SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

May 1962

The right to pure water streams, virgin forests,
the woodchuck and the antelope, and the other exciting wonders of the woods
are as basic to our freedom as the special rights
enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

—William O. Douglas
in *Wilderness: America's Living Heritage*

New State Parks for California

The Uneasy Chair

Wilderness on the Rocks

In the last few years I have flown quite a bit. And during a flight, one of my pet games is looking for fairly big pieces of handsome terrain that have no roads or development in them. There are still a few unspoiled, unroaded places—particularly in the Pacific Northwest. But I have seen them become fewer. Some of them are duly designated as Forest Service Primitive, Wild, or Wilderness areas. Some are not so designated but are given even greater protection by being in national parks. Others aren't legally wilderness at all. They're just plain wild. They are *de facto wilderness*. In my favorite definition, they are simply wilderness areas which have been set aside by God but which have not yet been created by the Forest Service.

* * *

As recently as 1926, L. F. Kneipp, Assistant Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, prepared an inventory of wilderness in the national forests. His definition of wilderness was generous by today's standards: an area greater than 360 square miles without roads. He found 74 separate tracts with a total area of 55 million acres. In 1961, a comparable study by the Wildland Research Center of the University of California found the number of areas satisfying Kneipp's definition reduced from 74 to 19, the total acreage reduced from 55 to 17 million. That's in excess of a million acres cut up per year.

* * *

Where is the de facto wilderness going, going . . . ?

Where does it go, for example, when the Forest Service decides, as it did recently in announcing its "High Mountain Policy," that Waldo Lake should join a newly named class and become a "Landscape Management Area?" From what I have read in the Forest Service March 30 release about this Landscape Management Area idea, it is just warmed-over Deadman Summit, where some national forest just southeast of Yosemite contained one of the most beautiful stands of virgin Jeffery pine you ever saw—open, parklike, easily accessible to millions of vacationists. There, too, recreation was judged to be predominant. But the logs came out just the same. Not as a timber sale, of course. Just a little management to make it a "thrifty, healthy forest, aesthetically pleasing," "opened up for the greater number of roadside recreationists."

The sad thing is that these sawlog semantics keep fooling people. They won't fool those who heard the same pretty words at Deadman Summit or Kern Plateau—they saw the logs go out in the same old way, saw the watershed torn up, saw the recreation potential blighted and the fine promises forgotten. They got a new cocktail for their trouble—wilderness on the rocks. Trees, they learned, are for sawmills—as soon as merchantable. Wilderness lovers should go above timberline, or settle for the fringe benefits of old-growth trees left to line the roads and streams—so long as the winds or the sanitation-salvagers will let the fringe stand there.

How Hard the Decisions?

The place of de facto wilderness in conservation today was implied in a recent statement by the new Chief Forester, Edward Cliff. The Pacific Northwest, he said, has become a problem region for the U.S. Forest Service. "There is no place where land management decisions come harder. . . . There we have areas with extremely high commercial values for logging mixed up with areas of high scenic value."

Many of the hard decisions for the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest involve the de facto wilderness. These decisions are hard not because areas of high commercial timber value are "mixed up" with areas of high scenic value, but because the remnant of unspoiled forest *is* the basic scenic setting in many of these places. The values surely are not "mixed up" in any confused sense; they comprise some of the grandest natural architecture on earth.

Looking east out of what was the Umpqua Limited Area, Oregon, into the former Diamond Lake Limited Area. All of this has now been placed under "multiple use management." Oregon State Highway Department photo

Within this complex is a potential national park that would surpass any which now exists. This could really be something to celebrate in Century 21 if such a great new park were recognized and established in the Northern Cascades. To make a superb park of a forest may be a hard agency decision. I am not sure the public would have trouble deciding.

* * *

The de facto wilderness is the wilderness that waits in Death Row. It has been sentenced by people who don't like it, by people who worship an unending material growth, by its enemies in the administering public agency. There has been nothing like what we have come to expect, in a democracy, as a fair trial.

The friends of wilderness do not know whether they could prevail on behalf of their friend. But they do know there should be a day in court. There isn't. It is refused. And that is wrong. We in our time are losing a great deal because we let this wrong go on. The future will lose enormously unless we protect the future's rights today—one of those rights being the right to know wilderness.

A friend of mine said the other day, a man lives but once and he ought to be counted at least once. It looks as if now is the time to be counted for de facto wilderness.—*D.R.B.*

COVER: *Unnamed pond on Park Butte, Mount Jefferson Wild Area, Oregon. Mount Hood rises in the distance. Here is a land of extraordinary ecological repose. Colorphoto by Philip Hyde. Wilderness Card No. 38.*

Sierra Club Bulletin

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

*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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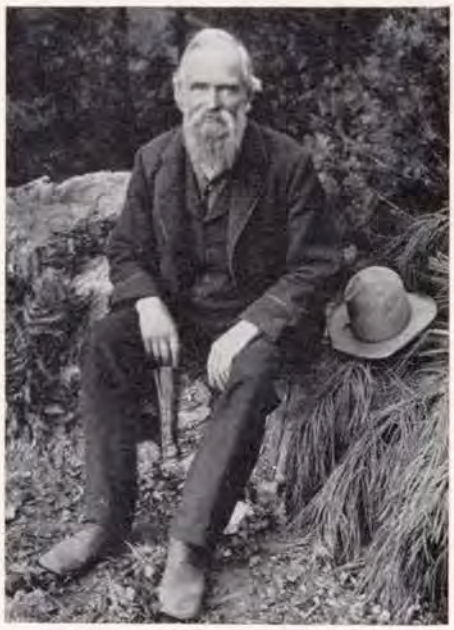
All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. * Reg. U.S. Pat. off.

"the best mountaineer..."

By Shirley Sargent



Galen Clark, courtesy National Park Service

WAY BACK the other side of yesterday, in the 1870s, '80s and '90s, when mountains were not yet conquered by pitons and crampons, two extraordinary mountaineers joyously explored the heights and depths of the Sierra Nevada, especially in the Yosemite Region. These rugged, bearded men were John Muir and Galen Clark, early conservationists, authors, botanists, geologists, and guardians of Yosemite—one moral, the other official.

Muir's exploits on glacier, peak and canyon were well-recorded by his prolific pen. A gutty mixture of curiosity, stamina and foolhardiness sent him over glacial sliver-bridges, across yawning crevasses, climbing perilously down the brow of Yosemite Falls, and inching up Mount Shasta in a convulsive storm.

Clark's feats, though admirable, are little-known. At eighty-five, he could still shinny up a tree and hike the Glacier Point trail just for exercise. And there was "nothing in the world better than climbing to the top of a high ridge or mountain and looking off."

John Muir in Yosemite

Muir was an outgoing, vocal Scotsman; Clark a kindly, sober, reserved New Englander. Muir had a sly humor, Clark one so shy that Muir remarked, ". . . he never indulged in boisterous laughter."

Both men, friends from 1868 until death, had certain outdoor idiosyncrasies which they advocated. Muir believed in traveling light, often with only one blanket and a sack crammed with bread, tea and oatmeal. At times he chewed tea leaves, then downed water, but he preferred his tea hot. Once, on a glacial exploration, he shaved enough splinters from his sled to make a fire in one tin cup and brewed his tea in a second cup above the tiny flames.

Frequently, Clark strode around barefoot, declaring that "boots and shoes were cruel and silly instruments of torture, at once uncivilized, inhuman and unnecessary."

Too, he believed and wrote, "I have found that by perseverance in breathing through the nose, that I could climb mountains with much less fatigue than when I went panting with my mouth open half of the time. The reason is the brain is better supplied with nerve power."

The two shared obsessions for mountains and trees and, several times, explored together. Muir's natural and deserved pride in mountaineering prowess admitted Clark to the brotherhood. In his book, *The Yosemite*, Muir prefaced a chapter on Clark, "Galen Clark was the best mountaineer I ever met . . . ."

On a trip from Hetch Hetchy Valley to the upper cataracts of the Tuolumne, "I had convincing proof of Mr. Clark's daring and skill as a mountaineer, particularly in fording torrents, and in forcing his way through thick chaparral. I found it somewhat difficult to keep up with him in dense, tangled brush, though in jumping on boulder taluses and slippery cobble-beds I had no trouble leaving him behind."

On another trip, climbing Mount Lyell together, "when the snow which covered the glacier was melted into upleaning, icy glades which were extremely difficult to cross," Muir reported that, ". . . Here again I, being lighter, had no difficulty in keeping ahead of him (Clark). While resting after wearisome staggering and falling, he stared at the marvelous ranks of leaning blades, and said, 'I think I have traveled all sorts of trails and canyons, through all kinds of brush and snow, but this gets me.'"

Although they had no sleeping bags, camp stoves or dehydrated food, and had such conveniences been available, undoubtedly would have scorned them, cooking and bed-making were chores of necessity and skill. Ruefully, Muir admitted, "In cooking his mess of oatmeal porridge and making tea, his (Clark's) pot was always the first to boil, and I used to wonder why, with all his skill in scrambling through brush in the easiest way, and preparing his meals, he was so utterly careless about his beds. He would lie down anywhere on any ground, rough

(Continued on page 18)

Bob Symons

Owens Valley and its Mountains

By Genny Schumacher

SIDE BY SIDE in eastern California lie a desert valley of long summers and snow-capped mountains of long winters. Just east of the Sierra Nevada's bold alpine crest rises another mighty range almost as high, the Inyo-White Mountains. The Sierra is pale gray, its slopes angular, its peaks splintered. The Inyos are tawny, their slopes and crest rounded. The highest peaks of both, Mount Whitney and White Mountain Peak, stand well over fourteen thousand feet. Between these bulky ranges, only twenty miles separating their crests, lies a long narrow trough, Owens Valley. Running its length is the Owens River, fed by short streams which rise from Sierra glaciers and tumble down deep-slashed canyons.

Here is what Mary Austin called the Land of Little Rain. Pacific clouds billowing over the Sierra crest have already dropped most of their moisture on the Coast Range and the Sierra's west slope, nourishing dense forests of tall redwoods and yellow pine. East of the Sierra, in its rain shadow, little forest green softens the mountains' stark outlines. What trees there are—the twisted wind-stunted whitebark and bristlecone, widely spaced lodgepole and fir—only accentuate the

land's severity. The grotesque Joshua, the sparse pinyon forests speckling the higher Inyo slopes emphasize its dryness. No carpet of grass cuts the sun's glare. All is pastel—tumbleweeds bleached straw color, gray-blue haze, dead-gray brush, pale gray boulders, gray-green pinyon, tan sand.

