

# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

September 1963



What would the world be, once bereft  
Of wet and wildness? Let them be left,  
O let them be left, wildness and wet;  
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

—GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS  
from *Inversnaid*

In Defense of Primeval Beauty



## The Uneasy Chair

# In Defense of Primeval Beauty

*"I feel most emphatically that we should not turn into shingles a tree which was old when the first Egyptian conqueror penetrated to the valley of the Euphrates, which it has taken so many thousands of years to build up, and which can be put to better use. That, you may say, is not looking at the matter from the practical standpoint. There is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions in mankind."*

Thus spoke Theodore Roosevelt, 60 years ago, about the Sierra Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*). He could have said the same of the Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*)—except that the oldest among the latter may date its birth "only" at a century or two before Christ.

And yet, of perhaps 1,500,000 acres of redwoods whose majestic ranks clothed Northern California's coastal hills and valleys before logging began, barely 75,000 acres have been preserved in the state parks to "appeal to the higher emotions in mankind." Most of the balance has been dedicated for over a century to the manufacture of shingles and other products of the lumber industry.

Today, the snarling whine of the chainsaws and the growl of huge "cats" rend the silence of the woods. Herds of gigantic trucks come thundering down from the hills, dwarfed by the logs they carry. In the big mills' yards can be seen whole forests of trees—massive "decks" of logs each thicker than a man is tall, rows of towering stacks of rough-cut lumber. There they await final processing before they reach the market as farm produce boxes, patio fencing and garden furniture, and shingles, siding, and paneling for houses.

Though the United States Forest Service estimates that the bulk of virgin redwood in private hands will be gone by 1980 at the present rate of cutting (and 93 per cent of the old growth is in private hands), the liquidation continues as if the forests were inexhaustible. Nature, company foresters argue, has really botched the job. Surveying, for example, the 300-foot marvels of Rockefeller Forest in Bull Creek Flat, they point out how these "over-mature" giants crowd out the struggling young trees. Cut down the greedy old things; turn them into useful products and we'll soon have a fine "release growth" of "thrifty" young redwoods.

Imagine for a moment a stand of slim young redwoods with an arbitrarily-set life expectancy of 100 years. Then compare it to virgin redwoods that are direct, recognizable descendants of trees that thrived in the age of dinosaurs, 100 million years ago. From any viewpoint but the economic one, a second growth redwood forest is a second-rate redwood forest. Attractive as it may be, it has none of the majesty, the mystery, the primeval beauty that make the virgin redwoods the world's finest forest. If, as Teddy Roosevelt maintained, "there is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty," then our prime purpose should be to preserve in their natural state as many of our virgin redwoods as possible.

For what has been preserved up to now, the overwhelming share of credit goes to the Save-the-Redwoods League. To it we owe our magnificent state redwood parks, purchased by League funds and matching state appropriations, and deeded to California for the perpetual enjoyment of the people of the state and the nation. Yet what has been saved so far is not enough—nor is it safe enough.

Failure to include whole watersheds in the state parks has resulted in the loss of hundreds of ancient redwoods, due to reckless upstream logging. In a breach of trust to the uncounted Americans who donated money to save the trees, the state has allowed its

COVER: *Prairie Creek Redwood State Park, by Philip Hyde; from the forthcoming Sierra Club book "The Last Redwoods," by Philip Hyde and François Leydet. The quotation is the final quatrain of Inversnaid.*



*Aerial photo of the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park in northern California, contrasting redwood forests inside and outside parks. Photograph by Philip Hyde*

Division of Highways to bulldoze a freeway through the Humboldt redwoods. And if the Division's present plans continue (or any one of three alternatives it has proposed) it will plow through Prairie Creek Redwood State Park. Nor can the present park acreage be considered sufficient, either in proportion to the original area of redwoods, or in proportion to the anticipated increase in use by an ever-larger, more mobile, and outdoor-minded population.

The present prices of redwood lands are so inflated (the Save-the-Redwoods League paid as much for a 44-acre plot recently added to Prairie Creek Redwood State Park as it did for 1,500 acres of the park's original 6,000 acres purchased about 30 years ago) that private contributions or state funds alone cannot be expected to complete the task. The nation as a whole, through the federal

*(Continued on back cover)*



## Sierra Club Bulletin

SEPTEMBER, 1963

VOL. 48—No. 6

... 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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"... wild grapevines ... cool violets ..."

## The Magic of Gypsy Woods

By Alfred G. Etter

**I**N SPARE MOMENTS I am occasionally entertained by the vision of a clear creek and a spring feeding it through a green tongue of crisp watercress. Along the bank are camped in comfortable disarrangement wagons of gypsies. Their shaggy horses stand silent and black beneath the deep shade along the stream. This vision is now undoubtedly embellished with the romance of time past, but the realness of the scene is unmistakable. It is a memory of the Saturdays when some of us, as children, used to come with a lunch of sandwiches to Gravois Creek. There at the spring we would wash away the heat of tramping along country roads, and we would drink, from the pale blue mirrored pool, water which was magic and good.

