

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

January 1961



It is . . . an error to say that we
have “conquered Nature.” We must, rather
start to shape our lives in more harmonious
relationship with Nature.

— FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, 1935

Scenic Resources Review for 1960

Uneasy Chair

Topsy-Turvy Forest World Foreseen in 1979

By BYRON FISH

THE OLD SQUABBLE about forests still was going on, Grandpa noted as he read his copy of *The Seattle Times* for October 27, 1979. However, the heading on the article was a little different from those back in 1960.

"Conservationists Support Timber Industry's Fight Against Cutting Big Trees," this headline said. The article concerned the latest hearings in front of a congressional committee. The congressmen were supposed to act as referees in the dispute between the timbermen and the Forest Service.

The timbermen did not want to cut anything but second growth, which, they said, was now big enough. The Forest Service was insisting that in each timber sale from public lands, a certain percentage had to be virgin forest. The big trees were overripe, the agency said, and should be cut.

The timber industry protested that it had no use for trees more than two feet in diameter. Larger ones were uneconomical to handle. They had to be felled, which took extra labor. There were few old-time loggers left, skilled with ax and saw. Big trees smashed smaller ones in falling. They left a waste stump, whereas smaller trees could be jerked out quickly by the roots and used entirely.

There were a few old-fashioned sawmills remaining, but their product was a minor part of the industry. They just turned out a little sawed lumber for do-it-yourself carpenters and builders of rustic cabins.

IN GENERAL, the wood taken from the forests was ground into pulp and cast into dimension lumber much stronger and more durable than the old sawed kind.

The new mills were really chemical plants. Their lumber was waterproof, did not warp, had no knots, wasted no slabs or sawdust and could be made to exact size on order.

With modern welding glues, nails were virtually obsolete.

Because the logs were reduced to pulp, big ones were a nuisance. They required outside machinery to handle them at every step, from hauling them out of the woods to grinding them up.

Under these circumstances, the timber industry was fighting for reforested land, where the trees were smaller.

The Forest Service could see that it would be left with patches of wilderness. A little wilderness was all right, it thought, but large stands were a waste of natural resources.

Furthermore, large stands were a temptation to the National Park Service to take them over. No governmental agency wants to lose any of its domain to another department.

Some conservation groups already were plugging for a transfer of the land. The congressmen had listened to the "Committee for a Cascade Range National Park."

BUT THE CONSERVATIONISTS also were divided. A sportsmen's association called the "Eagle-Eyed Gun-Bearers" wanted the land in the hands of the Forest Service so they could go hunting.

The Federated Fresh Air Clubs agreed, because they wanted plenty of roads and Forest Service parks for automobile campers.

Whether they were for supervision by National Parks or Forest

COVER: *Sunset at the outlet of Island Lake, as seen on a Sierra Club High Trip to the Bridger Wilderness Area, Wind River Range, Wyoming. Sierra Club Wilderness Card # 30 by Philip Hyde.*



Alan C. Pratt, *Seattle Times*

Service, though, the groups were united in support of the timber industry. They did not want the big timber cut.

Nobody knew how the hearings would turn out, because certain political pressures were indicated. The committee appeared to be "stacked." Two members were congressmen from Michigan and Wisconsin.

Spokesmen for the timbermen in Washington and Oregon had to be diplomatic in front of the congressmen, but they were saying privately that Michigan and Wisconsin would like to force the cutting of uneconomical giant trees.

It would help put the eastern states back in business with a competitive advantage. They now had large stands of second growth just the right size.

Grandpa hoped the Western timbermen and their allies, the conservationists, would win. Full-grown Douglas fir was not much good for forest products, but it did beautify the mountains.

It also furnished a living museum so young Americans could see the raw material once used in building the sawed-lumber homes that came between log cabins and modern houses.

(Reprinted by permission from the
October 27, 1960, *Seattle Times*.)

By  HIS MARK

NOTICE TO READERS: The December, 1960 Annual *Sierra Club Bulletin* has been delayed, but is now on the press in Washington, D.C., and will be mailed directly from the east this year. It should reach you soon after you receive this issue. The February 1961 Outings issue will also be out within a few weeks.

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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Forest Policy Tops 1960 Board Action

THE CONTRASTING SURROUNDINGS OF beautiful Cedar Grove in Kings Canyon and the efficient Southern California Edison Company auditorium in Los Angeles proved equally suitable environments for the final two 1960 Sierra Club Board of Directors' meetings. Out of these busy sessions—one in early September, the other in mid-October—came the culmination of some six years' study: the Sierra Club policy on national forests which, briefly, urges the adoption of a comprehensive system of land-use classification and requests public hearings by the U.S. Forest Service on any plans which would alter the wilderness condition of presently undedicated, but potentially good, *wilderness* lands under its control (see 1960 *Annual Bulletin* for the complete statement).

Criteria for land-use classification also occupied an important part of both meetings. In September, past-president Alexander Hildebrand and Directors George Marshall and Bestor Robinson were asked to prepare a report for the October meeting. This was done, and in October the Board approved in principle the objectives drafted by the committee.

Other forest matters included

- endorsement of the Mother Lode Chapter's proposed Mokelumne Wild Area with the recommendation that the proposal be submitted to the Regional Office of the Forest Service;

- consensus that the Sierra Club continue to support wilderness protection of certain lands not yet included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area or other formally designated areas in the North Cascades and urge the Forest Service to take no irrevocable action until the status of lands lying between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border can be further studied.

A number of problems influencing National Park Service areas were discussed. At the May, 1960, organizational meeting of the Board, guidelines for national park policy were adopted and sent to Conrad Wirth, Director of the Park Service. In his reply to President Nathan Clark, Director Wirth forwarded the Service's guidelines for the Mission 66 program. These were endorsed by the

Directors in September with two important interpretations: (1) there should be a limit on the number of visitors entering fragile areas and (2) air supply of parties in the back country should be permitted only when no feasible alternative exists. (See "Sierra Club Policy on National Parks" in the 1960 *Annual Bulletin*.)

At its fall meetings the Board also

- requested the Secretary of the Interior to operate the Glen Canyon Dam so that its high-water level is kept below the elevation of the proposed Site C for a dam to protect Rainbow Bridge until protection is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project Act;

- endorsed the Park Service's proposed withdrawal of 35,000 acres of Death Valley National Monument from mining.

In addition to Death Valley, other California land areas received special attention at both meetings. The Board

- urged a program of interagency study of the highest and best use of the Mendocino coastland;

- confirmed action taken by officers and committees of the Club in connection with the proposed coastal freeway north of San Francisco;

- advocated initiation of a study to identify areas in the California Coast Redwoods warranting federal support to augment present state and local needs.

In connection with the recently published *California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan*,*

* This extremely valuable report is available as Part I and Part II, separately published, from the State Printer, North 7th and Richards Blvd.,

The state should lead a bold program to develop a land-use plan that will provide for: wilderness areas in the high mountains; protected deserts; scenic and natural sanctuaries; open land in and about state parks and beaches; pastoral, park, and recreation spaces in and about suburban areas; and open space relief of some type within the metropolitan cores.

—California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part II, 1960.

the Board recognized the importance of one of its major conclusions—that having to do with intercounty recreation zones—and therefore advocated the organization of regions, consisting of several adjacent counties, for the development of outdoor recreation of more than local but less than state-wide interest on a coordinated basis.

Stream classification was a final conservation matter that received Board action. Vice-President Edgar Wayburn reviewed work done by the Montana Fish and Game Association and by the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Club in hearings before the Oregon Water Resources Board, pointing out that the prime consideration is that many streams are being altered markedly. The Directors urged appropriate government agencies to undertake a classification of streams and determine which, in the long-range public interest, should be primitive, semiprimitive, partly developed, or fully developed.

Internal affairs, especially at the October meeting, were of special concern. The Directors received a petition for a change in the By-Laws which would have required a "loyalty" statement of each new applicant for membership and unanimously recommended a vote against the proposed amendment as "potentially disruptive." It also fixed the manner in which the special election should be conducted and determined how the various arguments for and against the petition should be presented.†

In other action the Directors

- approved the statement of policy set forth by President Clark's letter of October 3, 1960, to August Frugé, newly appointed chairman of the Publications Committee;

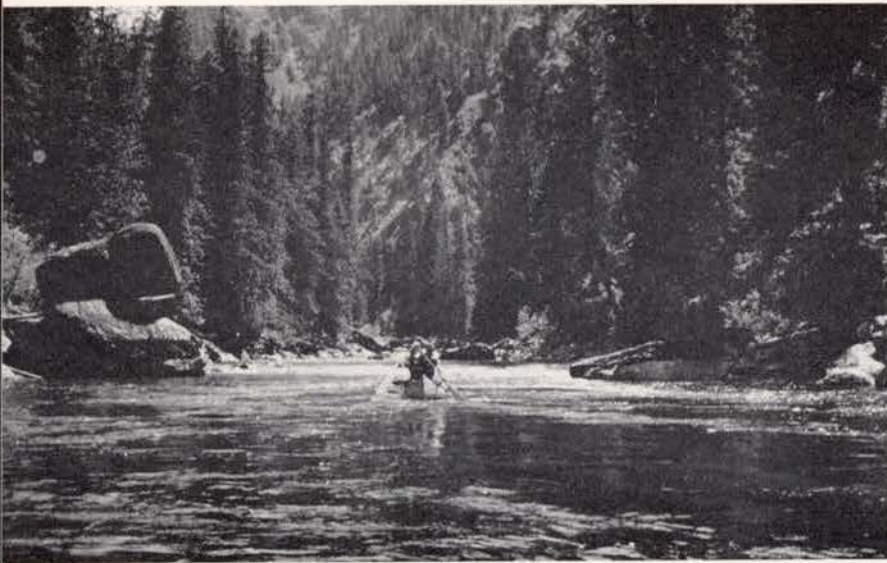
- confirmed several committee appointments;

- expressed its appreciation to Gladys

(continued on page 19)

Sacramento 14, California, \$4 the complete report, or \$2 for each part. (California residents should add sales tax.)

† The amendment, which would have required a two-thirds majority to pass, was defeated. Of the 8,162 votes cast by the time the polls closed on December 17, 1,152 were in favor of the amendment, and 7,010 voted "no."



Oscar Hawksley

Running the Selway

By OSCAR HAWKSLEY

WE FIRST SAW the upper Selway a few miles below Magruder, Idaho, after a 50-mile drive over Forest Service roads from Connor, Montana. Even though there is a primitive road along the river from this point down to Whitecap Creek, the beauty of the river and the timber is exceptional. No fire or saw has ever scarred the hills. No silt or organic debris tints the crystal water. Here the river was almost too small for a raft but could be run by canoe or kayak in spite of its extreme rockiness and steady, steep gradient.

A gate at the far end of the bridge at Whitecap Creek marked the end of the road downstream. A short distance up Whitecap, near Paradise Guard Station, a packer's camp provided a place to put in. We inflated the 10-man raft, fastened the deck of our Grumman canoe, and quickly loaded a five days' supply of food and plenty of spare oars. As we slipped under the bridge and into the main stream, we watched the cars disappear up the road with a feeling that this was no ordinary river trip. We would run some parts of the Selway never run before and would find out whether others could come after us to enjoy its beauty and solitude through similar travel.

* * *

A year earlier during our Clearwater trip, while running the lower Selway, we had picked up hints from local people and foresters that the upper Selway had a great deal to offer as a wilderness river trip. Morton Brigham of Lewiston, Idaho, had told us that "if you could get through from Magruder, you'd see as wild a stretch of country as there is left in the West, where you could easily catch more fish than you could eat, and the hoot owls and coyotes would sing you to sleep each night." Nobody then seemed certain whether we could even get in to Magruder Ranger Station by road at the time of the year when running the upper Selway might be feasible, let alone run the

river, but we decided to attempt a scouting trip in 1960.

We knew that the North Fork of the Clearwater would remain unspoiled for only a year or two more and we would have to find better protected wilderness areas for American White Water Affiliation (AWA) river trips. The upper Selway was inside the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area and it sounded like the sort of river we wanted, provided it could be run.

The Forest Service had told us that the road into the area from Connor would be open in plenty of time, but also warned us that the river near Magruder was very rocky and had a 2-to-3 per cent grade. We learned that the "river had been run in a float-boat from Shearer Guard Station and airstrip in the past, but had not been run above that point." Nevertheless we decided to try it and picked the week of July 11 as most likely to provide the proper water stage.

