American Earth*, that splendid Sierra Club publication:

"To any beauty we must come as lovers, not destroyers, come humbly, softly, to look, listen, learn, to cherish and to shield."

With that realization will come an insistence that our public lands be carefully classified and that our scenic, scientific, and historic treasures be adequately protected. Symbol of that achievement in conservation will be a national park system carefully conceived and preserved so that the future may receive its rightful inheritance of what we now love but all too often take for granted.



One Zoologist to Another

The Sierra Club now has two zoologists on its staff (and it takes at least two to classify the various species of paper around here), the newer zoologist being Bruce Kilgore (left), now managing editor of the *Bulletin* and the books. Born in Los Angeles, Kilgore graduated in wildlife conservation at Berkeley under Professor Starker Leopold, followed with a fellowship in conservation education at Oklahoma, and after three years as editor of *National Parks Magazine*, was imported to see if he could also get the *Sierra Club Bulletin* out on schedule.

The other zoologist is Bob Golden (right), assistant to the executive director, who concentrates on the club's outing program, its impact on people, and their impact on and value to wilderness preservation. He has done so for three years—after first having started out in and before the fiftieth state, reaching Mills Tower a veteran of High Trip commissary, San Jose State, and Korea.

When any piece of paper is lost, it is always Golden who finds it, and after only a few moments' perplexity, as our staff photographer (who doubles as executive director) demonstrates with the Polaroid camera (without any flash attachment) that Ansel Adams lent him.

—D.B.





ANSEL ADAMS
YOSEMITE VALLEY

PORTFOLIO THREE

Photo by Gerry Sharpe

WILDERNESS, VICARIOUSLY

For those lulls between club and family wilderness outings—and for you whose schedule or age precludes such trips entirely—here are some indoor wilderness experiences which the club's growing publications program can now provide:

Portfolio Three: Yosemite Valley by famed artist-photographer and club director Ansel Adams. Important museums, libraries, and private collectors will want to place their order soon for one of the limited edition of 208 copies of this superb selection of sixteen original prints. Some people have had two or three frames made for the previous two portfolios permitting them to rotate the photographs in varying displays

Ansel Adam's Portfolio Three, long awaited, is now very imminent. (All is ready but the typography.)

in their home or office. Individually signed prints on 14 x 18 inch mounts with portfolio title and foreword in handsome typography, all in a tie case, \$100. (The club can bill interested parties and wait a reasonable time for payment.)

Exploring Glaciers With a Camera by Arthur E. Harrison. An electrical engineer known to club members through his previous *Bulletin* articles on glacial subjects, Harrison unravels secrets of the moving sheets of ice in this well-illustrated book about the contribution mountaineers can make to glacier studies—and the technique for contributing. 80 pages, 50 photographs. \$1.95.

Next Door to Nature by Robert C. Stebbins. This is a film story for people who care about children. It tells of the importance to young and old of regional-park natural areas. An authentic background of bird calls, frog croaks, and other outdoor sounds provide the setting for the learning experiences of a fortunate little girl who still has some nature close at hand. Produced in cooperation with the Regional Parks Association of Berkeley, California, the film points out what all too often happens to nearby nature—to natural areas that could have been saved for children. By implication, it makes a strong plea for trying to save some adequate patches of wilderness over the horizon. Color and sound, 28 minutes, \$165. Also available for loan.

NOTICE: Through the generosity of Walter Starr, owners of the 1959 edition of *Starr's Guide to the John Muir Trail* may obtain a copy of the new 1960 map by writing club offices. Individual maps are on sale to everyone for 50 cents.



On June 24, Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon was presented with a specially inscribed copy of the club's now-famous book, *This Is the American Earth*, together with five signed prints by Philip Hyde of Oregon's Volcanic Cascades.

Left to right are David Brower, the club's executive director, Governor Hatfield, Dean Karl W. Onthank of Eugene, and Reverend Rector W. Johnson of Salem. Governor Hatfield had just returned to his office from a trip into some of Oregon's scenic Volcanic Cascades.

BOOKS OF OTHER PUBLISHERS

—Available from Sierra Club—
Mills Tower, San Francisco 4

(For your convenience you can order by the code letter shown in bold face.)