We seldom allowed our backs to turn upon the gypsies, for they were dark people of somewhat unknown nature, imbued with the mystery of much childhood fantasy. And so, while we walked the woods, picking violets or sweet-william or buttercups that grew in the spongy black mold, or waded in the stream and sought snails, mussels, and silver bream, or as we stood surrounded by a cove of wild crab, or leaned on the trunk of an old redbud as the early spring sunshine filtered down through the canopy of trees, we enjoyed the vague danger of gypsies. Along the streams were sycamores so large that they encircled whole meanders in the palms of their roots. Wild grapevines, tangled in the branches, hung to the ground and gave us a brief new power of touching the high, otherwise remote, limbs of trees. And there were banks of moss, deep green and soft; and fallen, fractured rocks supported ferns and made innumerable cavities where animals could live.

The childish reverence for a place of gathering flowers was our possession, and we seldom took the trip home through the dusty roads that lived so intimately with the bordering fields without a handful of clean green violet stems clutched firmly, the coolness of the petals brushing our hand. And yet the secret enjoyment of such bouquets was that they had been gathered in the gypsies' woods. Our pride in this was great and full of grave significance.

It was never clear to me as a child exactly why we gradually forewent this pleasure. It is strange to realize the full story now, after nearly twenty years have passed. The road by the creek that squeezed between the trunks of trees and almost lost itself with turning slowly disappeared as the years went by in rank lanes of nettles and became a source of painful lessons learned. The gypsies were not seen any more, and the silent old horses that had lent so pungent an odor to the camp no longer rubbed themselves against the worn trunk of the sycamores. The search for mussels and minnows was a dangerous and unprofitable one in the now slippery and cloudy stream. Moss (I would have to call it algae now) was growing heavily on the gravel, and the smell that rose from the water on the quiet sunny day was unpleasant. The violets were there, and the buttercups, but the blue crystal of the spring had broken and we were forbidden to drink from it. The sewage of suburbs now made the name of Gravois Creek more famous for its odor than it had ever been for its gypsies or its flowers or clear water.

I suspect that the construction of a broad concrete highway through this area had as much to do with the disappearance of the gypsies as anything else. Though we are inclined to look upon good roads as the means for making areas accessible, for the horse-wagons of the gypsies they became impassable barriers to long uninterrupted days of journey along quiet rural roads.

The highway soon enticed a lumber mill which set up its saws in one of the flats of the creek. With it came the shacks of workers, crowded along the stream banks. Junk accumulated in the creek: old bedsprings, Ford chassis, tin cans, mattresses, rags, bottles, chicken feathers. Stacks of lumber and barrel staves grew, feeding on the trunks of white and black oaks from the hills, the sycamores of the valleys. Sawdust towers were built to the memory of Gravois woods. Skinny children played in the creek bottom, catching the few remaining crawfish, throwing mud at the emerald dragon flies. Then a nurseryman bought the spring and bricked it in for irrigating his platoons of evergreens. Billboards and tourist cabins have since completed the annihilation of this peaceful scene.

Science so far has devoted itself to many fields, but up to the present has never concerned itself with the preservation of simple beauty and landscapes for the creation of childhood memories. At the same time, artists and illustrators continue drawing colorful pastoral scenes rich in flowers and animal life as decorations for children's stories. Psychologists have from time to time condemned fairy stories for the illusions and complexes that they build up in the minds of children. What complications then will arise, or are arising now for that matter, from the use of peaceful country-sides and profuse floras and faunas in the child's book? Certainly there is no greater illusion for the city child than the idea that such scenes are enduring, well-taken-care-of parts of the world in which he is growing up. Personally, I am not inclined to believe that the neglect which these matters have so far received is indicative of their importance in a society destined to become more complicated and unnatural.

City children have no concept of wildness, of the rhythm of natural events, of the significance of non-human forms of life, of the inter-relationships of living things and the land. At the same time present and future generations are faced with the very difficult problems of dealing sensibly with matters such as river and stream control, erosion control, human nutrition, and prevention of diseases, both physical and mental, resulting from abnormal developments in society. Even a brief consideration of these problems demonstrates the need for a public familiar with the land and conscious of the existence of natural laws. If, as children, adults have had contact with the beauty, peace, organization, or thrill of wild plants and animals in their natural habitat, it will be that much simpler for them to understand the problems involving man and his environment.

Highways radiating from the city gradually force wild places into the distance, and the quiet of country lanes is forgotten in the thrill of speed. Rare indeed is the opportunity for people to become a part of a natural scene and to look with wonder and astonishment at something which is not man-built, something which represents a power greater, by far, than their own.

Gravois Creek, with its woods and wildflowers, was not only my retreat but provided pleasure to many families. Now, as a sewer, it breeds repulsiveness and disease. The secret beauty of the valley, however, still exists in my mind. But the gypsies with their mysterious wagons and their smoking fires, the crystal spring, and the cool violets are gone. If I tell my son I knew these things, he will scarcely believe me. I often wonder where my child can go to learn what this earth was like before he was born.





Music Temple, 1958, by Philip Hyde

**I**N LATE JUNE, Sierra Club Executive Director David Brower sent a letter to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall stating that there has been an “amazing . . . and unprecedented lack of legal reasoning and documentation” by Interior Department Solicitor Frank J. Barry in his advice to the Secretary that the provision for protecting Rainbow Bridge National Monument was no longer operative. (See “The Secretary on Rainbow” on page 19 of the March 1963 *SCB*.)

In evading the action necessary to protect the scenic monument, Secretary Udall has been relying on the advice of his Solicitor that, “the provisions originally included in the Colorado River Storage Project Act calling for protective measures at Rainbow Bridge National Monument have been suspended by the Congress and are no longer operative.”