Although the trip was set up as one of the 1960 AWA sponsored trips, we must have scared boaters out with the warning that the

One of the most unusual and rewarding river trips of the 1959 season was the Selway-Clearwater river trip in Idaho's primitive wilderness. This trip was jointly sponsored by the Sierra Club and the American White Water Affiliation. In 1961 the Sierra Club will again venture into this area with trips on the upper Selway, the Middle Fork and the main Salmon. Previous participants will remember the clear, sparkling quality of these northern waters and the lush, cedar-lined banks with their unspoiled campsites. These trips will be limited to 25 persons and are certain to fill up early. Don't wait too long if you'd like an Idaho vacation this year. For more information, write the River Touring Committee, Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

trip was for "expert boatmen and experienced wilderness campers." For the final party—as we slipped under the bridge at Whitecap Creek—consisted of only four: Art Midouhas of Buck Ridge Club, Jack Reynolds, my son John and me of the Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club.

* * *

The Selway was bigger and deeper now. The Little Clearwater, Indian Creek, and Whitecap Creek had added enough to treble its volume with snow melt from the Bitterroots. Another difference was also apparent—we had left the road which, even though little used, had prevented the complete feeling of peace and solitude which belongs to true wilderness.

Art and I were in the canoe, the raft a little ahead of us. The first few rapids were easy. Waves were big enough to come over the bow and there were some sudden drops and obstacles, but visibility was good and no shore scouting was necessary. About four miles down, we saw a man standing on a large boulder, fishing. We made no sound, and as the black raft slipped by next to his boulder, it gave him a start which nearly put him into the river. We talked briefly and found that he and his companions had walked down to this point and had not expected to see anyone, least of all in boats. These were the last humans we were to see for days.

Our first camp was by a small pool below a long, winding rapids which we dubbed Slalom Slide. Clothes were abandoned and placed on the warm rocks to dry. As we busied ourselves with making camp and getting a fire ready for steaks, my 13-year-old set up his fly rod, selected a dry fly and began casting into the pool. Nearly every cast brought a strike. The pleasure of fishing was doubled by the fact that we could see the fish as they struck in the clear water. In fifteen minutes, Johnny had an ample supply of cutthroats for breakfast. We could not string them as fast as he caught them.

Next morning, after too big a breakfast, we started off again into unknown river. There were a number of long, constricted rapids with good drops. We had to inspect the first of these and we named it Galloping Gerty. Although a respectable rapids, Gerty turned out to be mild compared to some we encountered later. There were too many rapids to name, but another that morning was spontaneously named Cougar Bluff. As we clambered among the rocks to inspect it, we found a perfect set of Puma tracks in the wet sand on a small beach. About two miles below Cougar Bluff, we saw one of the few signs of man during the trip. There is a ranch at Running Creek and we could see its airstrip which ran up a hillside at what seemed an impossible angle. "Hazardous" is the word for flying in these parts.

We had been warned about the Goat Creek section of the river below this. It had been reported that there were many large boulders in the river. And there were, but with very good channels between the bungalow-sized rocks. We found it a beautiful, "shut-in" type section with rapids which could only be described as fun. Art and Jack did swamp once in the canoe (one of the two upsets on the entire trip), but the trouble was caused by lack of maneuverability of the keeled canoe, not by the difficulty of the rapids.

We passed some beautiful campsites, which could be used on a more leisurely trip, and reached Shearer Guard Station and landing strip. There the river became a shallow but constant riffle and it was easy to see why fishermen had put in there with rafts to float for a few miles. It was in this riffle section that we met a large black bear. He was sitting in the riffle, facing shore, enjoying the cool water. So oblivious was he to our presence that we approached within good camera range before he became alarmed and fled up the steep hillside. Not far below Shearer is Selway Lodge, located at a horse trail bridge. The Lodge is a small log house which is the only obvious private holding on the trip, but there is no road to it and it fits into the wilderness landscape. Less than two miles downstream from the Lodge, Bear Creek enters from the right. In midstream at this point, there is a tremendous rock on which the entire river seems to pile up. It behooves the small boater to keep well away from it.

We had thought that Bear Creek would be an ideal spot to camp and the site was fine except that we could not hear each other talk above the roar of water. Deep, quiet water just below Bear Creek encouraged us to go on a little distance to an island around the bend. There we camped on level, pine-needle-soft ground amid Ponderosa pines so large that it took three of us to encircle one with our arms.

The third day was to be an easy one. We



On the Selway River there's some quiet wilderness water to be run—by canoe (far left) or by raft. Photos by Oscar Hawksley.

planned to camp near Moose Creek, visit the ranger station there and spend the afternoon looking over the Goat Mountain Dam-site area which included a number of the roughest rapids on the trip. Indian Creek Rapids, which showed on the profile charts as a very steep drop, proved to be relatively easy. Just above Moose Creek, the river is choked with boulders which cannot be entirely avoided by a raft. We pulled into Moose Creek, which is nearly as big as the Selway, and walked up to the landing field and ranger station. The Ranger told us we might find a small campsite just below Moose Creek, above Goat Mountain Canyon, and we departed.

* * *

We never did find that campsite and soon realized that we were caught in the canyon with no alternative but to keep going until we found a place to camp. With the added volume from Moose Creek, the rapids were heavier and drops were more severe. Some of the drops were actually falls six-to-eight feet high. I ran them first with the raft to test the course, then the canoe followed. Heavy cloud banks had shut out the sun and it was getting late. Each new drop seemed more ominous than the last, and we breathed a sigh of relief each time the canoe made it through another falls and the bow came bouncing up like a cork.

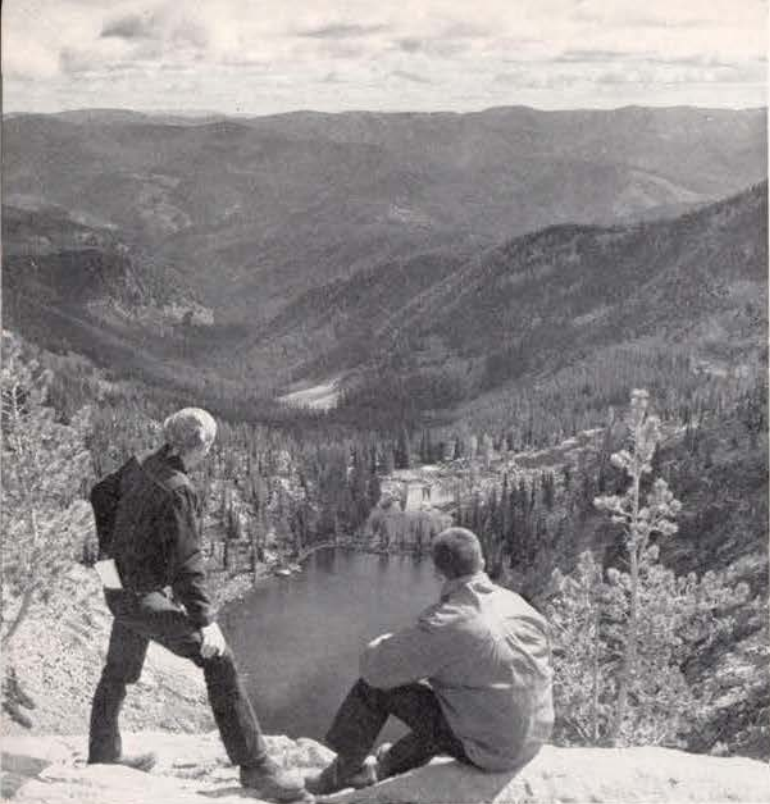
In our rush to get through this bad sec-

tion before darkness, the canoe somehow passed the raft. We could see it bounding wildly ahead of us as it entered a long, steep, S-shaped rapids. It was a place I would have preferred to inspect before running, but the canoe team apparently thought it was clear. I rowed hard to try to catch up while Johnny bailed to rid us of some of the heavy load of water we had just shipped. Ahead, a mountainous rock loomed up in mid-stream. Water was going over it, but there was no telling how bad the hole below it would be. The canoe had managed to go around it but had disappeared. Then I caught a glimpse of something floating in the water and knew we must reach the canoe as soon as possible. Heavy as we were with water, I could not avoid the big rock and we went over it. For an interminable second, the raft stood on its stern in the deep and turbulent hole below the rock, then miraculously came down right side up but filled with water. Somehow, both raft and canoe made shore before being swept into the next, even more dangerous rapids. The only loss was the rear spray skirt from the canoe, but even this was serious, as there was no spare.

All false confidence was gone now and we lined the canoe through two rapids which would have been nearly impossible with the missing skirt. They were very rough even in the raft. Fatigue was catching up with us; this always adds to the danger, so we were

Art Midouhas and author Hawksley (with hat) run an easy but wet rapid in the Grumman canoe. A proposed Forest Service road along the Selway would change much of its natural condition.





Looking east from the top of Salmon Mountain in the Selway-Bitterroot area. Elk Track Lakes. The Forest Service proposal places this country in Area E—and not in a Wilderness Area. The Sierra Club believes it should be included in Area A as dedicated wilderness or Area B for further study. Photographs by Ernest C. Peterson.

much relieved when we finally reached a small campsite at Half-way Creek at the head of still another series of heavy rapids.

* * *

Quieter water the next morning was a relief. We ate lunch at a spot we thought would be ideal for a campsite next year. A protected, deep bay with sand beach was ideal for swimming; rapids above and below the site would furnish places for playing with kayaks. Our maps and profile charts showed nothing exciting for the afternoon, but this merely emphasizes the fact that these aids to river travel are not to be trusted, and that the only way to learn to know a river is to run it. We encountered a few tricky drops, then suddenly entered a very still section above Jim's Creek. As we neared the end of this pool, we noted that the cedars near the shore had been "drowned" like trees behind a dam. The rapids ahead did not check with the charts at all. They showed only two or three five-foot contours in this area, which indicated a maximum drop of ten feet in nearly a quarter mile. What we found instead was a drop of about 25 feet in 200 yards of very constricted channel.

We had rigged up a method of keeping most of the water out of the stern cockpit of the canoe, but even so, this was no place for a canoe. Several huge holes could not be avoided. If a spill occurred, loss of the canoe and injury to the occupants were almost certain. We waded the canoe down through a protected "rock garden" on the left, and then everyone decided to watch me take the raft through alone. "It would make such fine pictures." I'm glad they took those

films, though, as I don't remember much about that run except a wildly spinning and lurching sensation as I tried to get an occasional lick in on the oars without having them snapped off. The movies show how fast the run really was. One still picture shows nothing but a hat, part of an oar and foam!

Since Jim's Creek Rapids turned out to be the "best" of the trip, we wondered why it is not indicated on the charts. Relatively recent fire or lumbering on the upper reaches of the Creek, consequent flooding and washing down of heavy boulders and deposit of these in the main stream—causing a partial

damming of the stream and a restricted channel against a bluff on the right—appear to be the answer.

Our last campsite was the best. A big sand beach dropped off into still, deep water for swimming and diving. At one end of the beach, large rocks gave shelter and provided handy natural tables and a fireplace. A group of giant ponderosa pine and red cedars gave more shelter and shade. Bear, mink, elk and other mammal tracks were the only signs of use on the beach. The view downstream of alternate pools and riffles, of tall trees on river bends with a backdrop of mountains, had a feeling of depth seldom achieved by any scenic panorama. We put our sleeping bags out on the beach where we could drink all this in until the last light faded.

The Selway continued to be lovely all the way to our take-out point, just above Selway Falls, the next day. I suppose we all tend to rate each new river discovery we make as the "best yet," but all four members of the party agreed that they had never seen a more beautiful river nor enjoyed a river trip more. There are only two truly wild rivers in the northwestern United States which I have not seen, so I know that not many can surpass this wilderness gem. Whether or not it will always remain as unexploited as it is today, is a sobering question. The Meadow Creek area, tributary to the Selway, is slated by the Forest Service to be subjected to bulldozer and power saw. It may be only a matter of time until the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area itself is attacked unless an effective National Wilderness Preservation System is soon put into operation.

[This article was adapted from *The Selway: Wilderness Gem* in the November 1960 issue of *American White Water*.]

The South Fork of Lost Horse Creek, above (see also map on facing page), is typical of the east side drainages of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. Those opposing reclassification to Wilderness Area status are trying to move the boundary further west toward the Idaho-Montana divide, thus eliminating many canyons such as this.