In the arid climate, earth scars heal slowly. Hills ripped open by gold seekers, gullies torn by cloudbursts look as fresh and raw as they did a hundred years ago. The work of the land-shaping forces—earthquakes, volcanoes, water, ice—is on dramatic display. The intense desert sun is brutally honest, revealing the austerity as well as the majesty of the naked mountains.

Yet this country seems bleak only to the unknowing and the unseeing. It has silence and order and space. It teems with life, if you remember to look for it. The steepness of the mountains provides a fascinating variety of vegetation and climate, meadows of alpine flowers growing a short distance from desert sage. Just a few miles from the warm Valley, the nights may be still freezing, the willows bare, the passes choked with snow. Contrasts are exhilarating. Mountain trails seem cooler because of the desert you drove through, the desert browner because of the blue lakes you just came down from.

The seasons and the times of day are the keys to this land's beauty. Perhaps we can learn from its animals. Desert squirrels and rabbits know that mid-summer days are for spending in cool burrows, that dawn and dusk are the only times to travel the desert. How the colors affect you—whether, for instance, you see the sagebrush as a depressing dusty gray or as a shining silver-gray—depends not entirely on your mood, but partly on the time of day. The high summer sun masks the colors and flattens the landscape; mid-day in the sun can be too hot for you to notice anything at all. In contrast, morning breezes are cool and pungent with sage, the colors intense. When early morning shadows highlight the gashes in the mountains' bare flanks, the land comes alive. In the late afternoon when the sun drops behind the Sierra, casting twenty-mile shadows that creep up the Inyos, you are in yet another world of pinks and purple-grays.

Deer know that by June it is time to leave for the high country, that only the cooler days beginning in late September are meant for the desert. Have you known Owens Valley and its mountains only during Julys and Augusts? Then you are still a stranger here, for the seasons bring changes unbelievable. Have you never seen this Valley of grays and tans in its brief ecstasy of spring—tinged with green, splashed recklessly with wildflowers, shrubs crowded with blossoms? And later the Valley's poplars and oaks glowing yellow orange against a clear October sky? Each season has its glories, some brazen, some subtle. Knowing them all emphasizes their differences and makes each more exciting. Have you known the mountains only under a summer sun? Have you seen a meadow in June, when green tips are pushing through dark moist soil? A lake half frozen, its boulder shore blanketed with smooth snowbanks, your favorite stream a network of open water and snow bridges? Have you never lingered into September to find the tan meadows white with frost, the timberline country red with the bilberry's small leaves, the aspen slopes shimmering gold?

If you would see the Owens Valley country in all its grandeur, then you must come in winter, when the stern ranges on either side of the Valley are fairylands of dazzling white peaks, joined by an arch of turquoise sky. Bare cliffs loom dark against white slopes; with a scattering of snow on their brown crest, the Inyos across the Valley echo the harmony of the Sierra's whiteness, steel gray, and shadow blue. If you have visited the foothills only in summer, you cannot imagine them in winter, when leafless twigs cast shadow patterns and snow patches accent the colors. You may be fortunate enough to experience that rare first day after a mountain storm, when you awake to find a bright sun warming a world newly white, drab grays turned to silver, the snowline only a little above the Valley. Or those priceless days when snow banners fly, sometimes from only the highest peaks, sometimes along the entire crest. Winter is a photographer's paradise—the mountains sharply outlined, shadows from the low-angled sun accentuating every intricately branching gully. In the clear winter air you can see the whole length of the Valley, smooth slopes now softly white, now glaring blue-white, as fresh snow packs to icy crust.

Don't let storms always drive you away. When angry clouds are building up over the crest or gray mist is hiding the peaks and dripping down the canyons, then is the time for a trip to the east side of the Valley, where you can watch the battle between storm and mountains, and enjoy the perfume of damp earth and wet sage. The mountains are never more colorful than when washed with rain. While the storm clears, clouds hiding the base of the range may break off and drift up-canyon. As great white mountains appear and disappear among the ragged wisps the Valley is a land enchanted.

This article has been adapted by Genny Schumacher from her introduction to the new Sierra Club book on the Owens Valley—a companion to the Mammoth Lakes Sierra. The Owens Valley guide will be available in July.

An appreciation of nature is the proper expression of our urban civilization. The savage does not glory in the wilderness as does the city dweller. Thoreau never acknowledged what Walden owed to Concord, though everything that Walden meant to him implied the imminence of Concord. If it were not for Washington and New York, I would take the wilderness for granted. I thank God that, having discovered the wilderness, I do not take New York and Washington for granted. New York and Washington are merely the walls without which you have no window. I would have them serve no better purpose than to direct the attention of men outward to the world of nature, to be the shadows that frame the sunlight.

LOUIS J. HALLE, JR.
Spring in Washington

Tiger Lily, Onion Valley, Sierra Nevada by Tom Ross

An Analysis of the ORRRC Report:

"Outdoor Recreation for America"

By David E. Pesonen

A THREE-YEAR MORATORIUM on conservation is over. On January 31st of this year, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission released its report, *Outdoor Recreation for America*. The report has already roused some controversy—not, however, because of any sharply defined program. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall described it as a "blueprinted challenge." But Senator Maurine Neuberger of Oregon appeared to disagree. Speaking in the Senate on February 2, she said that "the document . . . is more of a policy declaration for future recreation development than it is a blueprint." Senator Allott of Colorado, who was among the most active of the group urging delay in passage of the Wilderness Bill until publication of this report, said in the Congressional Record that "this important document should not go unnoticed." The *Washington Post*, however, was explicit, and editorialized: "The report, unfortunately, is a disappointment."

ORRRC's responsibilities were so broad that nearly every group concerned with the public lands followed its progress closely—while many conservation decisions hung in an informal limbo, waiting for firm recommendations from the Commission. The Wilderness Bill was brought almost to a standstill. It was sprung from the Senate only after Senator Anderson revealed at Santa Fe last summer that, as Editor James B. Craig wrote in *American Forests*, "those people who believed ORRRC would greatly alter the wilderness climate were placing their false hopes on a rather fragile reed." This was among the first and most accurate intimations that any push for a great leap forward in conservation would have to come, as it always has, from rank-and-file conservationists.

What happened? Why is the report a disappointment? Is there yet a challenge to conservationists in the Commission's effort?

The report is about 200 pages long. The graphics, the charts and tables and sketches of people at play are charming. The report is organized along time-honored lines of economic analysis—The Demand, The Supply, The Economics, The Needs, Guidelines for Management, etc. The language is slick and readable. The whole document will look at home on a shelf crowded with dusty plans for The Orderly Development of . . . and The Wise Management of . . . and Planning for America's . . . . Sound without fury. The report is confusing, it contradicts itself; but saddest of all, it leans wearily on the obvious, the indisputable, the conventionally wise, the irrelevant.

A clue perhaps to its faults lies in the evidence that the report is really a compromise among a wide range of vigorously opposing interests on the Commission.* Under these conditions and in the absence of a minority report, it is hardly surprising that the report retreats to vagueness in the face of controversial subjects. It is inconceivable that any individual on the Commission could be so vague as is their joint effort. Rather, it seems that in smoothing troubled waters and (as we understand the Chairman desired) in order to produce a show of unanimity, there was nowhere to go but in cozy orbits around a world composed largely of fantasy.

Conflict in land allocation occurs when two or more incompatible uses (such as wilderness vs. logging, mass recreation vs. wildlife protection, etc.) speak for the same piece of real estate, the same resource. Tackling these conflicts in terms which can be translated into on-the-ground action is unpleasant. No matter which way the conflict is resolved, someone is bound to be upset. Considering the bitter conflicts which have arisen in Federal land use policy, if this report's recommendations upset no one, it has evaded its responsibility.

"Multiple use" is one of the most familiar exits from this dilemma of conflict resolution, and it is one through which the report scurries with alacrity. It says, in effect, that uses aren't really incompatible, and the conflict for land is wished away. Another step in the choreography of evasion, however, is to recommend more good will among antagonists. Charles Callison, a member of the editorial board of *Audubon Magazine*, perhaps with tongue in cheek, concluded: "In essence, the report is a call for better and continuous planning, central direction, and coordination and cooperation at, and between, all levels of government and with private enterprise."

PUBLIC LAW 85–470, establishing the Commission, assigned a three-fold responsibility: (1) ". . . to set in motion a nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities . . . ." (2) to "determine the *amount, kind, quality,* and *location* of such outdoor recreation resources and opportunities as *will be required* by the year 1976 and the year 2000 . . . ." and (3) to make recommendations on policies and programs to meet the requirements. (Emphasis supplied.)

David E. Pesonen is a forester and former employee of the University of California's Wildland Research Center at Berkeley, California. While at the Center he was a principal contributor to "Wilderness and Recreation —A Report of Resources, Values, and Problems," Study Report No. 3 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Following completion of that report he was a Consultant to the Assembly Committee on Fish and Game of the California Legislature. He is now Conservation Editor for the Sierra Club.

* Commission members were Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman; Senators Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico, Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho, Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and Jack Miller, Iowa; Representatives John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania, Gracie Pfost, Idaho, Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska, and John H. Kyl, Iowa; and Presidential appointees Samuel T. Dana, Dean Emeritus, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan; Mrs. Marian S. Dryfoos, *New York Times*; Bernard L. Orell, Vice-President, Weyerhaeuser Company; Joseph W. Penfold, Izaak Walton League of America; M. Frederik Smith, Vice-President, Prudential Insurance Company of America; and Chester S. Wilson, former Minnesota State Commissioner of Conservation.

This is a staggering responsibility. Perhaps the appropriation ($2.5 million) was not adequate to the job. Certainly it was not over-generous for a nationwide effort; almost half this amount was spent alone for the "California Outdoor Recreation Plan," which is generally conceded to be inadequate.