“It is absolutely incredible,” said Brower, “that the Department of the Interior’s course of action in a major conservation controversy should hinge upon two brief paragraphs which avoid the issue, ignore the opinion of the court (see “Rainbow’s Day in Court” on page 83 of the December 1962 Annual *SCB*), and are devoid of any documentation whatsoever.”

Brower insists that Rainbow Bridge can still be given the protection promised for it. “Although the best site for a protective dam is now inundated,” he notes, “nevertheless Site B, among others, can still be utilized. It is up to you, in our opinion, to direct your Geological Survey to undertake those studies necessary to protect the public interest.”

The complete text of Brower’s letter follows:

June 24, 1963

The Honorable Stewart R. Udall  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Stewart:

Your letter of March 27 about the threat to Rainbow Bridge, in the controversy over which conservationists see a most serious threat to the National Park System, deserves a most carefully thought-out reply. For illustration and amplification, see the Glen Canyon book we sent you Saturday.

## “An Amazing Lack

Our reply must start with what we believe is an unassailable statement: Because the Congress was not adequately informed by Interior Agencies, Rainbow Bridge National Monument has not yet received the protection still required by law.

In a canvass of attorneys in various parts of the country, we have found none who can accept the statement of your Solicitor to the effect that your requirement to protect Rainbow Bridge has been superseded. It has an amazing, and I would suppose unprecedented, lack of legal reasoning and documentation in a matter that is of such importance and in such deep controversy. Our Board resolution and a selection of attorney’s comments is appended.

Because the public and the Congress did not know then what they know now, Glen Canyon dam was authorized, and destruction of a major recreational resource is now under way in order indirectly to bring new lands into agriculture—at a time when the Department of Agriculture is trying to reverse this process. Water will be wasted in order to produce power which could have come at least as cheaply from other sources. The mistake has been made, however, and can no longer be corrected. Our Glen Canyon book documents a tragic and unnecessary loss, as many reviewers and editors have noted.

Rainbow Bridge can still be given the protection promised for it, protection still clearly required by law. Although the best site for a protective dam is now inundated because you did not accede to the request of the nations’ conservationists to delay closing the dam until the protection was safely under way, nevertheless Site B, among others, can still be utilized. It is up to you, in our opinion, to direct your Geological Survey to undertake those studies necessary to protect the public interest. Suggestions for such studies were outlined in an exchange of correspondence that has been published in full in the Sierra Club *Bulletin*. (See September 1962 *SCB*.) Such studies could inform the Congress and correct misinformation given them, including part of your own testimony, that there was no geological danger to Rainbow Bridge. We believe, and independent geologists agree, that the Geological Survey has evaded its responsibility. It will cease evading it when you direct it to do so. Otherwise, private organizations must undertake to set up and conduct the adequate studies the Survey has avoided.

The foregoing insistent paragraphs are too brief. Let me amplify, and try to ease the burden of the problem put to you.

The emergency we now share—and by “we” I mean you as the principal conservation officer of the federal government on the one hand, and the lay conservationists I would presume to speak for on the other—is one about which you spoke eloquently at our recent Wilderness Conference. It is the crisis in conservation, the increasing load man is placing upon his environment to produce transitory benefit to the market economy, and the increasing hope he is placing upon a technology to catch up—a technology that is falling ever farther behind the burden of man’s numbers and the numbers of man’s demands.

The unnecessary loss of Glen Canyon—and there are many talented people in your Department who have amassed the proof of its needlessness—is an epitome of what man is doing in many places. Unfortunately, we could not convince you that you should defer this loss in Glen Canyon, that you should assign the best minds of this nation—minds free of the conflict of interest that led to the closing of Glen Canyon dam too soon—to a re-examination of when the dam would eventually be needed. This kind of haste is irretrievably losing things that America should not lose.

I went down Glen Canyon once again in Easter week for a last



# of Legal Reasoning”

look and wrote a few words about it in *The Uneasy Chair* of our latest *Sierra Club Bulletin* under the title “‘Lake’ Powell and the Canyon that Was.” I hope you will take the time to read it. I hope you will take time to read every word of the Glen Canyon book. It will take you about three hours to do so, but I believe you must, simply because the nation’s chief conservation officer ought to have in mind all that is said. Wallace Stegner says the book is not a voice in the wilderness, but a chorus of voices for the wilderness. It presents some of the most important things Americans have yet said about the crisis in conservation.

Dr. Charles G. Woodbury, of eminence as a conservationist, has said of the book: “This volume tells a story that *must be told!* It may be called propaganda, but if so it is on a princely scale and adds a new dimension to the word. . . . The more one is entranced by the beauty it presents, the greater one’s despair that it is all gone or going—and of course, the greater the determination to prevent its happening again. And that brings us back to the purpose in publishing, which is, I take it, to bring about exactly that state of mind.”