Hearings Scheduled on Wilderness Boundaries

"In the entire national forest system there are only two protected wilderness areas comprising more than a million acres. One of these extensive wildernesses is the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. Lying in four national forests and in two states—Idaho and Montana—the Selway-Bitterroot stretches 85 miles from the Lochsa River on the north to the Salmon on the south and as much as 50 miles from east to west."

Thus, The Wilderness Society describes the 1,875,306-acre dedicated area which the Forest Service now seeks to modify by eliminating some 549,000 acres which the Service lists as "not qualifying for inclusion" in the reclassified Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

Hearings on the proposed boundaries will be held in Missoula, Montana on March 7; at Lewiston, Idaho on March 9; and at Grangeville, Idaho on March 14. Persons desiring to express their oral or written views may do so in person at these hearings, or they may submit their written comments to the Regional Forester, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana, before March 27, 1961, with the request that they be included in the official hearing record.

THE SIERRA CLUB POSITION

At its January 22, 1961 meeting, the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club passed the following resolution regarding the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area Reclassification:

The Sierra Club, although approving reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area as a Wilderness Area, strongly urges the retention in wilderness status of the greater part of the more than half a million acres proposed for elimination from wilderness classification;

The Sierra Club supports the position of The Wilderness Society (as stated in *The Living Wilderness*, Autumn-Winter 1960-61) on the proposed reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area including the Society's recommendations for boundaries for the new Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, and its recommendation that all the existing Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area south of the Magruder Road be held in Primitive Area status pending reclassification of the Idaho Primitive Area;

The Sierra Club urges that special effort be made to preserve the superb wilderness values of the natural streams of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY POSITION

The Wilderness Society's position in regard to the proposed reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was summarized in the Autumn-Winter 1960-61 issue of *The Living Wilderness* as follows:

1. It welcomes the establishment of a Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, but is opposed to

the elimination from wilderness and primitive area classification of more than half a million acres, which comprise more than 27 per cent of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area.

2. It agrees to the continued classification of Area "B" (188,796 acres) as primitive pending the reclassification of the Idaho Primitive Area, but urges that the large portion of Area "E" south of the Magruder road [see map] be included in Area "B" for this purpose.

3. It approves the boundary changes proposed in Area "D" (54,331 acres), but opposes any new roads or mechanical means being used to service existing reservoirs on the Bitterroot face and opposes any new reservoirs being built there.

4. It welcomes the additions to Area "D."

5. It opposes the deletion of Area "E" (310,412 acres), which it regards as an extremely important part of the wilderness both for its wildlife and general wilderness values.

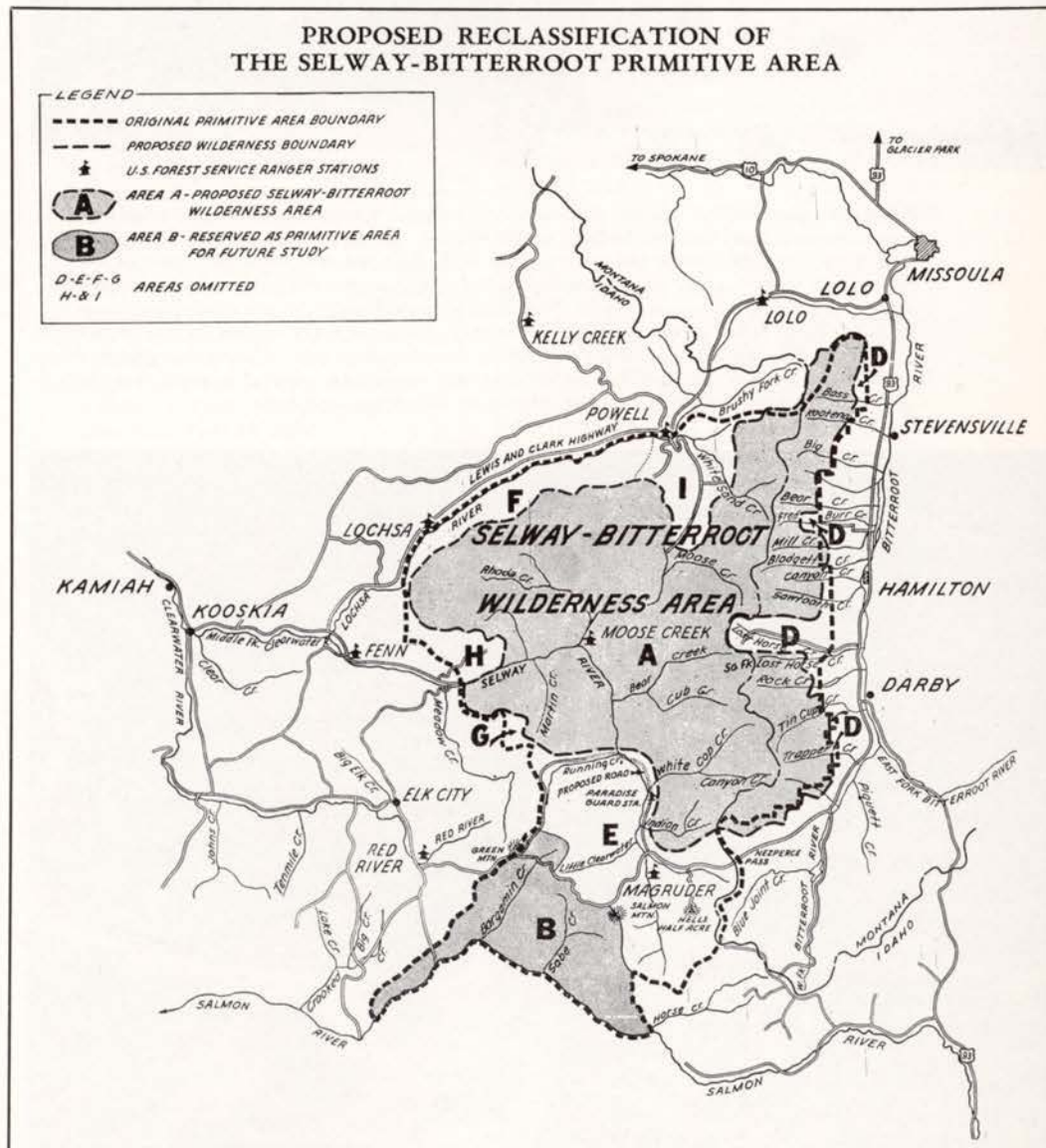
6. While it approves the Area "G" (7,424 acres) deletion if the Meadow Creek watershed is not added to the wilderness area, it feels that there should be further studies of this watershed for its possible inclusion.

7. It approves the boundary adjustments that are proposed to eliminate the Fog Mountain road in Area "H" (32,709 acres) from the wilderness area but urges that instead of placing the boundary along the Selway River, the regional proposal be modified so as to locate the boundary north of the river canyon. There it will afford protection against the intrusions, and resulting losses of fish and wildlife, that would be caused by the construction of the proposed Penny Cliffs dam.

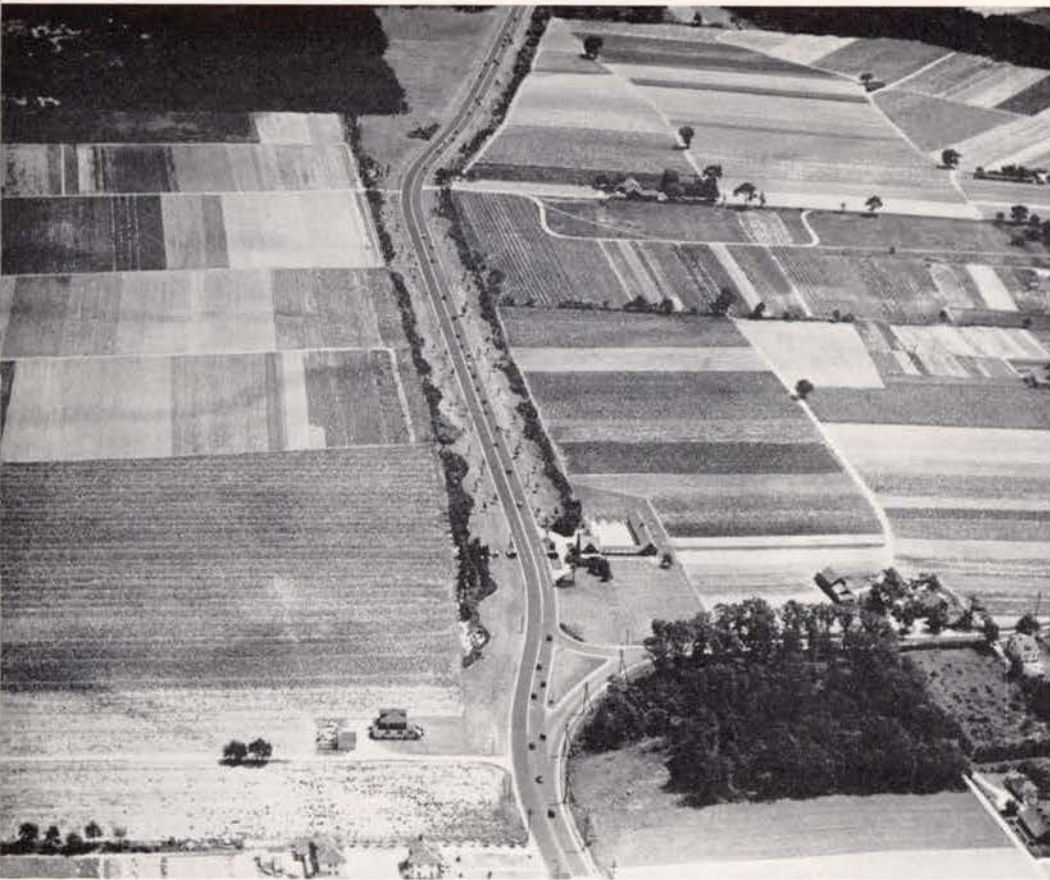
8. Except for minor exclusions to provide suitable sites for camping and outfitting services, which would serve as desirable points of departure for trips into the wilderness, it believes that all of Area "F" (71,129 acres) along the south bank of the Lochsa River should be retained in the wilderness area.

9. With regard to Area "I" (73,210 acres), it concurs in the proposed boundary changes but urges that the Elk Summit road be closed beyond the guard station.

10. Finally, The Wilderness Society urges that the area be managed with strict regard for wilderness preservation purposes as one of the nation's outstanding areas.



Open Space



Population pressures on natural, outdoor scenic values are tremendous and are growing by leaps (freeways) and bounds (housing developments). Above is Valley Stream, Long Island, New York, in 1933. Below, the same area in 1959. This pressure from metropolitan areas exerts itself in turn upon the surrounding urban communities and eventually on the more distant forest and wilderness regions. New York's recent bond issue for acquisition of open lands for parks is one of the most significant positive actions taken to date by any segment of the American population, aimed at meeting these pressing needs. Unless these needs are met adequately through park acquisition programs all over the nation, much of America's wild lands and open space will be lost. Photos by Skyviews, New York.



LAST NOVEMBER, voters in California and New York approved Proposition 1 on their state ballots. Both propositions were for bond issues, and both are likely to have far-reaching effects. Of particular interest to the Sierra Club, both will have an impact on their states' remaining wilderness and scenic beauty. But here the similarity ends.

California's Proposition 1 authorized a multi-billion-dollar issue for a water supply and flood control project. New York's Proposition 1, modest by comparison, authorized a mere \$75-million issue for immediate purchase of land for parks, conservation, and outdoor recreation. But, despite its small size, the New York bond issue is a milestone and hopefully one that will provoke similar action in other states.

The bond issue was proposed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, who has won distinction for his never-borrow, pay-as-we-go fiscal policy, designed to save the taxpayer interest charges. He relaxed this rule only because land prices are climbing so fast that he saw long-term savings in buying now despite the cost of financing the purchases.

Briefly, here is how New York State will spend its borrowed money:

- On land for state parks, \$20 million.
- On state-purchased conservation and recreation land other than parks, \$15 million.
- On grants to counties, cities, towns, and villages, \$40 million. These grants have several strings attached to enhance and speed their effect: The municipality must pay one quarter of the project cost, and, except under special provisions, it must open its new parkland to all comers. (Some New York suburban parks now exclude people from other communities.) The municipality must buy the land immediately, but the state will lend money to the municipality if it currently lacks available funds. The municipality must buy sizable tracts, not mere postage-stamp parks or playgrounds. And it must keep the land as a park forever unless the legislature says it may change.