THE SIERRA NEVADA, *The Range of Light*, edited by Roderick Peattie, with an introduction by Donald Culross Peattie. (Vanguard) \$6. **a**

THIS IS DINOSAUR: Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers, edited by Wallace Stegner. (Knopf) \$5. **b**

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC, and *Sketches from Here and There*, by Aldo Leopold. (Oxford) \$4. **c**

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by Sigurd F. Olson. (Knopf) \$4. **d**

ROUND RIVER, by Aldo Leopold. (Oxford) \$3. **e**

LISTENING POINT, by Sigurd F. Olson. (Knopf) \$4.50. **f**

NATURE AND THE AMERICAN, by Hans Huth. (University of California Press) \$7.50. **g**

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES, edited by Charles H. Callison. (Ronald Press) \$3.75. **h**

THE NATIONAL PARKS: What They Mean to You and Me, by Freeman Tilden. (Knopf) \$1. **i**

THE FOREST RANGER: A Study in Administrative Behavior, by Herbert Kaufman. (Johns Hopkins Press) \$5. **j**

DEATH VALLEY, by Ansel Adams, Nancy Newhall, and Ruth Kirk. (5 Associates) \$2.50. **k**

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Ansel Adams, edited by Nancy Newhall. (5 Associates) \$2.95. **l**

BIRDS AND MAMMALS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, by Lowell Sumner and Joseph S. Dixon. (University of California Press) \$7.50. **m**

INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, by Arthur C. Smith. (University of California Press) \$1.50. **n**

TREES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, by Woodbridge Metcalf. (University of California Press) \$1.50. **o**

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, by Robert C. Stebbins. (University of California Press) \$1.50. **p**

MAMMALS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, by William D. and Eliza-

beth Berry. (University of California Press) \$1.50 q

MARIN FLORA, by John Thomas Howell. (University of California Press) \$4.50. r

WILDLIFE OF MEXICO, by A. Starker Leopold. (University of California Press) \$12.50. s

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK: A Geological Album, by François E. Matthes. (University of California Press) \$1.95. t

INCOMPARABLE VALLEY: A Geologic Interpretation of the Yosemite, by François E. Matthes. (University of California Press) \$1.95. u

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, by Devereux Butcher. (Houghton Mifflin) \$3.95. v

SEEING AMERICA'S WILDLIFE IN OUR NATIONAL REFUGES, by Devereux Butcher. (Devin-Adair Co.) \$2.50. w

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA, by Devereux Butcher. (National Parks Assn.) \$1.50. x

CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES, by Erwin G. Gudde. (University of California Press) \$10. y

MOUNTAIN RESCUE, Grand Teton Natural History Association. \$1.25. z

MOUNTAINEERING: The Freedom of the Hills, by the Climbing Committee of The Mountaineers. (The Mountaineers). \$7.50. zz

The case for a land ethic would appear hopeless but for the minority which is in obvious revolt against those "modern" trends.

The key-log which must be removed to release the evolutionary process for an ethic is simply this: quit thinking about decent land-use as solely an economic problem. Examine each question in terms of what is ethically and esthetically right, as well as what is economically expedient. A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.

It of course goes without saying that economic feasibility limits the tether of what can or cannot be done for land. It always has and it always will. The fallacy the economic determinists have tied around our collective neck, and which we now need to cast off, is the belief that economics determines all land-use. This is simply not true. An innumerable host of actions and attitudes, comprising perhaps the bulk of all land relations, is determined by the land-users' tastes and predilections, rather than by his purse. The bulk of all land relations hinges on investments of time, forethought, skill and faith rather than on investments of cash. As a land-user thinks, so is he.

ALDO LEOPOLD
A Sand County Almanac

Bulletin Board

[Unless otherwise specified, the bills mentioned below are pending before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House and/or the Senate. The address for these or any other Congressional committees is: House (or Senate) Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.]

The 86th Congress has recessed—to reconvene in early August, following the national political conventions. Although there have been a large number of extremely important conservation measures introduced into this Congress, there has been a notable lack of accomplishment. The conservation bills generally are languishing and unless strong support is forthcoming by the time Congress meets again, they will die.

The status, as of July 11, of the most urgent of these measures—from our point of view—is as follows:

1. *The Wilderness Bill* (S. 1123, Humphrey) to give a higher degree of protection to the wilderness we already have dedicated. This, perhaps the single most important conservation measure in Congress, is still being strangled effectively in the Senate Interior Committee. Just prior to recess, Senator Murray of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, introduced a new Wilderness Bill, S. 3809. Language in the new bill would provide that, "Addition to any wilderness area or to the Wilderness System after the fifteen-year period following the effective date of this Act shall be made only by Act of Congress." The Wilderness Bill started out to provide a Congressional stay of execution before wilderness could be eliminated. It now would provide instead for an automatic Congressional delay before more wilderness could be saved.