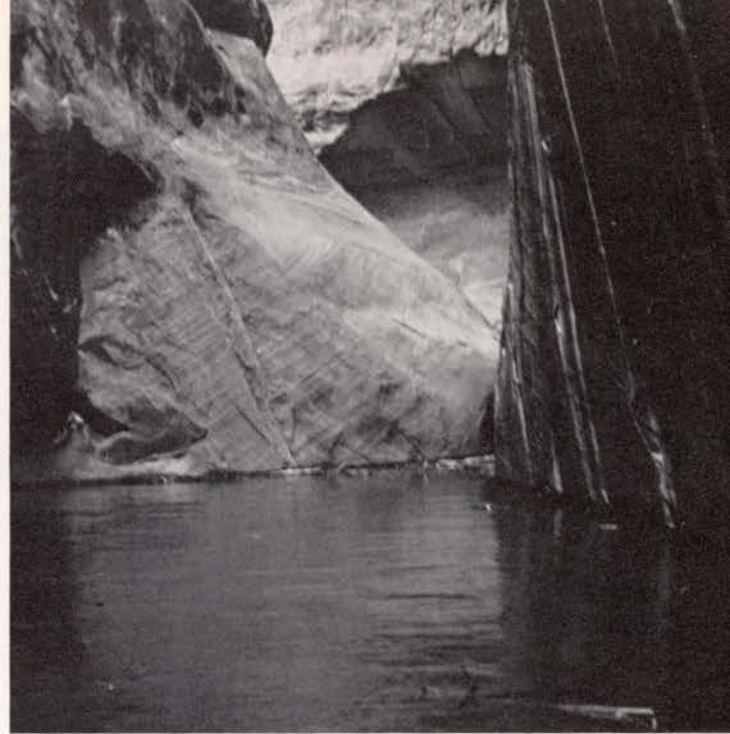
That is exactly correct, and I believe with all the intensity I can summon that it is precisely this state of mind that badly needs to exist in the office of the Secretary of the Interior—or, if it already exists, to direct, beyond a shadow of a doubt, all that happens within the ramifications of that Department.

Unfortunately, it does not do so now, and the nation is the loser.

One clear demonstration that this state of mind is functioning will be the proper handling of the Rainbow Bridge controversy, and not following what conservationists are being forced to conclude is a mere rationalization of an expedient—a dangerously expedient—course. To me it is absolutely incredible that the Department’s course of action in a major conservation controversy of the decade should hinge upon two brief paragraphs which avoid the issue, ignore an opinion of the court, and are devoid of any documentation whatsoever.

What the Congress did—and at a time when you yourself were a Congressman voting for it—was to write a specific amendment charging the Secretary with a specific obligation as the honorable solution of a major controversy. That the Congress on two occasions has specified that a certain year’s appropriation should not be used for that purpose can by no means terminate the basic obligation. The simplest of logic would demonstrate that if the obligation were indeed terminated, Congress would need have terminated it only once, and not twice. Similarly, simple logic would demonstrate that if the obligation were ended, the legislation introduced by Senator Moss in this Congress and in the last to terminate the

*In May, debris nearly filled the entrance to Aztec Creek Canyon, where campers formerly stopped overnight before walking the six miles upstream to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Photo by David R. Toeppen*



*“Remember these things lost.” Glen Canyon’s Music Temple as seen by Philip Hyde several years ago (far left) is no more. The waters of Lake Powell, backed up behind Glen Canyon dam, had almost covered this wonderful chamber in mid-June 1963 when Dick Norgaard took the photograph above.*

obligation would be pointless legislation. Surely you would agree that the incidental failure to appropriate for the one-time Jackson Hole National Monument did not terminate the Department’s obligation to protect it—or that the failure now to appropriate for the Arctic Wildlife Range this year does not terminate your obligation to protect that. Even casual research would demonstrate the legal backing for what conservationists ask of you, and it should require no legal research to demonstrate the moral obligation.

Your obligation persists, including that of the cognizant agencies serving under you. We beg you to meet it while you still can, and while we can still help.

DAVID BROWER  
Executive Director

## Statements on Interpretation of Law

*Attorney from Los Angeles:*

“An opinion such as the Solicitor wrote seems almost too contrived—almost as if asked for in that form. Very strange.”

*Attorney from Oakland:*

“My quarrel with the opinion is not that it is short and devoid of analysis and citations of authorities since this is the privilege of the Solicitor. My objection is that the opinion is unsound as a matter of law.”

*Attorney from Los Angeles:*

I disagree with the opinion given by Frank Barry, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. . . . I have checked the law as to the respective jurisdictions of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior on the one hand and of the Attorney General on the other hand. Section 304 of Title 5 of the United States Code provides that the head of any executive department (Secretary Udall qualifies under this definition) may require the opinion of the Attorney General on any questions of law arising in the administration of his department. An old Attorney General’s opinion, which has never been cited or superseded, holds that it is within the discretion of the Secretary to refer questions of law to the Attorney General, to his own Solicitor, or to both. See 20 Op.Atty.Gen. 658 (1893) . . .”

“ . . . The following reasons could be cited to Secretary Udall as to why he should request the opinion of the Attorney General:





*In Aztec Canyon near its junction with Bridge Canyon, a few miles below Rainbow Bridge, a workman in May was making anchors for the new quarter million dollar floating landing described on pages 2 and 14 of the June Sierra Club Bulletin. This is part of the \$16 million recreational development of the new Glen Canyon Recreation Area. Photo by David R. Toepfen*

- (a) The matter is of primary public importance.
- (b) There is serious question as to the correctness of the Solicitor's opinion.
- (c) The Solicitor's opinion is not documented with authorities and perhaps is not well considered as it should be in view of points (a) and (b) mentioned above.
- (d) Apparently there is no recourse to the Courts in this matter due to the absence of any party having sufficient standing to sue. Therefore, every effort should be made to secure a responsible legal opinion from as high an authority as possible . . ."