Because municipalities must themselves spend to qualify for state money, a total of \$85 million is likely to be spent on open space in New York State within the next few years. Appropriately, conservationist Theodore Roosevelt's home town of Oyster

for Millions

By STEWART M. OGILVY

Bay was first in line with a request for state help in buying 52 acres of waterfront when the legislation became operative on January 1, 1961.

The state will repay bondholders and meet interest payments out of state park revenues. Municipalities are given special power by the legislation to raise their shares by general property taxes or special levies on those whose land chiefly benefits from the new parkland. The state and municipalities are given the power to make purchase agreements or use condemnation proceedings.

"Land," in the definition of the enabling act, includes easements, so that money can be stretched in some cases by purchase, not of expensive acreage, but of less costly hunting, fishing, skiing, hiking, or scenic enjoyment rights. This concept, also recently embedded in the laws of California and three other states, could do much to preserve open space at minimum cost. (See review of *Conservation Easements* on page 18.)

The state expects to spend its own share of the bond issue, according to Conservation Commissioner Harold G. Wilm, on acreage for more than a hundred new campgrounds; 1,200 miles of public fishing streams; 277 new boat launching sites; 297,000 more acres of wilderness lands in the Forest Preserve; 591,500 more acres of multiple-use uplands; "plus salt water frontage, fresh water frontage and land to develop facilities for all kinds of outdoor games and athletics."

Without doubt all these facilities are necessary for a New York State population that daily climbs higher on the exponentially increasing ownership curves of cars, boats, money, leisure, and children. In fact, much, much more is needed for wilderness, and particularly for residents of the bursting New York City area. However, the funds available through this bond issue for the purchase of Forest Preserve lands are far short of what conservationists have advocated as essential to fill in and round out the major areas of wild forest lands of the preserve. Fortunately, a number of private organizations are doing their best to supplement the work of government and to urge it on to higher goals.

Such private organizations, not being strait-jacketed by political boundaries, can view

the problems in a more inclusive way than can the separate governmental bodies. Private groups can take into account that metropolitan New York's outdoor recreational problem is, in reality, at least a three-state problem. Inevitably its solution must embrace parkland and open space in New Jersey and Connecticut as well as New York; for a glance at the map will show that New York State wedges its populous urban toe between the two other states, which provide a high proportion of the metropolitan bedroom space.

The most far-reaching study and proposal for a regional solution to the problem of providing land for the big city's outdoor enjoyment is that published by the Regional Plan Association, a voluntary membership associa-

The most urgent action to be taken by governments in acquiring land for recreation is to first seek out lands having "scarcity" value. It is exceedingly important to acquire lands that have unusual scenic, scientific, educational, or historic values: lands that are unique in some manner, or that possess terrain, landscape, or ecological communities that are rare or limited, or that are of high recreation value and are seriously limited in quantity, before such lands are lost forever.

The entire coastline is by way of being such a scarcity item. The major portion of the Pacific shore should be in public ownership or permanently available for public use. Certain of the rarer coastal and offshore areas should be designated as sanctuaries, preserved in their natural state for sightseeing and study purposes. They should be for public use in that they should be conserved in the public trust.

—California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part II, 1960.

tion that includes many of the community's most distinguished citizens. Their two-year work, "The Park, Recreation and Open Space Project," was financed by several foundations and was undertaken in cooperation with the Metropolitan Regional Council, a conference of the area's chief elected officials. Regional Plan's exhaustive probing into the statistics of recreational need, available acreage, and pertinent laws garnered widespread approval when it was published during the spring and summer of 1960 in four volumes. But it received a withering blast from Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks. One must admit that the Regional Plan goals for its 7,000-square-mile, 22-county area (roughly everything within 50 miles of mid-Manhattan) are ambitious:

- In the next 25 years, increase the permanent open space reservation (exclusive of cemeteries, airfields, parkways, and golf links) from its present 590 square miles to 1,650 square miles (1,061,000 acres), including ten specific large parks.

- Raise the vast sum this would cost—more than \$1.9 billion. That amount would buy about 80 per cent of the desired land if it were purchased today. Not even estimates were available for the cost of the other fifth. The program would likely—in large measure—require government financing.

Regional Plan's goals may be extravagant, but their widespread endorsement by community leaders will add impetus to the work of people, in government and in private organizations, whose efforts are needed to convert the goals to reality. Already in adjacent New Jersey, Governor Robert B. Meyner has urged the state legislature to set about doubling the state's recreational open space. He announced early in 1961 that he would soon propose a financial plan by which this may be accomplished within a decade. He also urged that the state enact a conservation easement law.

None of the metropolitan regional efforts touch on New York State's biggest recreational asset of all, the 2½-million-acre Forest Preserve. But the state parkland bond issue will add to the preserve's campsites and consolidate some of its wilderness land now pockmarked by inholdings. Too far from the big city for much single-day use, the Forest Preserve does, however, serve mid-state cities in this manner, and offers splendid mountain and water vacation opportunities for the whole Northeast and the nation. It includes the most important areas of wilderness in the Northeast, with the possible exception of Maine.

This national usefulness makes the Forest Preserve's protection something that should concern all conservationists, not New Yorkers alone. The New York State constitution requires that Forest Preserve lands "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." But, with increasing frequency, the people are being asked to vote amendments which would exempt this dam site, that ski slope, or the other highway. Most recent exemption: The Northway, a high-speed road to Montreal voted in 1959; next probable exemption proposal: to lease preserve land on Hunter Mountain in the Catskills to a private ski enterprise, cutting its timber and installing trails, tows, and lodges.

Too often, conservationists have been divided, and bad amendments have won. In the near future, their solidarity will be highly important. For it is likely that a powerful move to "zone" the preserve is coming soon. This would lift the "forever wild" protection clause, at least in part, from all but 854,800 acres of the preserve's 2½ million—this acreage to be distributed in fifteen designated "wilderness areas" ranging in size from 14,400 to 165,000 acres.

Some who advocate "zoning" wish to have the strictest enforcement of the constitutional provision for the protection of wild
(continued on page 19)

Whither the North Cascades in 1961?

By PAULINE A. DYER

FOR WASHINGTON'S NORTH CASCADES 1960 was a year of partial decision. After more than twenty years of intermittent study, a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area—about half of that first considered by earlier Forest Service personnel—was designated (See *SCB*, October 1960). The Suiattle River and Agnes Creek corridors weren't eliminated after all, although retention of the Suiattle as wilderness is assured only so long as the Miner's Ridge-Plummer Mountain mining claims remain economically unattractive.

A third incision, which may not have appeared as penetrating on the map in relation to the others, is a serious loss. The last remaining primeval forests along the Whitechuck didn't make the Wilderness grade and are scheduled for piecemeal patchwork decimation. In 1931 the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs had realized and recommended that the Whitechuck's virgin forest—extending a great deal further downstream than—should remain intact for the distant future. But *no future* looms for these forests under the Forest Service.

Future Wilderness Area consideration of the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek-Harts Pass area was canceled in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area announcement. Instead, this region was allocated by the Forest Service for "the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation . . . [for those] unable to engage in wilderness travel" and where "timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted . . ." Because of these and ". . . other important resource values, and a . . . probable . . . trans-mountain highway . . . in the near future,"

this section has been relegated to a status already available in the majority of Washington State's forest-growing lands and mountainous areas.

A highway through the North Cascades has been discussed since the 1890s with both sides of the mountains hoping for tourist booms as well as exploitation by tributary roads of "this timbered, mineral-rich fastness." The most discussed route down Granite Creek, over Rainy and Washington Passes, thence along Early Winters Creek to Mazama had sufficient money available in 1960 for road work toward Thunder Arm south of Diablo Reservoir on the west and a survey up Early Winters Creek to the passes from the east. "Washington Pass, most easterly and higher of the two passes, already is being eyed as a potential ski area," according to the *Seattle Times*. On the other hand, the funds from federal forest-highway allocations to the state plus whatever is provided in state-highway budgets is apparently not going to be too readily available to do more than piecemeal extension of the road (expected in 1960 to cost some \$14,600,000). Because of this, the Director of Washington State's Division of Highways has said, "It appears [the road] will not be realized for many years."

From a layman's viewpoint, it would seem desirable to further explore the completion of a North Cascades highway over the shorter route from Ruby Creek connecting with the old Harts Pass road reaching out from the community of Mazama. Although Harts Pass at 6,197 feet is 947 feet higher than the highest point on the 5,250-foot

Washington Pass route, it is conceivable that with engineering advances the Ruby Creek-Harts Pass road could be the solution to the dream of the highway supporters and at the same time leave the Granite Creek country as a wilderness heritage for a burgeoning state and nation.

To the north of the Glacier Peak and Cascade Pass-Harts Pass region is the North Cascades Primitive Area extending to the Canadian border. All of this area, from Stevens Pass to Canada, now comprises—even as it did in 1935—one of the finest opportunities to pass on to future generations a wilderness with some feeling of size as recommended by Bob Marshall of the Forest Service in the mid-thirties. It could be *the great wilderness* in the 48 states south of the Arctic (where Lois and Herb Crisler had found their only opportunity to know "non-captive wilderness" with even wolves still roaming in it).

The North Cascades Primitive Area is currently under study for reclassification by the Forest Service for Wilderness Area designation. Suggestions from the public were accepted through December 1, 1960. The Mountaineers, in their preliminary recommendations, believe that the Wilderness Area should extend westward to include Mount Shuksan, that the boundaries should follow the maximum high water line of Ross Lake compatible with the height of Ross Dam existing at any time, that the area should be reclassified as one North Cascades Wilderness Area rather than two or three areas—a possibility mentioned by the Forest Service. This is a varied wilderness, changing from the western slope with near rain forest



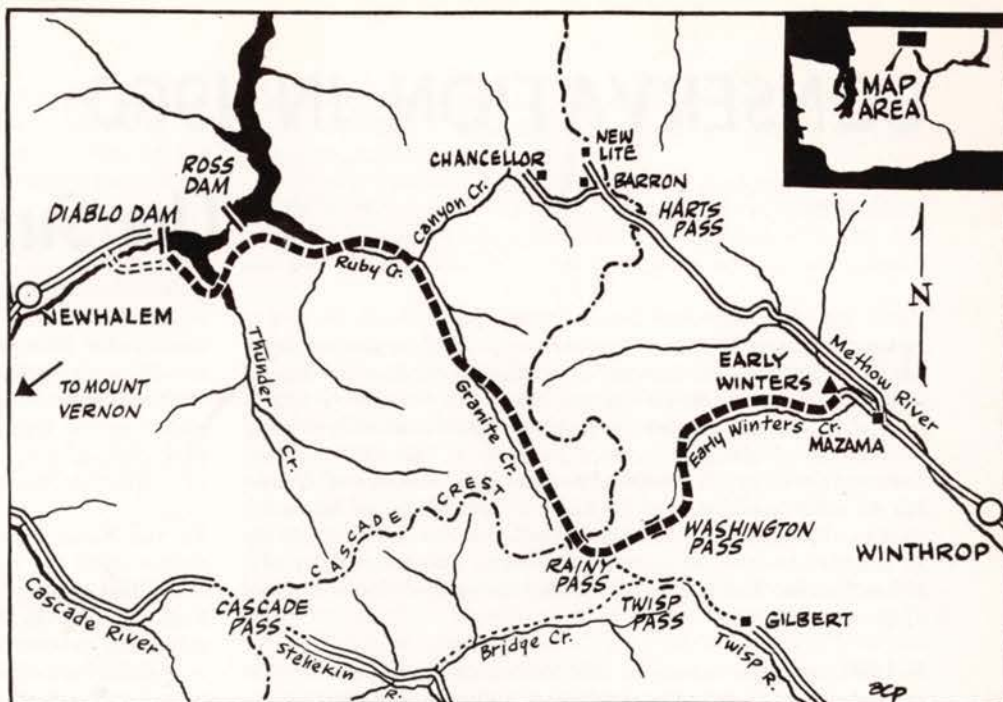
Glacier Peak as seen through some of the last remaining primeval forests along the Whitechuck River—forests which didn't make the Wilderness grade and are scheduled for patch-cut logging.

Photo by Guido Rahr.

conditions and rugged peaks to open, meadowed hills in the eastern segment.