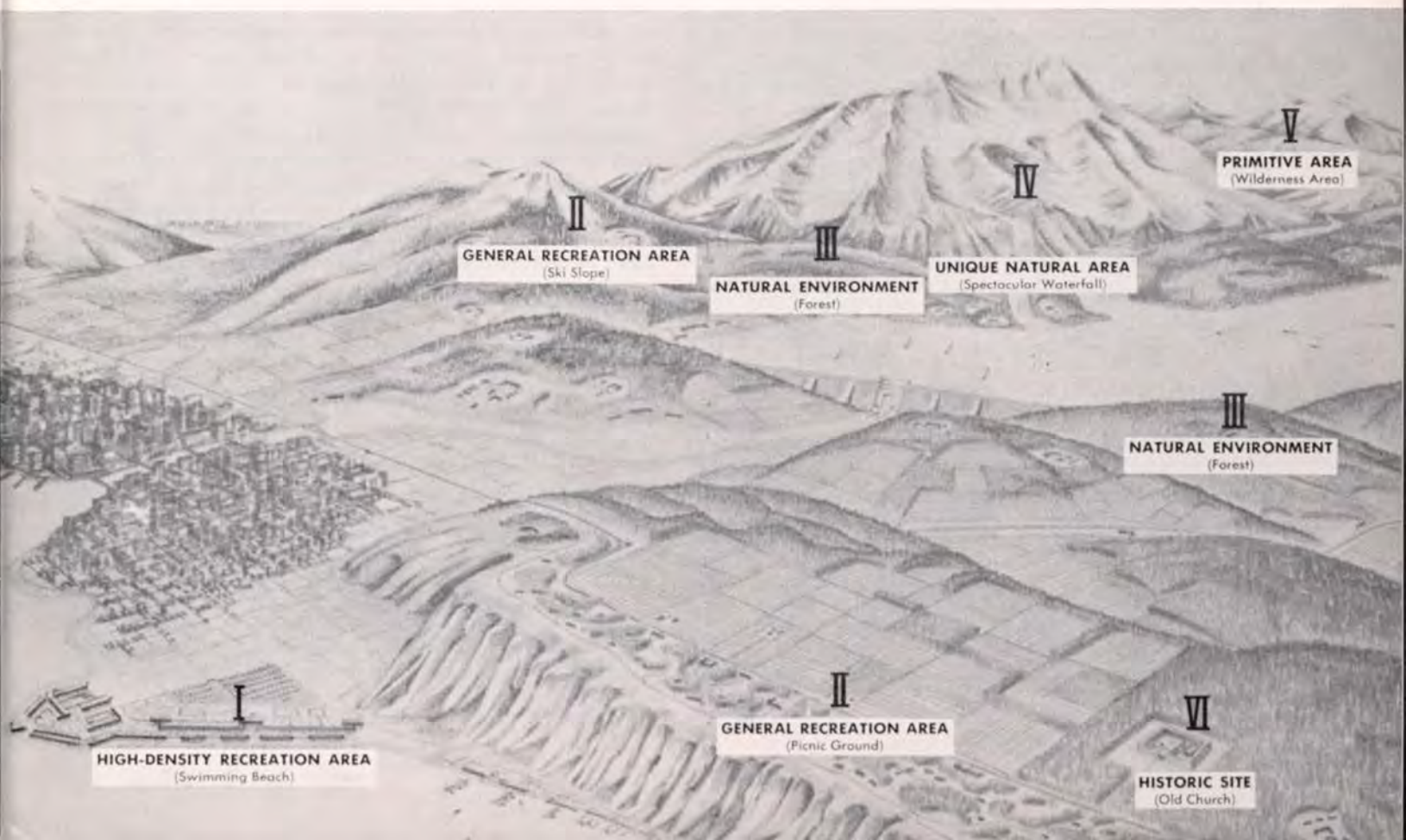
But there is a more fundamental problem. The Commission re-interpreted the language of the law and set out "to determine the outdoor recreation *wants* and *needs* of the American people . . . , to determine the recreation resources of the Nation available to *satisfy those needs* . . . , and to determine what policies and programs should be recommended to ensure that the needs of the present and future are adequately and efficiently met." (Emphasis supplied.)

Economists often settle their linguistic muddles with arbitrary definitions of key terms—terms like recreation, recreation resources, wants, needs, requirements. The definitions are tools for chiseling at the problem, and the more sharply they are defined, the more articulate is the final product. Besides the fact that the words "amount, kind, quality, and location" were lost when the Commission reshaped the law, the language which remained came out nicked and dull.

There is a vast difference, for example, between recreation and resources for recreation. Recreation is not a tangible resource like timber, forage, water or wildlife. It is a state of mind stimulated by these resources. Nowhere in the report is this difference seriously explored; recreation and recreation resources are terms used almost interchangeably. There is also a difference between the concepts of "wants" and "needs." If recreation is a state of mind, wants can be infinite. "To determine the outdoor recreation wants" is not only staggering, it is utopian, and it is nonsense. At the very least it confuses an already very confusing problem. Economists are generally less uneasy with the term "need," which they tie to the concept of demand, which in turn is tied to some measurable quantity like outboard motor sales, national park visits, etc.—like a string of mules. The report notes, however: "Consideration of the factors that will affect demand must include supply"—the horse at the head of the pack train. "What people do depends greatly on what is available for them to do."

My apparent digression here is not an effort to present a short course in Economics; rather I am trying to suggest that these very complicated and sophisticated concepts need to be unravelled before we spend any more money "planning" for recreation. Analytical words can be useful tools even though economists have wrestled with the problem of making them sharp ever since recreation became a factor in public land policy. One of ORRRC's major contributions could have been some fundamental thinking about basic concepts. But on the contrary, they

This schematic illustration from the ORRRC Report is designed to show the characteristics of each of the six proposed classes of outdoor recreation resources. The relation of the city to each class and the classes one to another are probably idealized. But the illustration, like several others in the report, suggests the commission's reluctance to make economic value judgments. There is no apparent conflict among resources. The city is stable and free of suburbs. Land conveniently located for a high-density recreation area has not been preëmpted for docks, industries or homes. And the beach, presumably, is free of pollution. The illustration may also tend to imply that wilderness is relegated to the high mountains which are useless for anything else, and evidently the draftsman saw nothing inconsistent in having a "unique natural area" cascade into picturesque reservoir. Unfortunately, the real problem in recreation planning is not how to start over again but how to start from where we are.



appear not to have even run their thumbs along the edge. Inevitably, therefore, the end product of their effort is a disappointment.

This is not to say that all work should stop until "we define our terms." Economists have no corner on resolving conflicts. Thus, even if razor-sharp tools were available, the findings and projections of analysis would require further interpretation to relate to the real world. Obviously there won't be enough of anything by the year 2000. Projections for water, agricultural land, timber, urban land, highways, recreation resources, wilderness, and wildlife all are zooming. When the curves are superimposed, it gets very crowded at the upper right-hand corner of the graph.

One can either ignore the real world and enter a realm haunted by sweeping curves, the juggernaut of bar-graphs, intricate tables and clever drawings—or one can assign priorities (make value judgments). That the Commission was unable or unwilling to embrace any but the most broadly generalized priorities makes the report a disappointment.

SEVERAL EXAMPLES will illustrate these weaknesses. About as close as the Commission comes to assigning priorities for one of the scarcest resources of all—undeveloped shorelines—is the recommendation: "Highest priority should be given to acquisition of areas located closest to major population centers and other areas that are immediately threatened. The need is critical—opportunity to place these areas in public ownership is fading each year as other uses encroach." This has Point Reyes written all over it. Yet no particular shoreline is recommended for acquisition. The Commission simply endorses the recommendations of several recent National Park Service Surveys and pats Congress on the head for passing the Cape Cod National Seashore Act. Conservationists have been urging action on the seashore surveys since the first studies were released five or six years ago. And conservationists are pleased about Cape Cod. In the meantime, the Marin County Board of Supervisors has approved the seventh subdivision within the boundaries of the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore.

Secondly, the report notes that "in 1960 the Los Angeles–Long Beach . . . area had a population of 6.7 million. It is expected almost to triple to 17 million by 2000, a startling contrast to 1900, when only 102,500 lived in the city of Los Angeles. As cities spill out into suburbs and metropolitan areas are formed," the report reveals, "they blend together into a 'megalopolis.'" Not to frighten us, however, with these facts about our brave new *real* world, the report continues: "It is not growth itself that is the problem, but the pattern of growth. Even with the great expansion to come, there will still be a certain amount of open space within the urban areas. Because the pattern of development has been left largely to the speculative builder, it has been scattered all over the countryside. . . ."

The Commission recommends four solutions to this problem. (1) "Outdoor recreation should be an integral element in local land-use planning." (2) "Local governments should utilize all available techniques in making available for public use the land and water resources needed for outdoor recreation purposes." (3) "Local outdoor recreation areas should not be appropriated for incompatible purposes." (4) "Large-scale outdoor recreation areas and facilities must be provided on a metropolitan or regional basis."

Rather than concluding with these timeworn commonplaces, the Commission might better have started from the fact that commonly recognized tools for insuring recreation resources near metropolitan areas do not work very well. Growth *is* the problem. Speculative development is not the cause; it is a symptom. Orderly development, as the Commission recommends, can only shape and soften, not prevent, the "megalopolis."

But the "slurb" syndrome reflects a deeper illness. How does one give power to recreation as "an integral part of land-use planning;" how does one get the county board of supervisors or the city council to recognize "the land and water resources needed for outdoor recreation purposes," to which *they* will apply "all available techniques;" how does one make local government or the state highway commission recognize that they "should not" appropriate "local outdoor recreation areas . . . for incompatible purposes." I wonder if these recommendations will affect the California Highway Commission's final decision on the proposed coastal freeway in Marin County, California. Or the Public Utilities Commission's recommendations on Bodega Head. Or the bulldozers snorting behind Inverness Ridge on Point Reyes Peninsula. It is these questions which need answers urgently. And without them, the "speculative builder" will continue to reign lord over our domain. Of course, it is easier to ask these questions than to answer them, and perhaps there are no workable answers under existing institutions. If so, I think the Commission should have said so.

The report endorses the status quo of Federal agency responsibilities over land. At the same time it mildly deplores the present state of affairs. The report observes that "there are now more than twenty Federal agencies with programs involving some aspect of outdoor recreation. . . . Little thought is given in any of them to the over-all development of outdoor recreation. . . . Management policies governing public recreation lands vary among agencies and change according to public demand, political pressures, and economic and social imperatives. . . . The result is a diversity of management practices, some duplication and gaps, and . . . less than optimum resource utilization."

The Commission recommends three levers to pry recreation from the squeeze of political rivalry: multiple use, resource classification, and a new bureau. These fit together as follows:

Land should not be shifted out of one bureau into another

in accordance with its assigned use. Rather, "each Federal agency must continue to take responsibility for shaping its own programs and practices . . . ." The Forest Service should become like a Park Service and "should identify and preserve unique natural areas within the national forests." The Park Service should become more of a recreation bureau than it already is: "General outdoor recreation areas should be established at suitable locations in national parks and monuments." Part of the agitation before 1958 for the creation of ORRRC came from conservationists who saw things going this way then, going badly, and going for the wrong reasons.

So the report accompanies these recommendations with proposed "Guidelines for Management," including the following system of classifying recreation resources: (See page 7.)

Class I—High-Density Recreation Areas (intensively developed and managed for mass use).

Class II—General Outdoor Recreation Areas (subject to substantial development for a wide variety of specific recreation uses).