*Attorney from New York:*

"The meaning of the protective proviso is clear from the unequivocal language. The legislative history of the protection proviso is set forth in the 'Supplemental Report' of the House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs . . ."

"No act of Congress has ever expressly amended or repealed the clearly stated protective proviso. The position of the Secretary and his Solicitor is that it is 'suspended' and 'no longer operative' because 'Appropriation Act provisions for the last three years have prohibited the availability of funds for construction or operation of facilities to prevent waters of Lake Powell from entering [the] national monument.

"Appropriation provisions for the last three years' no doubt refers to the provisions in the Public Works Appropriations Acts of 1960, 1961 and 1962.

"No reference is made by the Solicitor to the Public Works Appropriation Acts of 1959, 1958 and 1957. Each of those makes appropriations to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund authorized by Section 5 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act, and contained no restriction such as that in the 1960, 1961 and 1962 acts.

"In my opinion the restrictions of the 1960, 1961 and 1962 acts do not amount to a repeal of the protection proviso. At most they prohibit the expenditure of funds for specific funds. The direction of the protection proviso remains, that the Secretary shall take 'adequate protective measures.' The direction has been outstanding from the very first Act of Construction. He must protect the monument. The direction is not limited to protection by 'construction or operation of facilities.' He was bound and is bound to expend all the moneys appropriated so as not to prevent protection. . . ."

"An incidental Appropriation Act cannot be deemed to repeal a basic policy provision once deemed important enough to be the subject of a specific amendment. (emphasis supplied) Were it Congress's intention to repeal the protection proviso it could, would and should have been done so by simple express language stating such proviso to be repealed or deleted."

*Attorney from Denver:*

"In the issue of *Time* magazine which came out last Wednesday there

was a letter from Neil Judd saying that the bridge would be damaged by water. If my memory serves, Neil Judd was at one time head of the Smithsonian Institute and hence I assume he is a person whose opinion is of value." (Letter follows):

"Sir: The Department of the Interior, its engineers and geologists to the contrary (April 26), Colorado River water backed up by the Glen Canyon Dam will endanger Rainbow Natural Bridge. The bridge and its foundations are sandstone, and sandstone absorbs water irrespective of planned diversion dams and tunnels. As a member of the discovery party, Aug. 14, 1909, I am loath to see that masterpiece destroyed, whatever the excuse."

NEIL M. JUDD, Silver Spring, Md.

*Actions of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club, January 26-27, 1963:*

"The Sierra Club notes the decision in civil action No. 3904-62 of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that the provisions of the Colorado River Storage Act remain in force with reference to the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to take adequate protective measures to preclude impairment of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument. The Sierra Club calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to take such action as in his discretion may be required to prevent flooding of any portion of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument and thus perform his duty under federal law."

"Implementing the previous resolution, and as a way of protecting Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the Sierra Club urges the Secretary of the Interior to keep open the remaining diversion tunnel and river outlets until the protection required by law has been provided." (This tunnel was closed on March 13, 1963. See page 14, March 1963 SCB.)

\* \* \* \* \*

*As a fitting complement to the above comments we reprint below the Sierra Club copy of a letter, the original of which was sent to President Kennedy. It is part of the growing testimony that the loss of the Glen Canyon has been keenly felt and must not be repeated.*

Dear Mr. President:

"In May, we made a trip thru a section of America which is unrivalled in its type of natural beauty. Indeed, it was only because of our great feeling of appreciation that we also felt a sickening sadness for what the future holds for this area.

"Our route took us down the Escalante River to the Colorado River (Lake Powell) and then to Rainbow Bridge. With the aid of a guide, our group covered this territory reasonably easily considering that we were city people in typically soft condition. The excursion was not expensive or difficult as some people would try to have one believe. We are sure many more would have made similar trips if their availability were more widely known.

"We were most upset by the destruction of the natural beauty caused by the waters of Glen Canyon Dam. As lay students, we have followed the development of the dam and are more convinced now than ever that it is unnecessary for economic, geographic, or physical reasons. It constitutes an invasion of the wilderness country that our children deserve to enjoy as much as we have. We saw 1) wildlife flushed from their homes to be killed by the effects of rising water, 2) a lively stream silenced by advancing flood waters, 3) beautiful canyons and amphitheaters gradually being buried from view forever, 4) historic Indian ruins headed for loss, 5) a treacherous wind storm on Lake Powell which would have swamped an ordinary power boat . . . 6) the gradual invasion of one of our great National Monuments . . ."

"The whole point is that America's natural beauty is too dear to allow its destruction. Even if the Glen Canyon's beauty were to be lost, there was no reason Rainbow Bridge also had to be lost; a protective dam could have prevented this. The fault for this omission apparently rests with Congress which was too short sighted to appropriate the funds a law permitted. This was inexcusable . . ."

"We hope that you and your staff will soon develop a greater awareness in others as to the fact that all of our people need to have natural areas to enjoy as they exist; that the wilderness does not have to be 'conquered' as it was in the pioneer days but that it must be left untouched 'for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.'"