So this is where we stand in the North Cascades: the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area without the Whitechuck; a mining road possible up the Suiattle; the more than 340,000 areas of non-designated-wilderness from Cascade Pass and the Stehekin River to the southern boundary of the North Cascades Primitive Area scheduled for duplication of the numerous roadside recreation-logging areas now available elsewhere (and not being utilized to the fullest); and a reclassification of the North Cascades Primitive Area to a Wilderness Area—a wilderness deserving enlargement but one which may be “substantially reduced” according to a Washington, D.C., Forest Service official’s conversation. We hope it will not be—that the U.S. Forest Service will take the long view into the 21st and 22d centuries when wilderness needs will be ever greater than we now think they will be and wood needs will have to be met by substitutes and by increasing productivity on cutover lands, whether government or private.

The entire North Cascades has not yet had an up-to-date survey using the necessary and different talents and background of the National Park Service to supplement the specialized knowledge applied in Forest Service studies. Before 1961 draws to a close and the North Cascades are entirely committed by one agency, all that can be known from both agencies’ studies needs to be available. We regret that the Chief of the Forest Service, Dr. Richard E. McArdle, has declined to recognize that national forests belong to all of the people by continuing to prevent the National Park Service from applying its skills to the land—skills which his foresters do not have or on which less emphasis is laid. We agree with Dr. McArdle when he told the World Forestry Congress last August, “The thinking of foresters is believed to be preoccupied with timber and dominated by silviculture,” and, “To some extent this criticism is justified.” We do not concur, however, that “. . . multiple use, when properly applied, eliminates this bias.” To supply the additional skills needed for a broader study, Congressman Thomas Pelly has again introduced legislation directing the National Park Service to study the North Cascades to determine what part, if any, could meet national park standards. To the more than 10,000 people signing petitions requesting authorization for such a study and to many others, the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the North Cascades Primitive Area and the undedicated wilderness core in between are without doubt of national park caliber. Certainly all Americans need all the facts necessary to judge for themselves—while this section of America yet remains unspoiled.



Alan C. Pratt, Seattle Times

Present construction on the Trans-Cascades highway will take it six miles from the Skagit River to the eastern shore of Diablo Lake and to Thunder Creek. The highway—as presently planned—would ultimately follow Ruby Creek, Granite Creek, cross Rainy and Washington Passes, and then go down Early Winters Creek to Mazama. Conservationists prefer a route from Ruby Creek connecting with the already-constructed Harts Pass road as being less damaging to wilderness values. Highway planners, however, maintain that Harts Pass is not usable because of elevation and excessive snowfall. The North Cascades Primitive Area, now under study for reclassification as a Wilderness Area, extends from Ruby Creek and Harts Pass north 20 miles to the Canadian border.

Lake Ann in the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek section of the North Cascades where plans call for roadside recreation-logging, rather than any protection as wilderness.
Photo by Philip Hyde.



CONSERVATION IN 1960

The Summing Up

THE PERVERSIVE FORCES set in motion by a rapidly expanding population and economy have yet to be clearly recognized and defined—let alone coped with. During the '50s, these forces were largely ignored by the majority of Americans, or dealt with in terms long since grown obsolete, or accepted passively as "inevitable" ("you can't fight progress!"). 1960 marked not only a change of decade, but the clear emergence of a change of attitude in an increasing number of people. The havoc being wreaked on the land finally began to awaken attention, indignation, and in an ever-widening sphere, citizens' action. Nowhere was this better exemplified than in the field of broad conservation.

IN 1960, THE ALTERATION OF THE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE went on at random and at will. The omnipotent bulldozer continued its undisputed reign. More good earth was sliced, flattened, and smothered under concrete than ever before.

Our network of freeways grew in size and complexity, increasing its stranglehold on the countryside. Mountains and plains were gashed wide to make way for the almighty road; delicate forest floors were wounded. Clear streams grew muddy with the eroded topsoil of uncounted acres.

The epidemic of identical row houses raged on, uncontrolled, on a vulnerable landscape scraped clean of tree, flower, or feature. As the "urban sprawl" continued its haphazard spread, it engulfed invaluable agricultural lands and potential parks alike. The day of reckoning for open space around cities grew dangerously near.

As a nation, we were as profligate with our undeveloped land in 1960 as we had been a century ago, disregarding the fact that our supply was dwindling fast. During the presidential campaign, neither party evinced awareness of the magnitude of the profligacy.

BUT IN 1960, INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES all over the United States showed increasing awareness of the fact that heedless destruction of our land need not—and must not—continue. More and more editorials and articles appeared in the press endorsing the concept of over-all planning, urging preservation of open space, acclaiming real-estate developments that incorporated natural features rather than destroying them. More and more local committees organized to spearhead the battles.

In California, freeway-embittered citizens sat down with officials of the highway division and legislators to try to work out some way to spare areas of scenic beauty from the ravages of roadbuilding. And Monterey County pioneered the idea of a new-type development of "scenic roads" flanked by "scenic reserves" to preserve its magnificent coast.

PEOPLE CONTINUED TO MULTIPLY IN 1960 and more of them went more places than ever before. In fact, the average American spent more money for mobility than any other single item.

The automobile continued to be the favorite piece of recreational equipment—more cars took to the road, more jeeps scarred the desert—but the power boat was a close second, with the motorcycle a runner-up.

And more and more motorized scooters were popping and fuming their way along wilderness trails. Leisure time increased, and with it the use—and abuse of our scenic recreational resources. The national forests shared the impact of more than 125,000,000 recrea-

tional visits. State and local parks swarmed with people on cloudy as well as sunny Sundays.

The problems of sanitation and litter increased. (The Sierra Club packed several tons of tin cans out of the Sierra Nevada in a one-week clean-up trip.) It became more and more difficult to maintain any attractive natural area—public or private—undisturbed.

AT THE SAME TIME, the "park idea" gained in momentum and stature. 1960 saw the passage of nearly every bond issue for park acquisition that went on a ballot anywhere in the country. (New York State led the rest by voting \$75,000,000.) There was a growing movement to preserve our seashores from commercial exploitation.

In California, citizens' groups saved highly scenic shores—surplus Army lands at Forts Baker and Cronkite—from imminent real estate development, so that they may be acquired for a Golden Gateway State Park flanking the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Methods were explored that might be used to preserve varied and beautiful areas of Humboldt and Mendocino counties. The Division of Beaches and Parks launched a second "Five Year Plan" for park acquisition and development.

The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan was published—a survey of recreational resources that won national recognition.

CONSERVATION IN CONGRESS in 1960 reflected both the static thinking that still gripped the majority of Americans, as well as the emergent vision and important new concepts that were fermenting. Although a record number of significant conservation measures were introduced and considered, few passed. Yet it is almost certain that all of these left their mark, and that the majority of them will come up before the new Congress, and will eventually be acted upon.

Among the vitally important conservation legislation that the 86th Congress considered and bequeathed as unfinished business to the 87th are the following:

The Wilderness bill—to give legislative protection to the wilderness we now have.

Protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument, in Utah (and the integrity of the national park system), from inundation by water backed up by the new Glen Canyon Dam.

Various bills to establish national seashores.

Bills to investigate national park potential or to establish new national parks in Washington, Idaho, and Nevada.

The Blatnik Pollution Bill. Although the bill was passed by both houses, the House failed by 22 votes to override a presidential veto.

A bill to extend the Conservation Reserve Soil Bank Program, which expired with the year 1960.

The Chemical Pesticides Coordination Act, which would require consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service before a federal agency initiates a chemical pesticides program.

A measure to establish the Arctic National Wildlife Range in Alaska (see below).

The conservation action which Congress *did* enact was largely

negative rather than positive: it voted \$600,000 for planning of the as-yet unauthorized Bruce's Eddy Dam, Idaho, construction of which would seriously damage wildlife and scenic values of the Clearwater River; and it continued the fire ant control program at a cost of \$2,400,000.

One victory stands out—the congressional recognition of Dinosaur National Monument.

And a step was taken in passage of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act which gives legal status to procedures long followed by the Forest Service. The multiple uses of national forests were defined as timber, range, outdoor recreation, watershed protection, fish and wildlife. Wilderness protection is included among the recognized uses.

FOR THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, 1960 was a year of gain. Aside from achieving passage of the Multiple Use Act in record time, the service realized a record receipt of \$148,212,472 from timber sales, grazing permits and other fees. This was almost 20% above 1959 receipts.

The year 1960 was one of reclassification—both final and proposed. The Bridger Wilderness Area in Wyoming was established on lines essentially the same as those of the previous Primitive Area. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in Washington, however, was set up with boundaries which substantially reduced the original Limited Area (see page 10). Conservationists did succeed in their efforts to retain the magnificent canyons of Agnes Creek; the Suiattle River corridor is included until mining begins.

Of major concern was the limited protection given by the Service to several areas of exceptionally high scenic value. The region contiguous to and north of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, containing some of the finest alpine scenery in the world, was to be opened up for nonwilderness use without public hearing.

In Alaska, the Tracy-Arms Ford's Terror area, after being up for Wilderness classification was redesignated a Scenic Area. (Scenic Areas call for no public hearings and are not protected from logging, grazing or penetration by road.)

Four of the thirteen remaining Limited Areas of Region 6 were declassified by the Regional Forester's approval of multiple-use plans for the ranger districts in which they lie; St. Helens Limited Area, Washington; and the Illinois Canyon, Umpqua, and Diamond Lake limited areas of Oregon.

In 1960, the Forest Service proposed a 25% reduction of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, Idaho, in plans for reclassifying this area to Wilderness status (see page 7). It also announced that the North Cascades Primitive Area was under study for imminent reclassification.

One gain for wilderness was announced when the Cucamonga Wild Area, San Bernardino National Forest, California, was enlarged by 3,000 acres, bringing its total acreage to 9,022.

In 1960, Forest Service policy reflected clearly the enormously increased pressures for utilization of all natural resources. And as a top Forest Service official put it: "The land manager must try to reconcile these conflicting demands to retain public good will." There was a continued emphasis on access roads as opposed to trails, and on the harvest of land products as opposed to protection of innate land values. The immeasurable importance of the intangible wealth of our national forests was still not adequately taken into account.

FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1960 was a year of development rather than acquisition. No major units were added to the system. Road building, however, went on apace, and a great deal of planning and money went into new facilities. Although the Park Service took a cut of \$3,250,000 in its final appropriation, it received an increase of \$1,400,000 for campground development.

In 1960, the problem of real-estate subdivision of private inhold-

ings within the system came to a head in Joshua Tree National Monument, California. The Service had no funds to make the necessary immediate acquisition.

In dealing with the increased pressures for mechanized recreation, the Park Service, after public hearing, reserved the three southern arms of Yellowstone Lake—about 20% of the total—inviolate, but continued to allow the use of the rest of the lake by power-boats.

In 1960, the **OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION** went on with its authorized study of the nation's scenic resources. The Wildland Research Center, under the direction of the Dean of the University of California's School of Forestry, received the contract to evaluate the wilderness resource.

THE MAJOR CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENT of 1960 was the establishment of vital Alaskan areas as national wildlife ranges by the Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Seaton, after Congress failed to take necessary action. (Although the House passed a bill to set up an Arctic Wildlife Range, the Senate let it die.) In a courageous and highly commendable exercise of administrative authority, Secretary Seaton dedicated approximately 17,524 square miles of Alaska territory to wildlife, natural, wilderness and scenic purposes. This territory consists of:

The 9-million-acre Arctic Wildlife Range, home of the last great caribou herds and of grizzly and polar bear, Dall sheep, and wolverine. It also contains nesting grounds for huge numbers of migratory waterfowl.

The 1.8-million-acre Kuskokwim Wildlife Range—probably the greatest waterfowl breeding ground in North America.

The 415,000-acre Izembek Wildlife Range, an important migration concentration point for ducks and geese.

By his action, Secretary Seaton has preserved—for the time being, at least—a great, essentially-untouched wilderness. But it will only be as safe as the American people keep it, for Congress can release it for exploitation at any time.

IN SUMMARY, 1960 marked an increasing awareness that a battle was in full force between needless destruction of our natural resources and their intelligent husbanding. But destruction still prevailed. The small army of fighters seeking to preserve the beauty of the American earth—and the way of life it can engender—saw more clearly than ever that their forces must grow in size and strength and purpose if they are to save what needs saving so desperately.