2. Several bills to establish *national seashores* offer us a last chance to save our shoreline for the use and enjoyment of all the people. Although hearings have been held, no action has been taken by the committees on any of these measures. Included are Murray's S. 2460 to establish ten national seashores including California's Point Reyes and the Channel Islands; S. 2010 (Neuberger) to establish three national seashores; H.R. 10519 (C. Miller) to establish five national seashores including Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Padre Island, Texas, Oregon Dunes, Indiana Dunes and Point Reyes; S. 2428 (Engle) and H.R. 8358 (C. Miller) to establish Point Reyes National Seashore; S. 2636 (Kennedy-Saltonstall) Cape Cod National Seashore; S. 1526 (Neuberger) Oregon Dunes National Seashore; S. 4 (Yarborough) Padre Island, Texas.

3. Bills to authorize studies to determine the national park potential of exceptionally scenic areas in the *North Cascades* of Wash-

ington (H.R. 9360, Pelly; H.R. 9342, D. Magnuson; and S. 2980, W. Magnuson) and the *Sawtooth Range* of Idaho (S. 3353, Church). No Interior Committee action.

4. *Great Basin National Park* proposal, Nevada (S. 2664, Bible). No committee action.

5. A bill to give Congressional recognition to *Dinosaur National Monument* (H.R. 6597, Aspinall) passed the House, but was amended by the Senate to insert the wording that: "Any portion of the lands and interests in lands comprising the Dinosaur National Monument shall be made available upon Federal statutory authorization for public nonmonument uses when such uses shall have been found in consideration of the public interest to have a greater public necessity than the uses authorized by this Act." The House disagreed to this amendment and the bill went to conference. Most conservationists would prefer the clean House bill.

6. Funds to provide for protection of *Rainbow Bridge National Monument* from Glen Canyon reservoir waters were deleted from the Public Works Appropriations bill (H.R. 12326) by the House and by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Final Senate action was delayed by the recess, but can be expected early in August. Any efforts aimed at restoring these funds would need to be directed at amendment of the bill on the Senate floor.

7. *Arctic Wildlife Range*, Alaska. H.R. 7045 has passed the House, but the companion bill S. 1889 is stalled in the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by mining interests.

8. The *Chemical Pesticides Coordination Act*, Representative Wolf's amended H.R. 12419 was passed by the House Interior Committee and then was sidetracked by objection on the House floor. The companion bill in the Senate was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Your own senators and congressmen want and need to know how you feel about the conservation of our natural resources. Your voice is most important. Have you exercised your constitutional rights and written your viewpoints on these vital conservation matters?

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Establishing Parks Wasn't (and Isn't) Easy

By JOHN B. OAKES

Henry David Thoreau, whose legacy to the world is the Walden ideal, wrote more than a century ago: "Why should we not . . . have our national preserves, in which the bear and the panther . . . may still exist, and not be 'civilized off the face of the earth'—our forests . . . for inspiration and our own true recreation? Or shall we, like villains, grub them all up, poaching on our own national domains?"

In the century since Thoreau's "Maine Woods" appeared, we Americans have been grubbing up and poaching upon our own national domains with a carelessness born of prodigious wealth, but suddenly we have found that we are no longer so wealthy as we had thought in unspoiled natural resources, and we are beginning to take seriously the need for their conservation. Even Walden Pond itself was grubbed up and poached upon, until some outraged citizens of Massachusetts finally took up the arms of the law. Only a few weeks ago they won a ruling from the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth requiring that Walden not only be protected from further despoliation but also be restored by the officials entrusted with its preservation to the "natural aspect and character" that the original donors of the property to the county had expected would be maintained forever.

Conservation Can Win

This decision of the Massachusetts court, though affecting only a few acres of land, does illustrate the principle that conserva-

tionists can succeed in their objectives if they are willing to fight hard enough to achieve them. But the history of American conservation is the history of rear-guard actions, of desperate measures to save a little scenery, a little forest, a little land in its original state before it has been entirely "improved," developed or bulldozed away by the march of urban, industrial or agricultural civilization.

As millions of Americans rush out of their cities this summer looking for a breath of "nature," let them remember that conservation is a very practical thing: it is the force that if successful will ensure preservation of a minute fraction of the natural heritage of our country unspoiled for future generations. If unsuccessful, and no one can doubt that the economic and political pressures against conservation are formidable, there will literally be within a very few decades, no worthwhile natural preserve left for the public to enjoy.