Class III—Natural Environment Areas (suitable for recreation in a natural environment and usually in combination with other uses, such as logging and grazing).

Class IV—Unique Natural Areas (of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance).

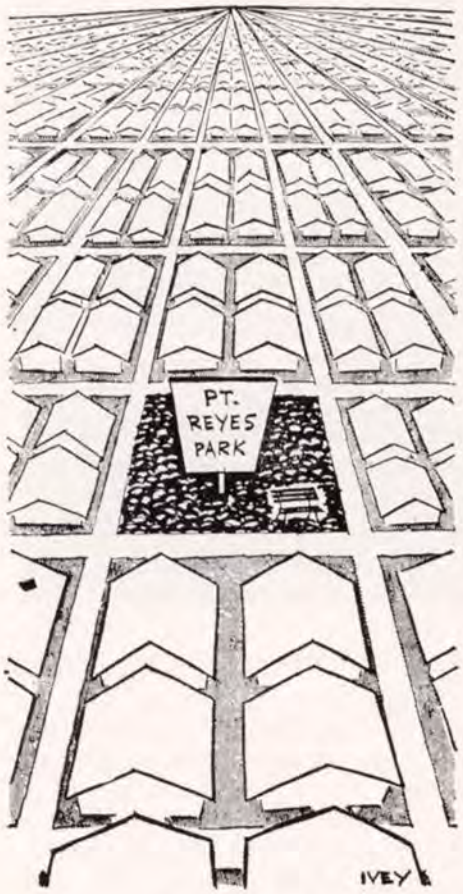
Class V—Primitive Areas (undisturbed, roadless, characterized by natural, wild conditions, including "wilderness areas").

Class VI—Historic and Cultural Sites (of major historic or cultural significance, either local, regional, or national).

Recreation resources are like people. They defy rigid classification. Systems like this one can be useful if the classifier puts the physical objects into the system himself. In the abstract, this kind of vague and arbitrary hierarchy is almost impossible to translate into concrete action, and it is especially confusing when several unrelated agencies must do the work independently. It is not likely that present bureaus are going to take the classification proposal seriously.

But even if it were taken seriously, how much of each class is the teeming Nation going to need in 2000? We know there is not going to be enough land to satisfy all requirements for each class; which are most important?

There is a finite supply of land. All uses considered, there is nearly infinite demand. Reading Public Law 85–470 with one eye on the real world, I can only conclude that it meant for ORRRC to come up with firm priorities for the amount, kind, quality and location of recreation resources. But in a discussion titled "Choosing Between Classes," connected with the proposed classification system, the report asserts that a certain tract might fit in one class or, on the other hand, perhaps it might fit in another. Where there is a conflict between Class V (primitive areas) and other classes, the other classes should be given preference "where the need to make the area available for general recreation use or for economic utilization of its resources is clearly more urgent. . . ." On the other hand, "once primitive conditions have been destroyed their restoration is virtually impossible." But yet again, "important segments of our parks, forests and waters are in danger of being smothered by the using public." Throwing up its hands, the Commission concludes: "Decisions must then be reached by responsible planning and managerial agencies in the light of all relevant facts and considerations." What Federal agency hasn't had its thumbs in its



"It is not growth itself that is the problem, but the pattern of growth. Even with the great expansion to come, there will still be a certain amount of open space within the urban areas."

Ivey Cartoon, courtesy *S. F. Examiner*

vest these past fifty years as a responsible planning and managing agency, responsibly considering all relevant facts and considerations before coming up with a responsible conclusion?

Perhaps these problems will be taken on by the new bureau, the third step in saving recreation from the crossfire of political feuding. "Traditional organizational rivalries in this field," the report notes, "must be overcome, and the creation of a new bureau would help, even though it is placed within the old competitive framework." The report asserts that "it is important that planning for outdoor recreation emphasize more strongly the needs of people. . . . The basic purpose of a national Bureau of Outdoor Recreation would be to provide leadership, coordination, and assistance required to realize this goal." The *New York Times* politely editorialized: "Here we think the commission erred on the side of caution." The proposal for a new bureau reflects a strong feeling that something is wrong with the

(Continued on page 12)

On April 2 the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was established by an order signed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. On the same day, President Kennedy announced the appointment of Edward C. Crafts, formerly Assistant Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, to head the new Bureau. The new Bureau's responsibilities will be essentially those recommended in the ORRRC Report. Secretary Udall said a nucleus organization is being formed and a number of the functions of the Park Service's Division of Recreation Resource Planning are being transferred to the new Bureau, which "will coordinate recreational planning, rather than carry out land-management functions of existing agencies."

New State Parks for California

NEXT MONTH the people of California will have a golden opportunity to round out the State Park System. Proposition 5 on the June 5th Primary Election ballot would, if approved by a majority of the voters, authorize the sale of $150 million in state bonds to finance expansion of California's mosaic of beaches, parks, historical sites and reservoir recreation areas. The State's incomparable scenic resources are being so rapidly swallowed up in private development that many conservationists see this as the last chance to reserve some of the best for public enjoyment.

The Act incorporating the bond proposal reflects several compromises among viewpoints presented at three hearings held throughout the State by a Senate Committee last year. Most important among these is the proportion of monies to be spent between northern and southern counties. Another is the amount to be divided between acquisition of new sites and the amount to be spent for development of new and existing sites. However, the Act emphatically rejects two other proposals made at the hearings; it states that none of the bond funds "shall be expended for the construction of any reservoir designated as a part of the 'State Water Facilities' " and that no grant under this act "shall be made for any type of project designed primarily for indoor recreation or for permanent structures designed primarily to seat spectators at recreational events."

The park bond proposal has received widespread support in all parts of the State. So far as we have been able to discover, only the State Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau Federation have voiced opposition.

The opposition argues that further parks would remove valuable land from the tax roles, that any needed parks can be purchased from the General Fund, and that there is already a vast area in state parks which is yet to be developed.

Estimates by the State Division of Parks and Recreation are that two-thirds of the acquisition will be from existing public land such as public domain and national forests, which never have been on the tax roles. The remaining third would be purchased from private owners.

General Fund appropriations have been inadequate in the past; it was this shortcoming which lay behind much of the sympathy for a bond issue. But the key value of a bond issue is its economy: land prices are accelerating faster than interest costs; the purchase of new sites now, before prices go completely out of reach, is both economical and imperative.

In 1928, the voters approved a $6 million bond issue by a 3 to 1 majority, getting the state park system started. The existing state park system has so far cost $41 million in state funds, and its assessed valuation is now approximately $350 million. Some of this land has come from gifts, but most was purchased. According to the opponents of Proposition 5, existing state parks should be developed to maximum bursting level before new acquisition is undertaken. Delay now will of course make future acquisition much more difficult. However, the central misconception here is that state parks should be mass-recreation areas. The act provides for *both* mass recreation by counties *and* state park expansion by the state.

Other states which have recently passed special tax provisions or bond issues similar to Proposition 5 are New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

Proposition 5 is tailored to the special problems of California's population crush and the incomparable opportunities presented by the State's scenic variety. About two-third of the bond revenues are to be spent by the State and one-third by the counties, with several restrictions imposed on each.

Of the $95 million to be spent by the State Legislature on the State Park System, 75% to 85% ($71 to $81 million) must be spent for acquisition of new park areas, except that $2.5 million would be reserved for fire protection facilities. The remaining 15% to 25% would be used for development of new and existing facilities. Not less than 40% of the total would be spent in the eleven counties south of the Tehachapi Mountains and not less than 40% in the remaining 44 counties. In addition to this $95 million total, $5 million would go to the Division of Small Craft Harbors and another $5 million would be spent by the Wildlife Conservation Board.

Of the counties' portion ($45 million) at least $22.5 million must be allocated in proportion to the projected 1975 population by county. But the $45 million may be granted only to counties engaged in regional public recreation, and the money will be made available "in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

The program of expenditures will be directed by a committee composed of the Director of the State Department of Finance, the Administrator of the Resources Agency, the Chairman of the State Park Commission, and two Members of each House of the Legislature. The committee will report its recommendations "for equitably, effectively and economically administering" the bond proceeds to the Legislature's 1963 General Session.

—D. E. P.

Statements by the Candidates

The Sierra Club invited each of the candidates for Governor of California to submit a brief statement on the State Park Bond issue—Proposition 5—for publication in the May Sierra Club Bulletin. *Below are the replies of Governor Brown and candidate Richard M. Nixon.*

Richard M. Nixon:

I strongly support the goals and purposes of the State Park and Recreation Bond Act and I intend to vote "Yes" on Proposition 5 on the June ballot. This is the $150-million bond issue needed to take immediate action to expand California's public outdoor recreation facilities.

The need is great and it is growing. Already available facilities are being over-used by about 30% in excess of planned capacity. By 1980 it is estimated that public demand for recreation areas will increase by 400% in southern California alone and competing pressures for the rapidly dwindling reserve plan appropriate to recreation facilities means that unless we take action now there will simply be no land left to acquire in the years ahead and as the reserves decrease land costs will inevitably mount.

Now is the time, therefore, to move rapidly forward with a long-term program of land acquisition and development to keep pace with legitimate popular demand for adequate outdoor recreation facilities.

In general I favor pay-as-you-go financing for all state services and I take a dim view of a constantly mushrooming bonded indebtedness with its steady drain of non-productive interest and carrying charges.

But in this case there is particular justice in using bond financing because the program is aimed at the future needs of future generations of Californians. The ultimate consumer will thus bear part of the cost, and this is as it should be.

Then, too, most of these facilities will be used by far more than local residents. They will attract people from every part of the state and especially from the great urban population centers. It is right and proper that all Californians, present and future, share the burden with the local residents of the recreation area itself, and because more than half the land proposed for acquisition is already under some form of public ownership there will be no sudden cut in the local tax rolls.

Finally, we should take note of this important provision of the Act: Almost one-third of the money is to be allocated directly to counties and spent under local control. Of this one-third, at least half must in turn be allocated in proportion to the estimated 1975 population figures. Thus, the areas of dense population will receive the lion's share of the funds and will then have to enter into multi-county partnerships with those areas rich in land but thinly populated. Such cooperative partnerships can only be a plus factor, in my view, in stimulating the general growth of inter-governmental coöperation. A carefully planned, mutually beneficial recreation program can become a model for parallel programs with respect to many other urgently needed state and local services.

A wire was sent to Joseph C. Shell on May 8, 1962 as follows:

"We have received a statement on the State Park Bond issue from the principal democratic candidate. [Candidate Nixon's statement was received May 11.] We would appreciate receiving a similar statement from you for publication in the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, but unless we receive an immediate reply we shall be forced to infer your position is negative."