PEGGY AND EDGAR WAYBURN

The problem of land and space permeates almost every aspect of recreation. Not only must there be sufficient space to accommodate the necessary developments for recreation, and to hold all the people who wish to use them, but there must be ample space surrounding each and every sort of recreation area to provide elbowroom and to retain the feeling of freedom of the out-of-doors.

In regions particularly set aside as wild or wilderness areas, preservation of the open space—the undeveloped area—must be the prime consideration. There is constant debate regarding the proper disposition of wilderness lands. But principles of conservation must overrule present exigencies and pressures: a certain amount of unspoiled natural land must remain in the public trust. It is highly desirable that it bear far less traffic than it would if completely developed and easily accessible. The highest use of this dedicated wilderness is as a sanctuary, reserved and preserved for tomorrow.

—California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part II, 1960.

Monterey Leads in Scenic Roads Planning

THE FIGHT for scenic roads is front-page news in many California communities. In mid-January, a crowd of more than 200 persons attended a hearing in San Rafael to urge the Marin County Board of Supervisors to remove the Shoreline Highway—Route 1—from the state's Freeway and Expressway Master Plan. The Supervisors, perhaps shell-shocked by the battle over the Frank Lloyd Wright county center, did not take action and probably will not do so until they are forced to. But the meeting gave an impressive demonstration of the way Marin County people feel about the beautiful stretch of coast between the Golden Gate and Stinson Beach.

At the same time, in Sacramento, Senator Farr of Monterey County introduced the first stage of his program for protection of the State's increasingly threatened beautiful areas. This was a measure that would permit establishment of "scenic reserves"—in which the billboard, commercial, and highway development and the type of land use would be controlled by a special Master Plan. Its possible application to the Marin Coast is being studied.

Senator Farr intends to introduce a further bill later in the session for the study of a system of scenic roads. Conservationists who have been kept *au courant* regarding the Brown Administration's parallel study of the scenic roads question are concerned lest the official recommendations may permit a sugar-coated freeway system to masquerade as true low-speed, non-commuting scenic roads. This report will be given to the Legislature before March 15.

The pioneer in the fight for such roads in the state has been Monterey County. The rebellion against the four-lane freeway plans of the Division of Highways there succeeded in withdrawing the county's segment of State Route 1 from the freeway master plan.

The realization that this would never be enough—that the most glorious section of highway in the nation could later be reinstated as a freeway by the Legislature, and that cut-and-fill could some day replace the delicately beautiful bridges across the creeks—was not lost on Monterey's Supervisors.

Through the interest of Nathaniel Owings, architect, and his conservation-minded wife, Margaret, the county of Monterey was provided with a unique Master Plan for the area, south of the Carmel Highlands. It was intended to assure that cheap development never could raise traffic pressure to the point where a heavy-duty freeway would be necessary.

The architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill supplied the skilled advice, the Monterey County Planning Commission

enthusiastically coöperated, and the *Monterey Peninsula Herald* threw its support to the study. The difference from Marin County could hardly be more pointed. In the latter, the principal newspaper, the *Independent Journal*, uses the word "conservationist" as an epithet and tends to ignore all scenic road plans as mere "do-nothingism."

And in Marin, though the garden clubs and improvement associations seem sufficiently alerted, the majority of the Board of Supervisors appear to be responsive only to the desires of the subdividers and the slogan that "you can't stop progress." The county's Senator, John F. McCarthy, and Assemblyman, William T. Bagley, have not thus far made up their minds to cast their lot with the conservationists.

Ironically, Marin's beauty is her greatest asset—an asset that could be of more value to the developers, if prudently tended, than all the raw earth thrown up by bulldozer blades for a generation.

Thus Monterey County remains in the vanguard. The proposed Master Plan there is now being tested by lawyers, who are not sure whether the ingenious zoning measures

proposed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill are consonant with the existing planning statutes.

In the long run it seems certain that California will one day have a system, or category, of scenic roads, to supplement the unsightly utilitarian freeways. Several recent developments support this belief: (1) the concept of the scenic road is becoming widely known in California; (2) the National Park Service has proposed a system of regional parks for the Bay Area linked by a parkway or scenic road system; and (3) even the Division of Highways is now using the term "scenic road," because the term "freeway" has become semantically bad.

PETER WHITNEY
Scenic Roads Association

[*"Freeway" has become firmly associated in the public mind with high-speed pavement which ignores and damages beauty—but never treads softly to display it. No high-sounding phrases will dislodge this notion; only application on the ground of sound principles of scenic road planning by sensitive personnel can restore public confidence in the possibility that roads and scenery are to some extent compatible.*—Editor]

The Carmel Interchange, so maligned by many, is a good example of how beauty can be enhanced and utility served at the same time. If we can quiet the emotional disturbance at seeing the wholesale uprooting of trees long enough to objectively view the project, the resulting design gives an airy, open effect which allows an expansive, wholesome air contrasting with the near claustrophobia resulting from the densely forested approaches. When the construction scars are healed by the extensive planting authorized for the project, the result will be an open vista with many aesthetic advantages and giving vast relief from the traffic congestion frustrations and bad accident record of the former grade intersection.

—R. A. HAYLER, District Engineer, California Division of Highways
at the Open Space Conference, January 27, 1961, San Francisco



Sierra Way Revived To Handle "Stub" Freeway Traffic

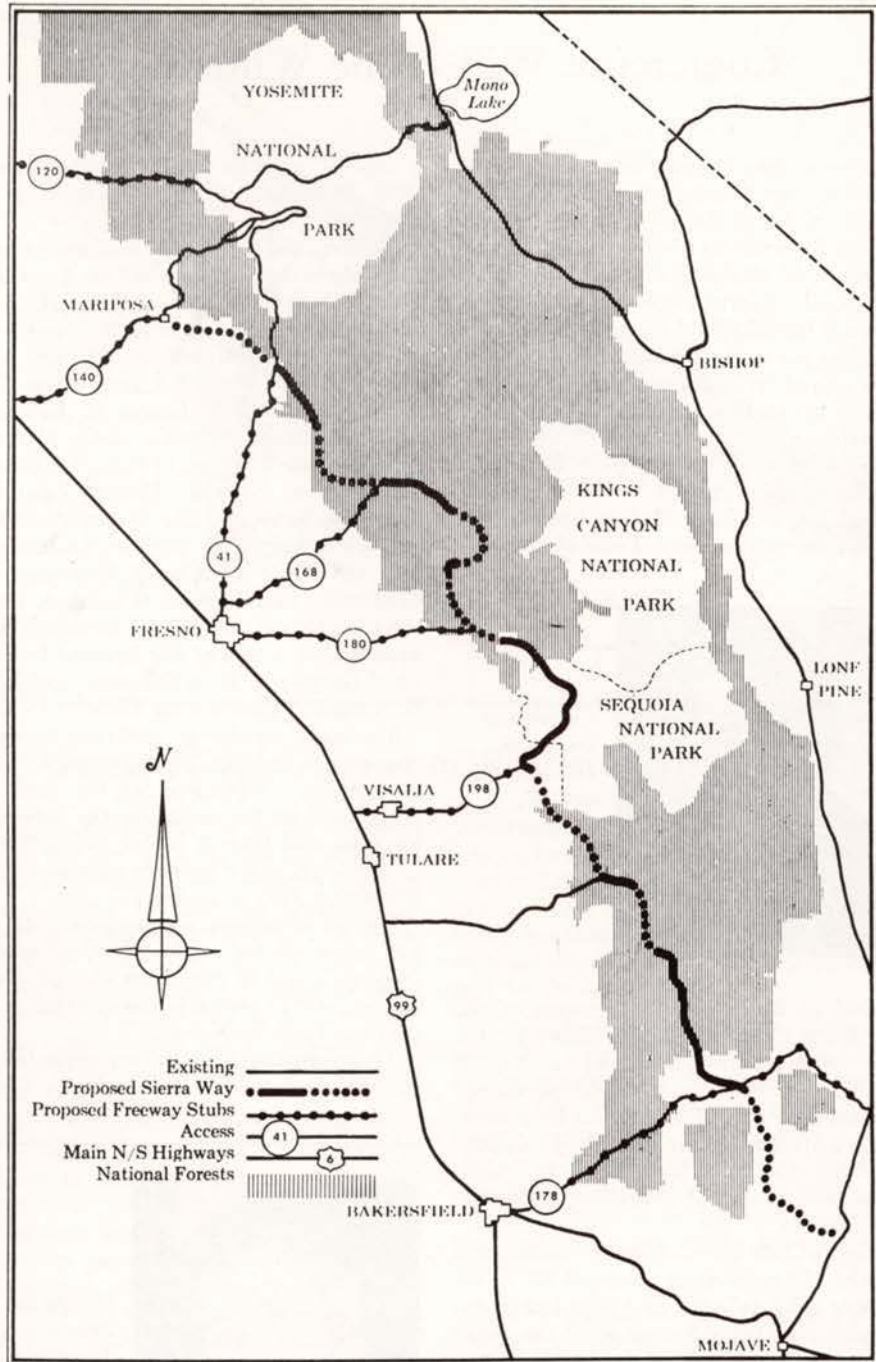
THE PROPOSAL to build a scenic highway along the western slope of the Sierra from Mojave to Mariposa is being considered again after lying dormant since the thirties. The Sierra Way was revived at a recent Sierra road conference at Oakhurst sponsored by the San Joaquin Valley Supervisors Association and the California State Chamber of Commerce. J. W. McDonald, manager of a Southern California Automobile Club's engineering department, advanced the cause of the highway at the meeting attended by federal, state, county and city officials (including Park Service and Forest Service officials) when he said:

"The creation of a truly scenic mountain parkway, in my judgment, would provide an even greater potential than the beautiful Blue Ridge and other parkways of Virginia and North Carolina. It would provide a major lateral for circulation and distribution of recreational traffic entering the Sierra via stub portions of the freeway system. The very desirable 'short loop' drives into the mountains for a day's trip would be possible."

First proposed in 1925, the Sierra Way or Sierra National Parks Highway or Sierra Park-to-Park Highway, as it has been variously termed, might initially make use of existing roads for about half its length and might be constructed to modern standards for two-lane forest highways. Eventually, however, its proponents admit, relocation or improvement along most of the existing mileage would be necessary to meet traffic and safety standards.

Proponents of the highway maintain that the construction of the 300-mile-long road at a cost of between \$50 million and \$100 million would offer a partial solution to the problems which will be generated for the national forests and national parks when the state's proposed multi-million-dollar freeway system—with six multilaned stub freeways approaching the boundaries of the parks and forests—is put into motion.

State Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka, chairman of the Senate Interim Committee on Transportation and one of the formulators of California's freeway system master plan, opened the conference at Oakhurst by describing in detail what the state's plan include in the way of expanded super highways to Sierra areas. There are seven major highways contemplated in the master plan: three leading to Yosemite National Park via Oakdale [route 120], Merced [route 140], and Fresno [route 41], one to take motorists on a multilaned thoroughfare [now route 168]



Adapted by Jim Crooks from *Fresno Bee* map by Lanson Crawford

Proponents of a modern highway which would traverse the westerly shoulder of the Sierra, and never touch the San Joaquin Valley, envision the route shown on this map. While the complete highway plan, which dates back to 1925, covers the Sierra between Lake Isabella and Mount Shasta, this map only covers the route as far north as Mariposa. Traffic which would be generated by the six new proposed stub freeways is used by proponents to justify the need for the Sierra Way.

to the boundary of the Sierra National Forest at Shaver Lake, another leading to Kings Canyon National Park [route 180], one to Sequoia National Park [route 198], and the seventh to "speed travel to the Isabella Lake area in eastern Kern County" [route 178].

No consideration seems to have been given

to the possibility that plans for the six stub freeways should be altered, rather than trying to solve the traffic problems they would create. The Sierra Way proposal is seen as a major threat by many who cherish the undisturbed natural character of this lower Sierra region.

Conference Will Probe Wilderness

A wide array of speaking and idea talent from all over America will join together on April 7 and 8 at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco to discuss "The American Heritage of Wilderness." One of the most important conservation events of 1961, the Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference will consider as a major sub-theme the important role played by wilderness in molding the American character, in part through art and literature.

Conference Chairman is John B. deC. M. Saunders, M.D., Provost, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center. Now a professor of anatomy, Dean of the U.C.