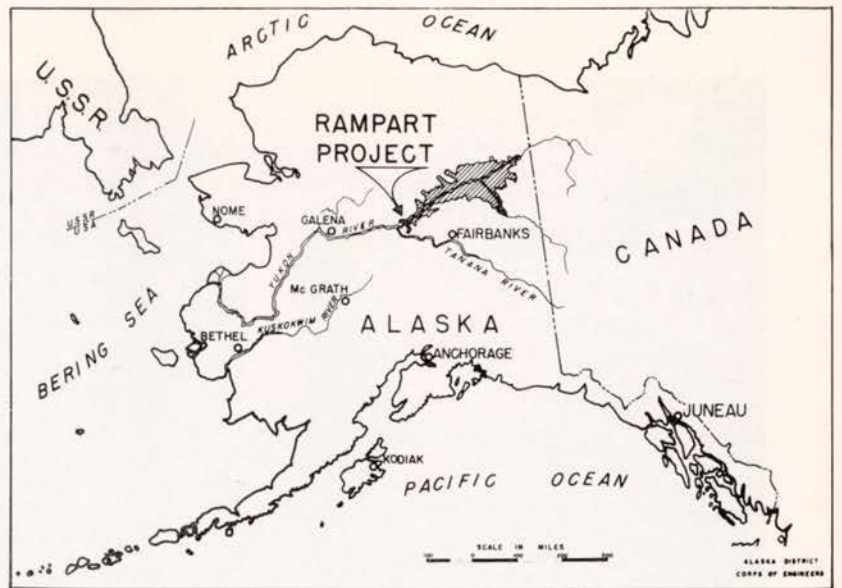
Sincerely yours,  
MR. AND MRS. DAVID R. TOEPPEN



The shaded area will be flooded by the proposed Rampart Canyon Dam. U. S. Army map and photos

# Reservoir or Wildness?

By Russell D. Butcher



FROM ITS SOURCE in northwestern Canada, the Yukon River—fourth largest in the world in volume of water and fifth longest in North America—flows across central Alaska to the Bering Sea.

The central stretch of the river contains thirty-mile-long Rampart Canyon, a beautiful meandering course through the forested Sawtooth Mountains. Here the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been studying the possibilities for construction of a huge hydroelectric power dam. The general location—two sites have tentatively been chosen—is toward the upstream end of the canyon, beyond which the land flattens into the wide central Yukon Valley.

The Rampart Dam, as currently planned, would be the largest hydroelectric power project in the United States. Power output would be twice that of the TVA and two and one-half times that of Grand Coulee Dam and would have a potential of 3.7 mil-

lion kilowatts of prime power with a peaking capacity of 5 million kilowatts. This would be enough electricity to supply the needs of 10 million homes. The gigantic reservoir, with a storage capacity of 1.2 billion acre-feet of water, would extend 400 miles upstream (from central Alaska almost to the Canadian border), would be 80 miles across at its widest point in the Yukon Valley, and would flood nearly 11,000 square miles of Alaskan wilderness, an area ten per cent larger than Lake Erie. Estimated cost of construction by the federal government has been set initially at \$1.3 billion.

In addition to flooding a vast region of forests and streams, the project would cause displacement of the homes of about 1500 people including native Indians and would destroy habitat of barren-ground caribou, moose, grizzly and black bears, and other species of wildlife. A study currently being made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

the Alaska State Department of Fish and Game, and the University of Alaska will determine what specific effects the project could have upon wildlife. Other natural resource studies are being carried out including a study of forests by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Indian Affairs also is examining the problems which this project would present to the Indian populations of the area.

Many questions should be asked of a project on so great a scale as the Rampart Canyon Dam, involving as it does an immense area almost entirely undeveloped and uninhabited by man. Of these questions, a singularly pointed one has been posed by Alaskan conservationists: Are there important non-power values offered by such a vast wilderness region—values which would be destroyed by the dam but which are of greater significance than those which the dam would provide?

An aerial view (left) of Rampart Dam general site area, looking upstream on the Yukon River. The most likely site would place the dam on a line crossing the river from the bank in the lower

right-hand corner of the picture. The sketch-photo below shows what the dam would do to the Yukon Valley and the 11,000 square miles of Alaskan wilderness the dam would put under water.







*Before*



*After*

# Face Lifting for Yosemite Valley

By Fred Gunsky

Marion Patterson



The Incomparable Valley attracts bigger crowds every year, and it takes a great number of park and concessioner employees to serve them. Employees' trailers and some permanent residences have been relocated at El Portal, the former railroad terminal west of the park entrance on the All-Year Highway. Planned and financed as a feature of Mission 66, the El Portal service area will help take pressure off scenic places inside the park.





National Park Service photos

Generations of tourists patronized the general store and other shops of the Old Village on the south side of the Valley. The decaying structures obstructed one of the best views of Yosemite Falls. Now the area has been cleared and the vista restored. (A new Yosemite Village adjoins Government Center.) At the foot of the Falls, the old spur road has been made into a pedestrian path, and structures have been removed.

An estimated 12 million cubic yards of refuse were burned and buried in Yosemite last year, but a new \$500,000 incinerator now in operation at El Portal will spare the Valley smoke and blight. The old incinerator and dump in the Valley (below) are no more.

Although National Park Service and concessioner employees must now commute several miles each day from their new exclusive suburb (below) at El Portal, the visitor to the valley finds fewer buildings to interfere with his enjoyment of the spectacular scenery.