Governor Edmund G. Brown:

I am in full and enthusiastic support of Proposition 5. We need more parks, and we need them now. The $150 million bond issue proposed in Proposition 5 is the fairest, most feasible way to acquire the land for new parks and beaches.

The need is great and it is urgent.

In 1951, seven million persons visited our parks, beaches and historical monuments. Last year more than 27 million persons used these facilities. In a single year, usage increased by three million persons.

California is growing at the rate of 600,000 persons a year and by the end of this year will have a population of 17.3 million persons—the largest state in the nation.

Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall has said, with reference to wilderness and potential park land, that "what we save now may be all we will ever save."

This is particularly true of California where land is being swallowed up by developers at a faster rate than in any other state.

It is also true that the beaches, forests, lakes, deserts and wilderness we have to save are among the most beautiful in the nation.

Every acre of land we buy today for parks and recreation is a magnificent investment in the future of this state that will pay dividends in perpetuity. By using bonds to purchase park land, we will be following sound fiscal practice, amortizing capital expenditures over many years, the same method corporations use to build new facilities. We cannot ask today's taxpayers to saddle the entire burden of paying for parks that unborn generations will use.

California is first in scenic beauty, first in parks and first in recreation.

Proposition 5 will keep us first.

President Kennedy's Conservation Message—1962

On March 1, President Kennedy delivered to Congress his long-awaited message on conservation. Conservationists were encouraged by the program it unfolds. Especially encouraging is the President's unequivocal support for several additions to the National Park System. Point Reyes tops the list, which includes Great Basin, Nevada; Canyonlands, Utah; Prairie, Kansas; Sleeping Bear Dunes, Michigan; and Padre Island, Texas. And recommending "priority attention" to preserving "our nation's remaining wilderness areas," the President strongly urged "Congress to enact legislation establishing a national wilderness preservation system along the lines of S.174, introduced by Senator Anderson."

The President reviewed the first year of his administration by listing "heartening progress" in eleven programs, including a "full-scale attack on . . . water pollution," open space provisions in the Housing Act of 1961, and passage of the Cape Cod National Seashore legislation. The rest of the 5000-word message was devoted to recommendations in eight different resource categories. The *New York Times* commented that these "touched on many projects rejected or sidetracked by Congress over the last twenty years."

Greatest attention was given to outdoor recreation. After observing that we can no longer rely on a vast surplus of public domain from which to select new national parks, monuments, forests and wildlife refuges, the President emphasized that we must move into a program of land acquisition. It must be an aggressive program, since opportunities are diminishing—not only because land is being committed to other uses at an appalling rate, but also because land costs are accelerating. The President observed that the wisdom of immediate acquisition is attested by the "multiplied value of parks, forests, and wildlife refuges . . . acquired decades ago by the great conservationists."

The President sketched a plan for financing new recreation resources. A Land Conservation Fund would be started and augmented by Treasury loans, not to exceed $500 million over an authorized eight-year period. An expected $81.5 million annual revenue from four sources would be paid into the Fund to liquidate the Treasury loans. "Conservation officials" (presumably in the Department of the Interior), quoted in a *New York Times* story of March 2, listed the anticipated revenue from sources outlined by the President: (1) "modest [recreation] user payments" on Federal areas, $34 million; (2) user charges for boats on Federal waterways, $12.5 million; (3) taxes collected on motorboat gasoline, now accumulated in the Highway Trust Fund, $15 million; and (4) sale of non-military Federal surplus lands, $20 million.

Referring to the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the President declared that he is prepared to follow up some of the commission's "recommendations and suggestions" with proposed legislation and to carefully consider others—effecting them by Executive action "where appropriate." To assure better coordination among Federal recreation activities, an Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council is recommended, to be composed of the heads of all appropriate departments and agencies. In addition, the President endorses the ORRRC recommendation for the establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior to "serve as a focal point within the Federal Government for the many activities related to outdoor recreation." The Bureau would "consult with the Departments of Agriculture, Army, and Health, Education and Welfare, the Housing and Home Finance Agency and with other governmental agencies . . . ." The National Park Service was not mentioned explicitly.

Items of particular interest under other headings than recreation in the President's message include a plan for "realistic" grazing fees on Federal range lands, development of new techniques to prevent erosion and pollution from mining, and action on the Forest Service's program for improved forestry on small private timber holdings, such as farm woodlots. A nationwide intertie between private and public sources of electrical energy was proposed.

The President's message showed a grasp of the interlocking nature of all resources. Defining conservation as "the wise use of our natural environment," the President added that a "national conservation effort must include the complete spectrum of resources . . . " that "make up the world of nature which surrounds us, a vital part of the American heritage."

Conservationists may be apprehensive, however, about the recommendation for an accelerated program of forest road development, without any mention of a moratorium on penetration of the last unreserved, *de facto* wilderness, such as the North Cascades. Also the President's acceptance of ORRRC's proposal for a new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior suggests reluctance to take a forceful stand for a new Department of Natural Resources. This change in Cabinet structure has long been suggested as the only workable solution to the interbureau conflicts which have crippled conservation on the public lands for half a century.

On the other hand, conservation proposals are not made in a vacuum. Politics demands an exquisite sense of when to be cautious and when to be bold. Perhaps the new Department of Natural Resources was ground up with the wreckage of the proposed Department of Urban Affairs.

Time, however, is becoming a scarcer commodity than resources. Ansel Adams remarked after last year's inauguration that "within the span of the present administration we will win or lose the fight for wilderness and the ideals of the National Parks."

Concluding his message to Congress, President Kennedy said: "In the work of conservation, time should be made our friend, not our adversary. Actions deferred are frequently opportunities lost. . . . Dollars invested today will yield great benefits in the years to come . . . enabling us to repay our debt to the past and meet our obligations to the future."

ORRRC Report Analysis

(Continued from page 9)

present set-up; but I think the Commission erred on the side of naïveté. The bureau would effect the classification system. It would mediate feuding. It would eliminate competition for funds. It would unduplicate effort. And it would prevent empire building. Yet the new bureau is shown as simply another box in the Department of the Interior's organizational chart. It would have no control whatsoever over the administrative activities of any existing department or agency.

The simple gruesome fact is that we are running out of every resource, including land. If we are going to provide anything like a sensible plan for recreation we must assign priorities, not only between recreation and utilitarian uses but also among different recreational uses of land, from Coney Island to Olympic National Park. Sadly, only confused terminology and worn-out concepts are evident in the final ORRRC report. But in the absence of the fundamental thinking required for a great leap out of the present impasse, this final product was inevitable. The basic conflict of values which has engendered such bitterness in the whole issue of federal land allocation will not be sweetened by a call for better cooperation and coordination.

There seems little doubt, for example, that wilderness, more than any other question, lies behind the great interest focused

on the Commission over the past three years, and the report ignores the key conflicts in wilderness almost entirely. It does recommend, ambiguously: "Congress should enact legislation providing for the establishment and management of certain primitive areas (Class V) as 'wilderness areas.'" But knowledgeable individuals in Washington report that the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee is dissatisfied with the report's anemic treatment of the Wilderness Bill, which the Committee is now considering. The Chairman has said that the Bill will not be reported onto the floor of the House until all members of the Committee have seen the contract study on wilderness, done for ORRRC by the Wildland Research Center at the University of California. I worked on that study and I can find no evidence that it was used in preparing *Outdoor Recreation for America*. Either the wilderness study was inadequate or it was controversial.

ORRRC Study Report No. 3, "Wilderness and Recreation—A Report on Resources, Values, and Problems," was released April 16 by the Government Printing Office in Washington.

What then can conservationists salvage from the report and from the Commission's total effort? There are some valuable statistics here, gathered into one volume for the first time. The Commission has dispersed; but among its members were several sincere conservationists whose concepts must certainly have crystallized and whose arguments have gained greater stature from this experience. Several of them are in Congress and they should be vigorously supported. Further, much of the money appropriated to ORRRC financed 27 separate studies conducted by independent individuals and research organizations. It is probable that among these will be some sound thinking and concrete recommendations.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, the present administration has elected to choose those recommendations it finds useful in the final report and push them energetically. In the language of economists, the Administration has shown the courage to make value judgments. A few of the recommendations were evident in President Kennedy's message on conservation to the Congress on March 1. In a press conference of March 3, the Secretary of the Interior promised a stepped-up campaign for adding several new units to the National Park System—units which he listed by name.

Concluding its editorial on the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the *Washington Post* said: "Where the Commission was general, it is now up to Mr. Udall to be specific." There are encouraging signs that he and the Administration intend to be specific. But we should add that it is up to all of us.

Big Basin Outing — Memorial Day 1909

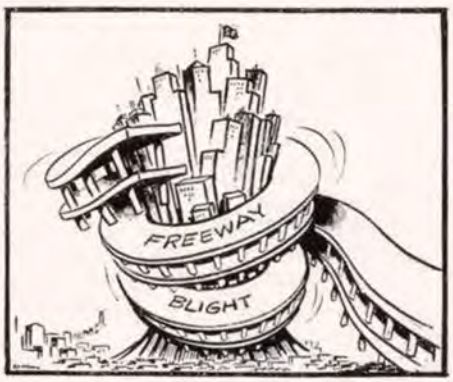
THE 29TH OF MAY, 1909, coming on a Saturday, was the forerunner for a three-day holiday and Bay Chapter members were taking advantage of it. As the Santa Cruz train left 3rd and Townsend a little after 8 A.M., it was packed with Sierra Club members and their gear. At Los Gatos three other campers boarded the train. It wound up Los Gatos Canyon, through Alma, now at the bottom of Lexington Reservoir, and then at Wrights plunged into a mile-long tunnel. Emerging for a minute at the mountain hamlet of Laurel, it again dove into another mile-long tunnel which brought it to Glenwood. Windows were opened to clear out the acrid coal smoke which had seeped into the coaches. Zayante, Mount Hermon, and then everyone piled out at Felton to change to the narrow gauge shuttle to Boulder Creek.

Everybody out! This was before the days when everybody was supposed to follow the leader, and the nine miles to Governor's Camp were always a race—the winners used to do it in a little over two hours. Equipment was quite different from today's. I had a model 1898 army knapsack and a sleeping bag made from an old quilt, carried a frying pan and a coffee pot. There were no light weight foods except a soup, made in Germany, that looked like a stick of dynamite and tasted about the same.