Conference
Chairman
Dr. John B.
deC. M.
Saunders

School of Medicine and Librarian of the California Medical School Library, Dr. Saunders was born in South Africa, attended Rhodes University, and taught physiology and anatomy at the University of Edinburgh. He is a Medallist in Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, author of several books and a frequent contributor to medical publications.

Each of four main conference sessions will consist of two or three principal 20- to 30-minute talks, followed by a round-table discussion, open to the floor, in which the speakers will be joined at the round table by two or three others who can contribute to the topic. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas will present the keynote statement as part of the Friday morning session devoted to "Wilderness and the Molding of the American Character." Sigurd F. Olson, wilderness ecologist, guide and author, and Gerald Piel, Publisher, the *Scientific American*, will present the other primary talks at the opening session.

During the remaining three regular sessions, speakers and audience will discuss "Wilderness and the Arts," "The Face of America—the City, Stress, and 'Isoprims'" (a line joining points on the earth's surface having equal primitiveness—and relating to

a concept vital to future planning); and "The Wilderness Resource—Vanishing or Perpetual?"

Speakers and round-table discussants participating in these sessions will be: Lawrence Powell, Dean of the Library School, UCLA, author and essayist; Hans Huth, Curator of Research, Art Institute of Chicago and author; J. W. Penfold, Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League of America; Ansel Adams, photographer; Grant McConnell, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago; Howard Zahniser, Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society; Catherine Bauer Wurster, Lecturer in City and Regional Planning, University of California; Paul B. Sears, Chairman, Conservation Department, Yale University; Edward Higbee, author of *The Squeeze*, Professor of Geography, U. of Delaware; and John W. Caughey, Professor of History, UCLA.

The major address at the Friday evening banquet will be presented by Justice William O. Douglas. "Wilderness on the Political Scene" will be the theme for the Saturday luncheon with John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania Congressman and a primary sponsor of the Wilderness Bill, as speaker.

Special wilderness photography exhibits will be on display in the hotel during the conference and 16 mm. films on wilderness subjects will be shown in rooms adjacent to the main conference room.

Those planning to attend are requested to send in their reservations to Sierra Club,

Mills Tower, San Francisco, as soon as possible. A special combination price of \$12 for registration fee, Friday evening banquet, and Saturday luncheon is available if reservations are received by March 31. Thereafter, the registration fee is \$3, banquet \$6, and luncheon \$4.

Silt or Scenery at Rainbow?

The year 1961 may well be the year of decision or default for Rainbow Bridge National Monument in southern Utah. For if the filling of Glen Canyon Reservoir is permitted as now planned, the only satisfactory site for a barrier dam to keep water away from the national monument (site C, three miles downstream from the monument boundaries) will be flooded more than 100 feet deep.

The Sierra Club continues to request the Secretary of the Interior to operate Glen Canyon Dam so that its high-water level is kept below the 3,350-foot elevation of the proposed Site C barrier dam, until protection is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act. Despite continued opposition by reclamation and anti-park forces, the Sierra Club believes this to be the only sound position and urges its members to express their views on the question to the Hon. Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

(See the *Bulletin Board* on page 20 for details of further developments relating to the protection needed for Rainbow Bridge.)



Orville L.
Freeman,
Secretary of
Agriculture



Stewart L.
Udall,
Secretary
of Interior

Udall, Freeman Head Resource Departments

A former mid-western Governor and a southwestern Congressman now head the primary natural resource agencies of the federal government. In early December, then "President-elect" John F. Kennedy named Stewart L. Udall of Arizona as Secretary of the Interior and Orville F. Freeman as Secretary of Agriculture. Udall was elected to the House of Representatives in 1954 and has been a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Freeman, three-term governor of Minnesota, was defeated for re-election last year after an administration which stressed aid to schools and important welfare measures.

Log from Within: A New Way to Thwart Preservation

IN THESE TIMES of intensive forestry we hear of "sustained yield," "allowable cut," and "multiple use." To a forester these terms all mean good forestry practices. And normally we would take for granted that the United States Forest Service is setting the example in these accepted practices; but of late Pacific Northwest conservationists are beginning to wonder.

For in recent months, the Service has begun cutting immature wilderness trees while letting old growth timber—near roads—go untouched. A big sale of from five-to-twenty million board feet is put up for bid, and the successful bidder must then build several miles of road to reach the tract. In this way they are pushing the road system back into all the heretofore inaccessible national forest areas. And this is being done at the expense of young growing trees (trees that should stand another fifty years before being harvested) and primeval wilderness, while sizeable segments of old growth, non-wilderness forests are left standing beside already-constructed forest roads.

In the Willamette National Forest of Oregon [adjacent to the area proposed by David Simons in the November 1959 *Bulletin* as the Volcanic Cascades National Park], I know of many instances where just this has happened. In the valleys of South Fork, Augusta Creek, Elk Creek, and Scott Creek almost the entire sale has been second growth, some of the trees with a diameter of not more than twelve inches. The loggers themselves are complaining of having to cut and handle such small timber. Several professional foresters have pointed out that these are poor forestry practices.

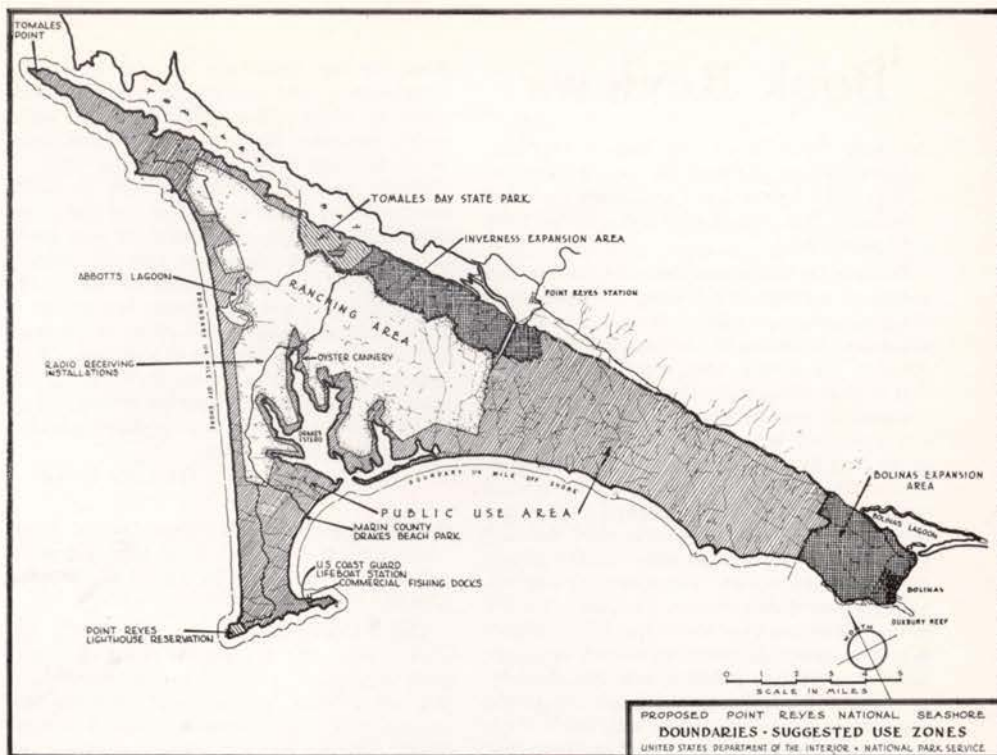
It appears as though the U.S. Forest Service is determined to open up all these areas and put them into their cutting circles before some effort is made to save them. We realize the need for the orderly harvesting of some of our great forest areas, but why get into such a hurry that we neglect the basic practices of good forestry?

An intensive land use study should be made. Perhaps some other use such as recreation or watershed protection would be more valuable. But once this land is put into the Forest Service cutting circle, its further use is limited.

PRINCE E. HELFRICH, Vida, Oregon

Subdivision at Point Reyes

As we go to press, a 1,000-acre subdivision is being promoted on Point Reyes—half-acre lots are bringing \$4,250 each. "Drake's Beach Estates" is situated on the south-facing slope overlooking the long, white beach along Drake's Bay—where much of the Sierra Club film *An Island in Time* was taken.



Final Battle Begins to Protect Point Reyes

NEW LEGISLATION to establish a national seashore park on California's Point Reyes Peninsula was introduced in Congress in mid-January by California Senators Clair Engle and Thomas H. Kuchel and Congressman Clem Miller. Their identical bills in the Senate and House would establish the Point Reyes National Seashore as a unit of the national park system on the peninsula, situated in Marin County about 30 miles north of San Francisco.

The co-authors said Point Reyes represents "one of the few remaining clear opportunities to save an outstanding unspoiled segment of vanishing shoreline for public recreational use." They added that the "remarkably undeveloped peninsula" has "a combination of scenic, recreation and biologic interests which can be found nowhere else in the country as near a large center of population."

The bill provides that not less than 20,000 acres in the central part of the peninsula—now devoted largely to ranching—is to be designated as a ranching area and leased back for ranching use only, so as to prevent development incompatible with the proposed park. The legislators said that if the park were established and managed in accordance with their bill, about half of the dairy lands on the peninsula would be within the ranching area and could continue in private operation under lease agreements. They said they hope for favorable consideration by the Interior Committees and the Interior Department and for enactment this year. They urged prompt consideration and said the

peninsula already is the object of speculative interest by subdividers.

In a joint statement the authors noted that a recent National Park Service economic feasibility study made these points on expected effects of the proposed seashore park on the local economy:

1. Any possible loss in local property tax revenues "unquestionably would be more than compensated for" in a short time by the various taxes which would be generated by new and expanded facilities and services outside the park area to serve park visitors.
2. Removal of park lands from local property tax rolls would not necessarily result in increased tax burdens to other local property owners.

The bill sets maximum acreage at 53,000. Specified boundaries exclude from the park area some 11,000 acres of the 64,000-acre peninsula. Excluded are future expansion areas for the communities of Inverness and Bolinas, and Tomales Bay State Park, and private property enclosed by the state park.

The bills provide that an owner of improved residential property within the proposed park area could retain right of residential use and occupancy for the rest of his life, or for a term ending with the death of his spouse or until his last surviving child reaches the age of 30, whichever is longest.

The authors said that "while the bill specifies exact proposed boundaries, final determination will of course be worked out by the Congress following hearings by the Interior Committees."

Book Reviews

SECURING OPEN SPACE FOR URBAN AMERICA: CONSERVATION EASEMENTS, by William H. Whyte, Jr. Urban Land Institute—Technical Bulletin No. 36, Washington, D.C., 1959. 67 pages. \$3.

William H. Whyte's attack on urban sprawl is that of a pragmatist looking for tools to do the job within our existing laws and social institutions. Analyzing the tools now available in America for saving open space, he concludes that few are adequate to the times. The outright purchase of land by public agencies is too limited a method. What is often needed is not use of the land by the public for a park, but restriction of the unsightly development of private property. Through zoning, property owners can be made to restrict development when it would be harmful to their neighbors; but this procedure has many serious weaknesses. In contrast to these established devices for public control of the privately-owned landscape, Whyte asserts that open-space conservation should be recognized as a positive public benefit and that development rights should be bought by public agencies without buying the land itself. Such public rights of restriction would be "conservation easements," a legal device that Whyte has publicized greatly.

"Open space" is really just another name for the countryside, a term born of urban congestion. Besides being a joy to look at, it provides watershed protection, the food we eat, recreational opportunities and smog-free air. It sup-

ports the city, esthetically and practically. By compensating land owners for giving up their rights to develop their property urban style, society recognizes and retains the benefits inherent in the open land surrounding our cities.

Whyte reviews the legal history of public easements, the financial problem and cost to the public, the question of taxation on such lands, the need for new legislation, and the form of actual deeds for such transfer of rights. The appendix reprints the California law passed in 1959 enabling counties and cities to purchase such development rights, a law which Whyte feels is a model for other states. He wisely admonishes the open-space-loving citizen not to depend solely on laws, but to remain vigilant in fighting for what he loves.

WILLIAM DRAKE

WHITE-WATER SPORT, by Peter Dwight Whitney. Ronald Press, New York, 1960. 120 pages, illustrated (drawings by David W. Moore). \$4.50.

This is a comprehensive text on running rapids in canoes and kayaks, the result of twenty years' experience. It is clear, concise, and notably free of pedantic verbiage and technical discourses on physical principles involved in water flow—a subject which fascinates engineers and physicists associated with the sport.