National Park Service photos

Marion Patterson





## Pesticide



*Like a mechanical moth, a helicopter skims over Tuolumne Meadows spraying for lodgepole pine needle miners. Photos by David Brower*

LATE LAST MONTH, the National Park Service completed spraying some 4,600 acres of the Tuolumne Meadows area in Yosemite National Park with malathion in an effort to reduce the numbers of a small caterpillar which feeds on the needles of lodgepole pine. Following several postponements and despite the strong objections of conservationists (see "Spraying Tuolumne Meadows" in the June 1963 *Sierra Club Bulletin*), helicopters applied the poison at the rate of one pound of malathion in ten gallons of diesel oil per acre. A number of the areas were being sprayed for the second time.

At the center of the controversy is the caterpillar of the lodgepole needle miner, a small mottled gray moth about a quarter inch long. Two years are required for this insect to mature, adults appearing in the Meadows area from mid-July to August in odd-numbered years. They lay their eggs beneath needle sheaths, bud scales, and in partially mined-out needles. Late in the summer, the tiny caterpillars hatch and bore into the tips of needles, feed there until winter, and then resume feeding in the spring.

Visitors to the club's Parson's Memorial Campground in Tuolumne Meadows may have noticed the brownish color of many lodgepoles in the area, evidence of the insect's feeding activity. Because the caterpillars are larger and consequently eat more in the second spring of their development, the brown coloration is more evident in the early months of odd-numbered years. In the first year of their growth, however, the larvae eat proportionately less, and the trees have an opportunity to partially recover. Where needle miner density is extremely high, some lodgepoles are subjected to repeated defoliation and may be killed in the process. More

common, however, is the tendency of defoliation to weaken the trees, rendering them vulnerable to successful secondary attack by bark beetles and other insects.

It is important to remember that all the organisms involved here, the insects and the lodgepole pine, are native components of the High Sierra and insofar as anyone knows have survived in a mutually satisfactory association throughout their evolutionary history. Knowing this, many conservationists and biologists seriously doubt the necessity and advisability of continuing the Yosemite needle miner spraying program. This doubt is further backed by the evidence gathered in Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, the Leopold Committee Report to the Secretary of the Interior (see March 1963 *Sierra Club Bulletin*), and the findings of entomologists working in Tuolumne Meadows and elsewhere (see "Chickadee Helps Check Insect Invasion" in the March-April 1963 *Audubon Magazine* for one example). The Sierra Club has relied upon these facts—and upon a long and continuing study of the Tuolumne Meadows area—in requesting the Park Service to discontinue the spray program.

National Park Service officials, however, guided by research studies conducted by the Forest Insect Research personnel of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service, have decided that the effect of the needle miner is contrary to the interests of park visitors. They maintain that aerial spraying in the scenic campground and roadside areas will protect the trees and preserve the basin's esthetic value (see Park Service Director Conrad Wirth's letter on page 13).

The Sierra Club questions a policy aimed at controlling a native member of the biota of a national park unless some human activ-

ity has already severely upset the natural ecology of the area (see "Too Many Elk?" in the Nov. 1962 *SCB*). Why should a spray program be continued year after year, the club asks, when the known side effects of that program are in some cases detrimental to the control effort itself, and when the unknown side effects might be disruptive to a delicate natural relationship developed during eons of evolution? Indeed, the very necessity for repeated sprayings should give the Park Service reason to question the wisdom of its policy.

A program of this sort would appear to be contrary to the dictates of the original National Park Act of August 25, 1916, which defines the fundamental purpose of national parks. That purpose, the act states, "... is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." But the National Park Service is not the only agency involved.

Under a 1962 agreement between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the federal responsibility for forest insect research on all federal lands—including national parks—was delegated to the U. S. Forest Service. Except for research by the University of California Department of Biological Control, studies of the lodgepole needle miner have been conducted almost exclusively by the U. S. Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Unfortunately, only a small segment of the station's contributions to literature on this subject have dealt with the possibility of control by natural factors. The rest of their effort has focused on finding an insecticide to effectively control the moth and its caterpillar stage.

This singleness of purpose may be partially explained by the fact that the Forest Service is by Congressional direction concerned primarily with "... the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land" (Multiple Use Act, 1960). The thinking of Forest Service personnel is basically in terms of board feet of lumber, animal unit months of grazing,



ers:

# Fallout in Tuolumne Meadows

By Fred Eissler

and visitor days of recreation use. Their outlook is not altered merely because they have been put to work in a national park.

The lodgepole needle miner has been known in Tuolumne Meadows for more than sixty years. During that time there have been three irruptions in the moth's numbers, the most recent of these beginning in 1947 and continuing today. Competent entomologists feel that these insect increases play an important role in the ecology of Yosemite lodgepole forests, hastening the death of older trees and encouraging their replacement by younger lodgepoles. The opening up of lodgepole stands in Tuolumne Meadows by needle miners, bark beetles, or combinations of these, or by other means exclusive of fire, favors the growth of young lodgepoles over other competing species. Normally, lodgepole seedlings and young saplings miss the brunt of needle miner attacks because the caterpillar prefers older trees; hence the young trees can take rapid advantage of a newly opened forest canopy.