Leaving Boulder Creek we followed the old dirt road, used by the horse stages, for a couple of miles and then turned off on a side road and hit the Bloom's Mill trail. The mill was no longer in operation but stood in a clearing amid a forest of stumps. It was at the edge of the park which had recently been "saved" from further cutting. Warden Dool and his family lived in the main building at Governor's Camp which was park headquarters. The main floor was used as a recreation hall. If there were any restrictions as to camp spots we were not aware of them but camped where we chose, which in our case was in a hollow tree. The nightly campfire was held in about the same spot as used today, but the people sat around on the ground or on logs. Senator Herbert Jones spoke at some length at the campfire that night telling of his fight in the legislature to *preserve* the park but indicated that the fight was won. As we trudged back to our camp over the cushioned forest floor we could not envision the wear that would result from fifty years use, even when "protected."

The Waddell was a milky stream, but there were trout in its waters. No trails followed its banks, but it was possible to rock hop and crawl over the down logs that hid the pools. It offered beautiful fly fishing and the limit was fifty in one day. We did not try for the limit but caught what we could eat with some extra for our friends. That night we danced and all was well with the world. The wilderness seemed endless and enduring. And we had been assured that the government at Sacramento had taken steps to keep it that way.—HENRY CRALL

Editors Are Saying



Bastian, *S. F. Chronicle*

Roads and Freeways

The New York Times, October 21, 1961

"Our generation may be known as the one that built so many roads. The surface of the earth all across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is patterned and scarred with highways that an astronomer on Mars would be able to pick out.

"The great throughways and freeways have cut ruthlessly across fields, over hills and through forests, usually without regard for the natural beauty of the land. Anything in their way has had to be destroyed or moved, as we have uncritically accepted the cult of the bulldozer. . . . Our great roads are miraculous. They permit us to travel through the scenery so rapidly that we do not see it. They abolish geographical loneliness. But why should they be permitted to move, like glaciers or rivers, as though they had been planned by destiny, and the plans could not be changed?

"We are all in favor of roads. They mark the progress of civilization. But they should be our servants, not our masters—and this goes also for those who design and build them."

Wilderness Bill

Medford (Ore.) *Mail Tribune*, Nov. 21, 1961

"Strong forces are being mustered in an attempt to defeat the Wilderness Bill in the House . . . .

"Chiefly, they are the big lumber companies, mining interests, and livestock men.

"They charge . . . that it would be a violation of the multiple-use concept of resource management.

"They are wrong—dead wrong— . . . and their opposition does themselves no credit, since it is based almost wholly on purely selfish motives, not on the over-all general welfare . . . .

"It is not a violation of the multiple-use principle; it most decidedly is very much in conformity with it.

"A wilderness can be a scientific laboratory. It can be a recreation area, and a place for spiritual inspiration. It can be a watershed, providing water for human use. It can be a wildlife habitat. It can be a natural history museum.

"Most of them are all of these.

"The fact that two or three uses are excluded or regulated does not abrogate a multitude of other valuable uses."

Kennecott Ads Advocate "Opening Up" Wilderness

The small type in the ad below (carried in an 8½ x 11-inch size in a number of Nevada papers in April) reads:

"Our great wilderness areas belong to all Americans, to see, to use, to enjoy. And actually, the wider the use, the more these great natural wonders can enrich the lives of people.

"Restricting wilderness to a handful of people who are willing and able to blaze their own trails, closes these areas to many more people. Lack of roads and other facilities is the equivalent to a "stop sign" to families, to those with limited time and to older citizens.

"Basic resource producing operations are an example of the opening up of a wilderness area through multiple use. The development of a great mine provides roads, telephones and accommodations. It is a doorway for thousands to fishing, hunting and camping . . . for a true appreciation of the beauty of nature. Producing economic benefits from America's wilderness makes it truly everybody's heritage."

Rainbow Bridge

Ventura (Calif.) *Free Press*, April 11, 1962

" 'The gravest threat to the national park system since its creation in 1916,' was seen by the Sierra Club today in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's delay in protecting Rainbow Bridge National Monument as required by law. The threat will rise early next year behind the Bureau's huge Glen Canyon Dam on the Arizona-Utah border.

" 'No park or monument will be safe from destruction if this betrayal of promises and flouting of the law is allowed to continue,' Eugene Marshall declared. Marshall is chairman of the club's Los Padres Chapter, in the Ventura-Santa Barbara region."

Point Reyes

Eugene (Ore.) *Register-Guard*, Dec. 4, 1961

. . . "The *Salem Capital Journal*, while favoring public ownership of Point Reyes, says California ought to do the job. The paper's reasoning is that Point Reyes will be used largely by the people of San Francisco, rather than by visitors from far away. . . .

"The greater question is: 'Is this place worthy of recognition by the National Park Service?' If it is, that's that. The fact that it happens to be near a lot of people should not rule it out as a spot of national significance."

Mr. Moses in the Wilderness

By John Crosby, *New York Herald Tribune* September 25, 1961

"Mr. Moses, who is chairman of New York State Council of Parks, thinks there is no situation that a six-lane highway won't cure, a proposition that I consider highly debatable. The idea that the automobile has absolute rights to invade any area is one of the silliest if not downright evil ideas our best thinkers have to overthrow. . . .

"However, the automobile changes the whole nature of a wilderness. Jeeps have invaded some of the remote wilderness areas bringing in, among other things, portable stoves (which increase fire hazards), cases of whiskey (which increases it even more) and all the other debris of civilization which breaks wilderness down into just another litter area. What the wilderness bill attempts

to do is not to close these areas to the public, but to close them to the mechanical monsters of civilization. The public is free to come on the two feet that God gave them, carrying what supplies they can manage on their backs. . . .

" 'The rank and file of the people in our cities must be taught life in the open. They can't rough it in the sense of sleeping in tents and on the ground," said Mr. Moses. "They require reasonable access, running water and simple sanitary facilities.' "

"That's what the man said. Now, why, Mr. Moses, can't the rank and file—and I'm as rank and file as any man in this house—rough it? Why can't they sleep in the open and on the ground? What is so soft, lazy and downright sissy about the rank and file of our people that they can't sleep on the ground as their forefathers did?

"If they want roads, cabins, reasonable access (which is another way of saying they want to bring the station wagon) and running water and simple sanitary facilities (a tree is the best simple sanitary facility ever made), then, damn it, they ought to go someplace else besides the wilderness area. If they need all those things, then they're not wilderness people and there are plenty of resort areas where they can flush toilets, race their engines all day long, and sleep on box mattresses.

* * *

"By its very nature, a wilderness should not be too easy to get to, too easy to penetrate and too easy to get out of. That's half the fun and all the challenge. It should also not be too full of the rank and file, at any one time. There's nothing undemocratic about that. No one's being locked out, as Moses suggests, except those too lazy to paddle or walk.

"The people who want wilderness want wilderness, not sanitary facilities, for crying out loud. Moses is trying to make sissies of us."

Wilderness and the American Arts

Overdependence on machines as well as their inappropriate use in wilderness can damage wilderness values. This point was demonstrated at the Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference when the tape recorder failed to record enough of the presentation by Glenn A. Wessels to permit its inclusion in the recent Sierra Club book, Wilderness: America's Living Heritage. *We are pleased, therefore, to present the following remarks by Glenn Wessels, Professor of Art, University of California.*

AS A NEWCOMER to the Sierra Club on the occasion of the 1962 Wilderness Conference, I must admit a doubt as to whether I would find there anything which concerned me as a contemporary painter. The wilderness indeed offers opportunities for contemplative solitude, but nowadays we painters rarely if ever work directly from natural subject matter.

However, during the presentations by Ansel Adams, Hans Huth and Joseph Wood Krutch, in the session on Wilderness and the American Arts, I found myself increasingly moved by their ideas. While listening, I began to translate much of what they said into my own terms: the language of a painter who has been deeply interested in interpretations of the Western landscape.

Landscape has never seemed to me an inert thing, but a living organism. Young mountains exhibit the lines of youth and rising. When old they sink, and like the Spectre Range in Nevada their shapes express this. The battle between our rising coastline and the never-ending efforts at encroachment by the sea is a stirring drama. Sky is at war with land and erosion is the scar of the conflict. Because these struggles are inevitable they and their resolutions have the somber beauty of tragedy. Some of earth's scars result from human surgery, and if necessary and right this has often produced a hard kind of beauty, as in the face of a scarred hero. But thoughtless and wanton destruction can produce ugliness which nature may never be able to hide.

Perhaps a painter is moved to use the drama of living landscape because, in spite of being close to it, he is nevertheless essentially different, the difference between organic and inorganic matter. This allows me to contemplate the landscape with a degree of dispassionate, objective interest and understanding. Here are none of the complications with human subjects, the emotional involvement and self-identification which can fog understanding and inhibit free poetic treatment in painting. The necessities of poetic license are not checked in the painter's response to landscape. Here one may feel and still be a contemplative observer, viewing the ebb and flow of forces as an abstract drama. One sees the whole more clearly, and in this contemplation of nature sees himself and his fellows the better, for after all the drama of nature has many parallels with human existence. Spinoza has said: "Only contemplated experience is real."

The necessities of poetic license always confront the artist who wants to convey what he knows and feels rather than what he sees externally. The reality is behind the appearance. One cannot express the total growth of a tree merely by reproducing the shapes of its leaves. Little facts must be sacrificed to greater truths in the use of the selective emphasis which is necessary to the production of art of any significance. As Ansel Adams says: "Musicians, poets, abstract painters and sculptors create without obvious dependence upon the outside world . . . . Only when the shapes of nature have been perceived, visualized as a spiritual and emotional complex of visualization and given image structure within the format of the picture, can we say that we have created or revealed form. . . . Form in the full meaning of the term relates to complete experience."

Hans Huth traced a development of the painter's interest in nature, but this interest existed long before the Romantics. Albrecht Altdorfer's magnificent infinities convey a sense of the natural world and of the cosmos on a grand scale indeed. Certainly Leonardo da Vinci's "Deluge" drawings are a study in the resolution of the abstract forces of nature. With the Romantics there was a strong tendency to identify forms and forces with man's feelings: to anthropomorphize, to particularize and to make less abstract. The contemporary painter, Mark Tobey, is moving in the other direction, and hence is less communicative to one looking for the particularizations of Romanticism; nevertheless, Tobey is dealing with the same forces which hold the planets in their courses.

Whether one reacts to this or that school of art, Huth's quotation from Kokoschka expresses what is certainly a strong tendency among contemporary painters; not a "back to nature" movement in the older sense, but a "forward to nature" movement. Modern painting has, as it were, come forth from the laboratory and is viewing the world with fresh eyes. Whether the artist is aware of it or not, he cannot live without nature. Says Kokoschka: "I must always have nature as a sounding board for my inner feelings."