Peter Whitney, founding chairman of the Kayak and Canoe Club of New York and currently western editor of the quarterly *American White Water*, has succeeded in communicating to the reader a realistic idea of the danger inherent in white-water paddling along with a practical explanation of how to cope with it successfully and enjoyably. He describes the components of a rapid and how to recognize them and work with them.

Of special interest to experienced boaters are the chapters on special white water problems: paddle technique, surfing, and slalom and down-river racing. For the novice there is information on boat selection, equipment, safety, and trip organization. Canoeing is given equal coverage with kayaking, and it is enlightening to note the similarities in techniques employed and how each has borrowed from the other. Almost every page has a diagram or a photograph, including several of Sierra Club Bay Chapter River Touring Section members.

In *White-Water Sport* we have an aid to promoting understanding of a wilderness experience that thrills and challenges us. My only criticism is that it's not waterproof!

BARBARA TILDEN

MORE ATTRACTIVE COMMUNITIES FOR CALIFORNIA. California Roadside Council, S.F. 72 pages, illustrated. \$1 (discounts for quantities).

This is an attractive and persuasive "why-to" and "how-to" booklet that gives a great deal of practical information. For example it tells the steps necessary to get State funds allocated to landscaping a freeway—something many persons may have thought could not be done. (It takes an anti-billboard ordinance, then a petition to the powers in Sacramento by your local government.)

The chapter headings focus on particular questions: "How to Begin"; "How to Use City Planning Aids and Services"; "How to Assure

Good Street Tree Planning," etc. The booklet can be effectively used by those citizens who are already aroused by the advance of ugliness, but do not yet know what to do about it.

PETER D. WHITNEY

Publications by Members

The Bulletin plans to list recent publications by Sierra Club members as a regular part of the Book Review page. Please let us know what you have published, sending a sample copy where possible.

NEPAL: A PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY, by Pradyumna P. Karan. U. of Kentucky Press, Lexington. 1960. 112 pages, 44 maps, 60 illus. \$10.

NORWAY'S FAMILIES: TRENDS, PROBLEMS, PROGRAMS, by Thomas D. Eliot and others. U. of Pennsylvania Press, 1960. 478 pages. \$8.

NATURE PROGRAM AT CAMP: BOOK FOR CAMP COUNSELORS, by Janet Nickelsburg. Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1960.

A MAP OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA, edited by Bradford Washburn. Museum of Science, Boston, Massachusetts. \$2.

ORIGIN OF ROCK CREEK AND OWENS RIVER GORGES, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, by William C. Putnam. U. of California Press, 1960. 60 pages, illus. \$2.

LIFE IN THE SIERRA

Life in the High Sierra will be discussed in a seven-lecture series beginning February 28 at San Francisco, March 1 at Kentfield and March 2 at Berkeley. Sponsored by the Liberal Arts Extension Division of the University of California, the first lecture will treat "General Ecology: The Many Environments of the Sierra." Succeeding lectures by leading biologists in the Bay Area will cover "Geological Influences on Plants and Animals of the Sierra," and the plants, birds, reptiles and amphibians, mammals and insects of the land in which the Sierra Club was born. General admission to the complete series is \$11 (students \$6); single admission is \$1.75 (students \$1). For details, contact Department of Conferences, University Extension, University of California, Berkeley 4.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE KINGS CANYON STORY

The Kittredge story of "The Campaign for Kings Canyon National Park" in the December 1960 Annual SCB is one of the primary source materials which will be used to construct a history of the Sierra Club's conservation activities spanning more than half a century. Those who participated in the campaign, or who have significant information about it are urged to get in touch with Holway R. Jones, Associate Secretary of the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

—Editor

JUSTICE WILLIAM O.

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writes eloquently
of his
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Wilderness

THE PACIFIC WEST

America's traveling jurist writes of the beauties of eleven wilderness areas he has known and pleads vigorously for the preservation of the nation's remaining unspoiled land.

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LECTURES BY HORACE ALBRIGHT

"Great American Conservationists" will be the subject of an evening lecture on March 13 by Horace M. Albright, Chairman of the Board of Resources for the Future, former Director of the National Park Service, and Honorary Vice-President of the Sierra Club. Through his long years of service to both public and private conservation efforts, Mr. Albright was closely associated with Stephen T. Mather, Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and many others. This third in a series of five lectures will be given at 8 P.M. in Room 155, Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Albright has been appointed as Regents' Lecturer by the Board of Regents of the University of California and will fulfill this appointment in the School of Forestry between February 24 and March 24, 1961. His first lecture, "The University of California and Conservation," will be presented at 12:15 P.M. February 27 in Room 155, Dwinelle Hall. Three additional lectures to be given at 4:15 P.M. in Room 159, Mulford Hall on the Berkeley campus are: "The National Park Service and its Program," March 7; "The U.S. Department of Interior—Can it be a Department of Conservation?" March 14; and "Preservation of the American Heritage—Saving Historic Sites and Structures," March 21. The public is invited.

1960 Board Action

(continued from page 3)

Coakley for altering her retirement plans to assist Office Manager Elmer Maryatt in the transition to new accounting and record-keeping systems in the club office, and also to Betty Osborn and the Outing Committee for the excellent commissary arrangements in Kings Canyon.

• authorized the officers (1) to borrow up to \$50,000 on a short-term loan to meet immediate publication expenses without necessitating sale of valuable securities when the market was low [such securities had been purchased with funds earmarked for publications], (2) to cooperate fully with the newly established Sierra Club Foundation, and (3) to accept funds to aid in the financing and publication of studies consonant with the Club's scientific, literary, and educational purposes. Elmer Aldrich was appointed chairman of a committee charged with preparation of an initial list of descriptions of needed studies.

In September the Board regretfully accepted the resignation of Director A. Starker Leopold whose pressure of duties at the University of California precluded his continuing as a Board member at this time. In October, Polly Dyer, long active with The Mountaineers as well as the Pacific Northwest Chapter and recent president of the Western Federation of Outdoor Clubs, was elected to the Board in his place.

In another election, the Board named past president Harold E. Crowe an Honorary Vice-President in consideration of his many years of service to the Club.

HOLWAY R. JONES, Associate Secretary

Letters

Russell and National Parks

Gentlemen:

Dr. Russell, with his characteristic modesty, ["Revealing Parks to People" in the November 1960 *SCB*] does not tell the part that he played in launching the National Park Interpretive Movement. His great contribution was his specialized technical knowledge on the part that the Museum played as a base for both the "Nature Study Field Excursions," also the Camp Fire talks.

C. M. GOETHE
Sacramento

Park System Planning and Laymen

Editor:

The article, "National Park System Planning and the Layman," [*SCB*, June, 1960] is urgent, and most important, interesting. It is the kind of article which . . . will tell the conservationist in a clear manner the basic and appalling story of our over-all scenic resource situation.

ROYAL ROBBINS
Los Angeles

One-way Roads Preferred

Editor:

The new sections of freeway through the Coastal Redwoods are convincing evidence that such roads are not appropriate in scenic areas.

Open Space for Millions

(continued from page 9)

forest lands in the proposed "wilderness areas," but they do not wish to abandon the general constitutional protection in other parts of the forest preserve. However, zoning has also been proposed from time to time in the past—as well as the present—in a somewhat different sense by those who wish to remove large portions of the Forest Preserve for lumbering or for mechanical or other structural types of recreation. If the "forever wild" protection of the constitution is further undermined or abandoned, zoning—either administratively or by constitutional amendment—would lead to the decimation of the preserve.

Conservationists everywhere need to stand firm as never before and back a single, well-studied program, so that what remains of genuine wilderness in the Adirondacks and Catskills will not be nibbled away as it has been in the past.

Annual Dinner

The Sierra Club Annual Dinner (Northern Section) will be held at Jack London Square, Oakland, on May 6, 1961. Program details will be announced soon.

This summer, I felt concerned that the Charming Road up Olympic Park's East Quinault Valley will soon be widened for safety reasons. Why would it not be preferable to retain narrow one-directional lanes wherever possible, parkway style, rather than widen one roadbed? The total width to be cleared and maintained might even be less, though the initial cost might be higher.

LOREN E. SUTTON
Mill Valley, California

Roads and Preservation

Gentlemen:

Speaking for the California Roadside Council as well as for myself, I want to congratulate the Sierra Club on the technical research already done on the problem of road construction in areas where preservation of natural features is of paramount importance. We are heartily in sympathy with the objectives which such surveys and studies may serve. The projected study of possible traffic routes in Marin County, helping to take future traffic pressure off State Route 1, so that its present character can better be protected, is an undertaking of great significance, not only in Marin County but elsewhere.

MRS. RALPH A. REYNOLDS
Executive Vice-President
California Roadside Council

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Bulletin Board

As expected, there have been a great number of diverse conservation measures introduced in the 87th Congress since it convened on January 3, 1961. Many of these are similar to important measures considered by the 86th Congress, but not acted upon. Among these are:

★ S.174 (Clinton P. Anderson, N. Mex., and 13 others). This is a "streamlined version" of previously proposed legislation to establish a *National Wilderness Preservation System*. H.R. 293 (John F. Baldwin, Cal.) and six other bills—all similar but not identical to S.174—have been introduced in the House.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has scheduled hearings on February 27th and 28th in Washington, D.C., to consider this *new Wilderness Bill*. (Senator Anderson is chairman of this committee as well as author of the bill.)

★ Numerous bills to establish *National Seashores*. Outstanding areas that would be specifically protected include: Padre Island, Texas (S.4, Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, Texas); Cape Cod, Mass. (H.R. 66, Edward P. Boland, Mass.; and other House measures); and Point Reyes, Cal. (S.476, Senators Clair Engle and Thomas H. Kuchel; and H.R. 2775, Clem Miller, California).

Two "blanket" bills for preservation of shoreline areas have also been introduced: H.R. 1763 (John D. Dingell, Mich.); and S.543 (Anderson and others).

★ H.R. 2056 (Thomas M. Pelly, Wash.), a bill to study the *park potential* in the central and *North Cascades*, Washington.

H.R. 4036 (John A. Blatnik, Minn., and others), a new *Water Pollution Control Bill*; and S.861 (Humphrey and others) an identical measure. This new legislation would remove the pollu-

You have a constitutional right to express your viewpoint on these matters

tion control program from the Public Health Service and establish it as an independent Water Pollution Control Administration within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

★ H.R. 3155 (Herbert C. Bonner, N.C.) to establish by law an *Arctic National Wildlife Range* in Alaska, confirming the action of former Secretary of Interior Seaton in setting up this range.

★ S.175 (Senator Frank E. Moss, Utah). This bill would amend the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act of 1956 to remove provisions in this Act which presently require the Secretary of the Interior, as Senator Moss puts it: "to construct so-called protective works to prevent impairment of *Rainbow Bridge National Monument*." Senator Moss feels that unless this provision is removed we will spend public funds needlessly.

The Department of the Interior tried unsuccessfully last year to get appropriations for protecting the Monument. Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall is in support of a \$10,000,000 appropriation for the necessary protective devices. If the Monument is not protected, the integrity of the national park system would be breached, and a precedent set which might affect other national park units.

★ S.627 (Senator Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho) and H.R. 2960 (Al Ullman, Ore.) and many others, would *increase funds for forest roads*. S.627 would amend the Federal Highway Act of 1960 to increase funds for such roads. These bills are in furtherance of "Operation Multiple Use," and the 400,000 miles of new roads it contemplates for the national forests; much of the mileage is probably not controversial.

New and noteworthy conservation measures will be reported in the February Bulletin Board.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Wilderness Cards From the Sierra Club



Morning reflection in Little Redfish Lake of the granite spires of the Sawtooth Range, Idaho. The timbered ridges are huge lateral moraines of Pleistocene glaciers. The crest of the range has an abundance of exquisitely carved glacial amphitheatres bearing small lakes. Wilderness Card #25 by Douglas Powell.

Cards to help the Cascades and wilderness. Complete set of 49 cards—\$3

Subjects now being covered are: North Cascades, Washington; Volcanic Cascades, Oregon; Wind River Mountains, Wyoming; Sawtooth country, Idaho; and Point Reyes, California. Prices: giant, 15¢; jumbo (like our front cover), 10¢; regular (left), 5¢; less 30% on orders of \$5 or more (at list). Minimum order \$1. Write Sierra Club.