The 60,000,000 people who are expected to visit the areas administered by the National Park Service this summer, not to mention the uncounted millions more who will be visiting state and local preserves, might well pause for a moment in their enjoyment of the uncluttered scenery, the naturalness of their surroundings, the proximity of wildlife, the space and (for those who get away from the road) the silence, to think how all this happens to be there awaiting their pleasure. It was the conservationists of the past whose foresight

insured the protection of this much of their country's beauty for today.

The more than 3,000,000 people who visited the Great Smoky Mountains National Park last year had the privilege of experiencing, if they wished, a unique tract of half a million acres of primitive forested America, most of it looking very much the way it did three centuries ago, when the first settlers, some of whose descendants are still there, hacked their way into that wilderness. This great park, the most popular in the country, owes its origin to the generosity of one man, the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He also was responsible for the protection of other national parks, including Grand Teton in Wyoming and Acadia in Maine.

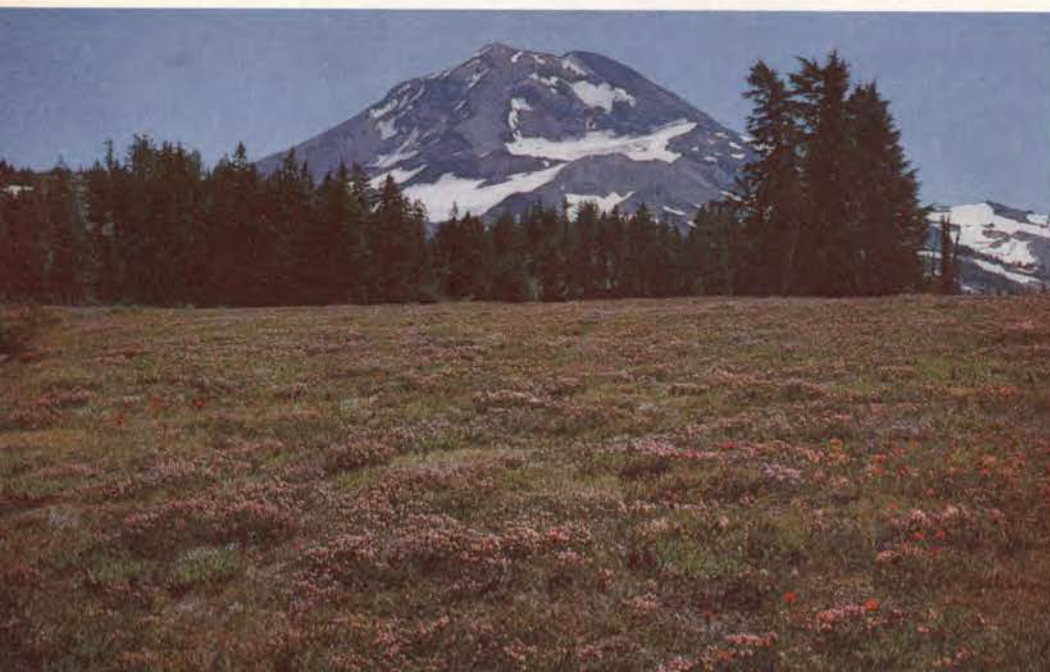
If he had not acted, and if the people through Congress and their Legislatures had not responded, sometimes after terrific struggles, these great areas would have been given over to the usual run of lumbermen, grazers, or other exploiters, and their unique quality would have been destroyed forever.

The story has been the same since conservationists first began to work for the creation of the national park system.

Every time an effort is made to set aside, on behalf of the public, an area of unique natural beauty, some vested interests are sure to be adversely affected. They may be lumber interests, or grazing interests, or mining interests, or bureaucratic interests, or simply shortsighted, if well-meaning, citi-

(Continued on page 16)

Wilderness Cards from the Sierra Club



Upland wild garden on the approach to the South Sister, in the Volcanic Cascades of Central Oregon. Here, meadows and virgin forest combine in an unscarred watershed to create a wilderness parkland surrounding for Oregon's shining mountains. Photo by Philip Hyde.

Cards to help the Cascades and wilderness 2 sets for \$1

Subjects now being covered are: North Cascades, Washington; Volcanic Cascades, Oregon; Wind River Mountains, Wyoming; Sawtooth country, Idaho; and Point Reyes, California.

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