The remarks of Mr. Krutch on the importance of "useless" beauty expressed a truth which the painter knows. I was reminded again that in the final analysis man's basic motivations have a lot to do with the avoidance of pain and the achievement of positive pleasure. Most of the things which he thinks he wants for himself—fame and fortune, for instance—are only instrumental values, useful in that they may be traded for the simple, intrinsic worth of a satisfying relationship to the world in which he lives.

The search for beauty and perfection is a biological necessity. We have been taught by the aestheticians that "beauty is pleasure considered as the quality of a thing." The positive enjoyment of art on the one hand and of unspoiled nature on the other are surely two of mankind's basic needs.

GLENN A. WESSELS

Briefly Noted

"High Mountain" Policy Announced

A long-awaited new management policy for the high mountain areas of Oregon and Washington was approved in late March by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman. The new policy was prepared by the Forest Service at the Secretary's direction as an outgrowth of last year's appeal of the management plan for the declassified Waldo Lake Limited Area.

The policy establishes a new land classification category called a "Landscape Management Area." Landscape Management Areas are primarily within recreation areas and within them aesthetic considerations will be controlling. The management aim will be to maintain the attractiveness of focal points of the landscape which are heavily used by recreationists. Such areas include clusters of small lakes, park-like meadows, broken topography, timbered strips along highly scenic alpine areas, primary scenic foregrounds, and waterfront, streamside, and roadside strips.

Within Landscape Management Areas, some timber cutting will be permitted, but the aim will be "to maintain a near-natural scenic appearance." "Timber will be managed," the Forest Service declares," to produce a thrifty, healthy forest cover that is aesthetically pleasing."

Two new guidelines for cutting are prescribed. First, large openings in the canopy are to be avoided. Second, the amount of cutting is to be graduated to decrease as areas of intensive use are approached. In areas of intensive use, cutting will be geared to removing just "dead, dying, and diseased trees." Commercial cutting as a secondary use is authorized within less heavily used sections of "Landscape Management Areas."

The new policy identifies four forest resource associations for management purposes. They are the Principal Forest Association, the Upper Forest Association, the Alpine Resource Association, and the Grass-Shrub Association. The new policy applies for the most part just to the Upper Forest and Alpine Resource Associations. It does not apply to wilderness, wild, or primitive areas and does not allocate lands of the Upper Forest Association between classifications for timber and recreation.

Multiple use plans in Region Six of the Forest Service are being revised to follow the new policy. The plan for the Waldo Lake area has been revised to put all of the lake basin and the bulk of the northwest small lakes area in Landscape Management Areas. The contested plans for the Minam valley and the Northern Cascades are also being restudied in the light of the new policy.

—J. M. McCLOSKEY

Editorial Note: *According to a story in the April 1962 issue of* Western Timber Industry, *Walter Lund, assistant regional forester in charge of timber management, Forest Service Region 6, "expressed the opinion that the impact of the [high mountain] policy on the allowable cut will not be great." We would also like to point out that the procedures under which the new Landscape Management Areas are established do not provide for hearings. The areas can be disestablished as easily as they can be established. See* Wilderness on the Rocks, *page 2.*

Election Results: The incumbent members of the Board of Directors were re-elected.

Adams Photo on U.S.S. Sierra

"Sierra from Lone Pine," Ansel Adam's lead photograph in *This Is the American Earth*, now hangs in the captain's cabin of the USS SIERRA, Flagship for Commander Destroyer Flotilla Four, U. S. Navy. The ship's commanding officer wrote the club some time ago regarding the possibility of securing a suitable photograph of the Sierra Nevada to remind visiting dignitaries of the beauty and majesty of the ship's mountain namesake.

In return, Captain C. E. Pond sent to the Sierra Club a plaque bearing the ship's crest or "coat of arms," which now hangs in the club office in San Francisco.

Captain's cabin (above), U.S.S. Sierra (below)

New Chief Forester

The retirement of Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service since 1952, was announced in March by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. Dr. McArdle, 63, completes a 39-year career with the Forest Service during which he served in every major region of the country and in each of the three major areas of Forest Service responsibility.

The appointment of Edward P. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, as the new Chief Forester was announced simultaneously with Dr. McArdle's retirement. Mr. Cliff is a career professional forester with 32 years of service. Among other accomplishments he is credited with increasing the cut of national forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet while he was Assistant Chief.

IN MEMORIAM

Ansel F. Hall
Joined the club November 3, 1916
Died March 28, 1962

John Putnam
Joined the club September 1, 1955
Died March 30, 1962

The Watershed Research Debate — Part 3

The letter below continues our discussion of the relationship between wilderness and watershed values begun in John Warth's April 1961 SCB *Uneasy Chair. Other comments can be found in the June, September, and November 1961 issues.*—Ed.

October 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

The recent exchanges among John Warth, Robert Cowlin and Bernard Frank, centered around a discussion of some of our early flood and sediment studies in the Pacific Northwest. They made us feel very much as if from out of nowhere our friends had jumped up and yelled, "Surprise!" John Warth read a number of papers in which I had been author or co-author; understood what was said in the papers; and rather penetratingly appraised the implications of the findings. Dr. Cowlin, a director of research in the northwest, rushed to clarify certain points as did a well known conservationist, Professor Bernard Frank. John Warth in turn expanded on his original interpretation.

Taken as a whole, the exchange has been timely and helpful. Let me summarize and add a point or two of my own.

Suppression of Research Results

The implication that research results were suppressed should be dismissed to start with. I have no knowledge of any suppression of my research or its publication by the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. On the contrary they invited me to write one of the four papers involved: "How Will You Have Your Water?" John Warth was unhappy with the follow-up of the research findings there; there was a reason—Congress' sudden cut-off of all research funds for flood prevention analyses. So we were not able to follow up the original analyses with interpretations, refinements, popular explanations and discussions such as John Warth has started.

Obviously, research findings are only the necessary first step to decision-making in land management, not the whole.

What is Research?

Another point of debate was the role of the complex multivariate analyses in research. Let me illustrate it with an analogy. During and following World War II we heard much of the mysterious *operations research* and *engineering methods research*—those complex analyses which guided us in how to destroy the enemy efficiently. The analyses being discussed are similar to those analyses but designed to guide the conservation and proper use of our natural resources. We now call these "regional analyses." Because we have given them a name and because they are complex doesn't necessarily make them good. Analyses are good or poor depending on their usefulness in solving some of our problems:

(1) Point out areas of land where floods and sedimentation will be a problem.

(2) Point out land areas where opportunities for increasing water yield or delaying yield of water are greatest.

(3) Test the effects of past land use on floods, sedimentation and water yield, and

(4) Test the applicability of the results of small scale research in floods and sedimentation prevention from major watersheds.

The analyses we make are never fully satisfying the demands for more detailed classification and more exact evaluation keeps sending us "back to the drafting board." The analyses become more complex and require more interpretation before they become meaningful to the administrators.

Perhaps we are fortunate Warth has called attention to these analyses and their results while the variables are still in a rather primitive form: the effects on floods and sediment of "area of roads; bare cultivation, age and stocking of trees." Future variables will be more abstract, for example we are now expressing trees in terms of their effectiveness in intercepting solar radiation and their re-radiation. These make better prediction variables, allowing us to predict how a forest will perform eighty or one hundred years from now.

Hardly anyone now questions that cutting a forest generally gives more water, causes greater floods, and produces more sediment. The problem is to evaluate each effect (how much? for how long?) and develop methods which will mitigate the adverse effects and augment the beneficial effects.

I should like to express my appreciation to the discussors, to you, and to the Sierra Club. I am sure we are all working towards better management decisions in our western wildlands.

HENRY W. ANDERSON
Research Forester

Vacation at Clair Tappaan Lodge

CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE will again be in full operation this summer. Popular with skiers in winter, it is also a delightful place to enjoy a summer vacation or weekend.

The lodge is on Highway U.S. 40 about forty miles west of Reno, at 7,000 feet elevation in a region of spectacular scenery and historical reminders. There are miles of back roads and trails through cool forests, over rocky ridges, or through pleasant valleys to lakes, streams or vantage points. Azalea and Flora Lakes are owned by the club, and are within easy walking distance of the lodge.

The club also has a chain of ski shelter huts equipped and maintained by Clair Tappaan Lodge within hiking distances of the lodge. Overnight excursions to these huts are popular. Hutchinson Lodge is available to a limited number of members as a car camping site for a small charge.

Nearby Donner Lake has swimming, boating and water skiing. Good highways lead from the Feather River country south along the Sierra to Lake Tahoe, and commercial resorts rent horses by the hour or by the day.

The lodge staff includes a couple acting as managers, a cook and a baby sitter. Food preparation, serving and other household chores are done by the members on a sign-up basis. Well-prepared hot meals are served morning and evening, and luncheon materials are set out after breakfast for members to make their own.

The lodge has dormitories, two-bed roomettes and family rooms with from five to twelve beds, equipped with mattresses and covers. Members must bring sleeping bags or blankets and personal effects. Rates for meals and lodging are $4.50 per day or $27 per week for adults, $3 per day or $18 per week for children aged 3 to 11 inclusive, and $1 per day or $6 per week for babies. Rates are lower for second and subsequent weeks; non-member rates are slightly higher. Baby sitter charges are $1 per child until 5 P.M. and as agreed upon at night.

For further information and for reservations, write: Manager, Clair Tappaan Lodge, Norden, California. Non-members must be accompanied by their club member sponsors.

JAMES B. CLIFFORD

Letters

Wind River Mountains

Dear Mr. Brower:

The Wind River Mountain article, excerpt from Justice William Douglas' book, *My Wilderness: East to Katahdin*, published in the December, 1961 Bulletin, was most impressive. I was moved alternately to anger and near tears by the descriptions of the desecration to our lands, much of it caused by government agents.

HARRIET B. WALSH
Monterey, California

Gunsky Communicates

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

In the midst of reading about our pressing conservation issues, I was fascinated with the article on Sierran rivers by Fred Gunsky in the January *SCB*. His Mountain Talk series always brings to mind my first experiences in the Sierra; it is delightful reading. "Mountain Talk" is a language all Sierra Club members know well and Mr. Gunsky communicates excellently.

MARY ANN MILLER
Carmichael, California

E & R Trips

Dear Sir:

We, my wife and I, would like to volunteer our services for E & R trips. We are both active in the knapsack section of Loma Prieta Chapter, and have had over 15 years of experience knapsacking. My wife is a teacher-naturalist in the Santa Cruz mountains, and I am an engineer with broad experience in photography and preparation of reports.

We will be in the North Cascade area in September of this year and should be able to devote at least two weeks to exploration purposes.

THOMAS JONES
La Honda, California

Sierra Club "Image"

Dear Bob:

On most of the summer outings, Sierra Club members travel to relatively remote localities. Nearly all of these people spend a little time, usually in small groups, in local cafes, stores, and gas stations both before and at the end of the trip. During these times, it is well known that these tourists are members of a Sierra Club group. This is often the only time when residents of the areas of most concern to the Club actually talk with and observe members of what may seem to them a large, impersonal and perhaps unfriendly organization.

These contacts can help make real person-to-person progress in the important areas surrounding wilderness and win friends for the club. They can mean the difference between local support and opposition during conservation crises. An understanding conversation (including listening) will do much to enlighten the resident about "his" country, as well as the visitor, who may discover that there are local problems which may not be apparent at first.

Unfortunately, rather than talking with local people in a way which will further good relations for the club and conservation, members too often talk condescendingly about local ignorance of the marvelous back country.

We must make an effort toward mutual education, rather than mutual scorn. We need better relations with the "natives."

RONALD E. SMITH
Bishop, California

Have you been down Glen yet?

This recent photograph of the progress on Glen Canyon Dam in southern Utah prompts us again to ask this question. If you haven't, better check your February Outing issue to see if you can go this summer. It may be the last.—*Ed.*

Photo by Jean Duffy

The Best Mountaineer

(Continued from page 3)

or smooth, without taking pains even to remove cobbles or sharp-angled rocks protruding through the grass or gravel, saying that his own bones were as hard as any stones and could do him no harm."

Despite such rude underpinning, evidently Clark enjoyed covering; on the Hetch Hetchy trip, when they were separated by miles and darkness from their camp, he said ". . . that if he had his choice that night between provisions and blankets, he would choose his blankets."

At least once, for an 1890 glacier trip, Muir fashioned himself a sleeping-bag with a bear skin, red wool and a canvas sheet. Actually, it served as sort of an enveloping "desk" for, though he curled up in the bag warmly upon his sled, he wasted little time sleeping. Instead he scribbled warm observations on the loveliness of a benumbing glacier night.

Their varied exploits and lack of concern for comforts earned the mountaineers publication and acclaim and the soul-uplifting pleasure of having contributed greatly to the exploration and preservation of the Yosemite Region. Further, both felt that nature's wine-like mountain air restored and prolonged life. Certainly, Clark lived fifty-three amazingly active years after his immediate move to the mountains when a physician had advised that death was imminent from tuberculosis-induced "hemorrhage of the lungs." At a venerable and mobile ninety-six, Galen Clark died in 1910.

Many times, Muir found that mountains, glaciers or canyons not only restored his city-and-work-drained health, but filled him with such enormous, exhilarated vigor that he could ride a tree top through a riotous storm or climb a peak in blinding snow.

"No microbes could survive in this icy world . . . ," Muir exulted after ridding himself of grippe and a racking cough in Alaska. Neither could frustrations, abuses or tension survive in the heady, healing air of his beloved mountains.

John Muir lived to be an influential, vigorous seventy-five, dying December 24, 1914, less than four years after writing a memorial for his friend.

Mountain Talk

DURING MAY, 1914, a curious little party of travelers set forth from Vina in the Sacramento Valley for some weeks in the Lassen foothill country. The packer and guide, a local rancher, brought along his son as assistant, and one of the dudes, a city doctor, was accompanied by his eleven-year-old son. The three remaining members of the party were somewhat unusual.

Two were anthropologists from the University of California, with full kit including notebooks, camera and specimen boxes. If this was a fishing expedition, they were interested in bigger fish than the salmon that spawned in Deer Creek.

Their companion was older, athletic, bronze-skinned, with straight black hair worn long over the ears and tied in a brush down the back. After they left civilization he discarded all his clothing except a breechclout. The others did the same, but there was no mistaking which was the Indian.

He was Ishi, the last "wild" Indian in the United States, domiciled for the past three years at the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco, now tidy, tamed, and domesticated, a source of scientific knowledge and of dignified entertainment to Sunday crowds who came to watch him flake arrow and spear points or spark fire with a drill.

Ishi the Man (he never divulged his own Yana name) had not wanted to give up the modest comforts of Parnassus Heights, even for a month, to return to the scenes of terrifying memories. For five decades he had been on the run with his dwindling kinfolk, eluding a race of killers, hiding and starving in the caves and chaparral of Deer Creek and Mill Creek. In August, 1911, the lone survivor, he had surrendered hopelessly in Oroville, only to find a welcome and a home at the University museum. It was to please his friends, Kroeber and Waterman and Dr. Pope, that he consented to camp with them in the lost domain of his ancestors.

We aficionados of outings can appreciate the pleasures of those weeks. It was no mere business trip, despite Waterman's earlier memorandum proposing "ethnography, ethnobotany, ethnogeography and ethno-everything else of the Southern Yana."

Theodore Kroeber's classic biography tells how Ishi and his companions set up a base camp where Sulphur Creek flows into Deer Creek. They swam daily in the cold stream, ate meat and fish that Dr. Pope and Ishi took with bow and arrow or spear and broiled on forked sticks, and sat or lay around the fire singing to the music of miniature guitar or Ishi's rattle. The enthusiastic eleven-year-old learned the Yahi circle dance, and they all told stories. Ishi was the life of the party.

The other dimensions, beyond innocence, are what make the party most memorable.

When Ishi re-enacted the routines of his lonely years, stalking a deer, dressing it, spearing a salmon, climbing his hand-made rope up and down steep canyon walls, he found release in complete communication, at last, about things that had meant life or death to him. Actions spoke louder than the words that had come with such difficulty.

A sense of history, suddenly realized, was the ultimate dimension. As Ishi led the others along the paths of his vanished people, in what was now the white ranchers' back

country, and as he imparted all he knew of the old technology and lore, he felt that he was contributing to a record that would rescue a portion of the past for the future.

Ishi had less than two years to live. Long afterward a newspaper sensation was to be concocted not many miles from Lassen, about another "last man on earth" and his foolish experiment in survival. Ishi had actually survived—for years, and the hard way—in devilish country for a lone man surrounded by enemies who had shown his relatives no mercy.

It is something to think about this summer when we withdraw from civilization, assume rugged garb, and knaw our freeze-dry T-bones around the blazing fire. A summer outing in the wilderness is a reaching back into history and prehistory, and we shall dream that we are frontiersmen of some ancient farthest west, or even rude tribesmen of a Stone Age culture.

We shall be kidding ourselves, of course. That frontier disappeared from These States not long after Walt Whitman poetically looked west from California's shores. The Stone Age culture lost its final bid for survival about that time. Or did it?

For a few years Ishi taught the scientists at the college on the hill. For a few weeks they played together on the banks of Deer Creek, and explored trails of terror to the caves of death. Then he was gone. The rancheria dwellers who survived would have to find their future in foreign ways.

It was a fine gesture, that farewell party with its rhythmic circle dance. In the stillness of time, in the chambers of conscience, it echoes yet.—FRED GUNSKY

Bulletin Board

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

★ **Tule-Klamath Wildlife Refuge.** S. 1988 (Senator Thomas Kuchel, California) has been approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate but faces tough sledding in the House. The refuge is in Congressman Harold T. Johnson's district, and Johnson has not yet expressed his support.

S. 1988 would stabilize the refuge. The original marsh has dwindled already from 187,000 to 25,000 acres. Although the bill has Secretary Udall's full support, the Bureau of Reclamation favors "reclaiming" the remaining marsh for potatoes. Failure of S. 1988 could mark the end of the Pacific Flyway, since 80% of its waterfowl use the Tule-Klamath refuge during migration.

A White House Conservation Conference is scheduled for May 24–25. President Kennedy, who will speak, said the conference is needed ". . . to permit those who have dedicated their efforts to the principles of conservation to participate in evaluating the progress that has been made—and . . . what must be done in the future." The Sierra Club will be represented.

★ **Rainbow Bridge, Utah.** Appropriations Committee hearings are scheduled in May to consider providing funds for protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument from Glen Canyon Reservoir waters. The Sierra Club and other groups will testify in favor of adequate protective works.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah. The Interior Department has released studies of the proposed Canyonlands National Park, Utah. Hearings have been held by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate on S. 2387 (Senator Frank Moss, Utah) which would establish Canyonlands National Park.

★ **Padre Island National Seashore, Texas.** S. 4 was passed by the U.S. Senate on April 10, to include 89.5 miles of shoreline. S. 4 has now been referred to the House which is considering a smaller Padre Island Seashore.

★ **Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.** S. 476, having passed the Senate, has now been reported out of committee in the House and awaits action on the House floor. Threats of increasing subdivision developments hang over the proposal. Nine are already approved.

Buffalo River. The Sierra Club has joined the Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club, the Conservation Federation of Missouri and the Arkansas Wildlife Federation in urging preservation of the Buffalo River in Arkansas.

Waterfowl in Sharp Decline. The yearly midwinder waterfowl survey, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with the aid of state wildlife agencies, shows duck and goose populations were reduced greatly in 1961, chiefly because of continued drought in the Plains states and Prairie provinces. Shorter open seasons and smaller bag limits have been ordered.

California State Park Bond Issue. Proposition 5 on the June 5th Primary Election Ballot in California would authorize the sale of $150 million in state bonds to finance parks and recreation areas. (See pp. 10 & 11) Two-thirds of the money would be spent by the State and one-third would be allocated to counties for acquisition and development of regional parks. Estimated acquisition would increase state owned beach frontage by 70 miles and park area by 476 thousand acres. Sixty-three per cent of the land proposed for addition to the state park system is already in public ownership and thus would not be removed from the tax rolls.

Bodega Head. Rising public opposition to location of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's new atomic power plant on Bodega Head in Sonoma County has prompted the State Public Utilities Commission to reopen hearings on the issue. (See April, 1961 *SCB.*) Letters should be addressed to the Public Utilities Commission, State Building, San Francisco 2.

EDGAR and PEGGY WAYBURN

Wilderness Cards from the Sierra Club

Johannesburg Mountain and its glaciers from Sahale Arm, near Cascade Pass, mid-high gardens in what has been urged as a Northern Cascades National Park, Washington. The pass is near the heart of a mountain wilderness that has been called the American Alps. Springtime may wait until July along the high trails back of Stehekin. A Highlight Trip (August 20–30) and a Wilderness Threshold Trip (July 12–19) will go into the Northern Cascades Primitive Area. Photo by Jane McConnell.

Cards to help the Cascades and wilderness. Complete set of 49 different cards—$2.95

Subjects now being covered are: Northern 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 price), 40% on $25 or more, 50% on $50 or more. Minimum order $1. Write your chapter or Mills Tower.