A number of entomological studies have demonstrated that natural enemies of the needle miner may play a most significant role in determining the impact of the insect on a lodgepole forest. A 1959 publication by George R. Struble and Mauro R. Martignoni points out that, "The existence of a wide range of entomophagous insects and of a disease among the needle miner populations in the Yosemite National Park suggests the

possibility of biological control of this pest. . . . At present, 11 years after the discovery of this most recent outbreak of the lodgepole needle miner, parasites are the most important natural enemies."<sup>1</sup>

Additional studies by the University of California's Department of Biological Control have shown that the timing of the insecticide application has a great bearing on survival of these parasites. An improperly timed spray can be significantly more detrimental to the parasite population than it is to the needle miner target. Dr. A. D. Telford, in a 1961 publication, notes that, "It is expedient, therefore, to understand how and why forest parasites and predators are affected by control programs. When this aim is achieved, it may then be possible to encourage the conservation of important entomophagous species. A major prerequisite to gaining this potential advantage is a more thorough knowledge of what forest pests' natural enemies are and what they do."<sup>2</sup>

Struble and Martignoni, in the publication cited above, state that insecticidal control generally provides ". . . only a temporary means of reducing the population density of insects. Consequently, permanent regulation of the needle miner populations by natural factors should be sought in this high-value lodgepole pine cover. Exhaustive studies of entomophagous insects and of pathogens are important for planning biological control practices."

Substantial validation of these conclusions can be found in natural control studies completed thus far. In a 1959 progress report in the files of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, George R. Struble states: "The mean moth emergence per tip . . . in 1959 was 42 per cent lower than that . . . in 1957. Whether this is associated with the increase in numbers of parasites is not known. However, the change in ratio of moths to parasites, from 3.89 in 1957 to 1.03 in 1959 is indicative of some degree of biological control."<sup>3</sup> Dr. Telford notes independently that: "Whether or not [the percentage of parasite induced mortality] will increase remains to be seen. Nevertheless, it is advantageous to conserve and encourage mortality factors which can reduce a pest population by more than two-fifths. Although such mortality may not terminate an outbreak, the rate of pest increase is certainly reduced by it." Moreover, Dr. Telford continues, the malathion-oil applications, rather than serving as a complement to the natural control factor ". . . killed the principal parasites of the lodgepole needle miner. . . . None of the needle miner parasites displayed sufficient resistance to the insecticide so as to escape kill in treated areas."<sup>2</sup>

Another facet of the needle miner natural enemy complex virtually ignored by Station personnel is that of insectivorous birds. The *Audubon Magazine* article notes that, "As many as 275 caterpillars have been recovered from a single [chickadee's] stomach. . . . In concert with the other suppressive forces of the lodgepole habitat, they most certainly contribute to the abatement of peak populations." A factor with such great control potential should certainly receive more attention than it has in the Tuolumne Meadows area.

With respect to its effect on vertebrate animals, the Tuolumne Meadows spray program is less spectacular than many such



*Pesticide tanks, trucks, and helicopters assembled at the Tuolumne Meadows "heliport" in preparation for the spraying. A sign on the tank read as follows: "Caution—Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapors of spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using. Keep away from children and domestic animals. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. . . ."*



campaigns described in *Silent Spring*. The effect, instead, is more subtle. Malathion has a relatively low toxicity for birds and mammals; it seems unlikely that many of these are killed outright by the spray itself. The direct effect on reptiles and amphibians in Tuolumne Meadows is unknown, but fish mortality is extremely high following application of malathion to a stream or lake.

Malathion affects the birds of the Tuolumne Meadows region secondarily—by eliminating their food supply. The majority of birds native to the region are dependent upon insects for food at least part of the year. Birds like the Mountain Chickadee and Audubon Warbler are, of course, almost exclusively insectivorous, and would therefore be expected to react most acutely to the shortage of insect food in the affected area.

When malathion is applied to the forest it can come close to removing the entire arthropod link from the interdependent ecological food chain existing at the time of application. The insect kill is extremely high, and organisms above that level and dependent on it must either leave the area, or, if their biologies or requirements of territory forbid it, remain there and die of starvation. The amount of malathion required for a near total kill of aquatic insect larvae in a stream is far less than that required to kill fish; but when these larvae are gone, and all of the terrestrial insects in the vicinity of the stream have been poisoned, the remaining fish are left without food.

Investigations of the side effects of the spray at Tuolumne have not been extensive. Personnel from the California Department of Fish and Game and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service who have been called in to do this work have been so understaffed that the time devoted to these studies has been necessarily brief and used mainly to examine primary effects. An increasing incidence of wildlife poisoning in this state has required these men to devote the majority of their time to such spectacular cases as the recent Tule Canal Fish decimation.

In spite of these findings, researchers of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station apparently do not feel that the needle miner's natural enemy complex can arrest the moth's periodic irruptions. They did agree, in conversations with members of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* staff, that more needle miner parasite research might be helpful; but because of limited funds, they have first pursued other avenues of research. One such avenue would lead, they hope, to discovery of a pesticide that will effectively control needle miners and only needle miners—a pesticide that would not harm any other forms of life in the area.

The National Park Service, in defending its control program, has insisted that spraying will save the trees along the highway and

in the campgrounds. Such a program, the Service contends, is limited to areas of "intensive use"; but with the third large-scale application, many acres are already being poisoned for the second time. Will there, one wonders, be an end to such respraying or can we expect regular biennial doses?

Under the current control program, certain roadside strips and camping areas are treated in odd-numbered years with malathion. The unfortunate result may well be that these areas are maintained in a state of maximum susceptibility and must be periodically resprayed to prevent reinfestation from the non-sprayed adjacent forest; whereas under normal untreated conditions, the infestation would be likely to wane and eventually lie dormant for many years.

It has become apparent to the Sierra Club that the needle miner control program in Tuolumne Meadows is ill-conceived, badly advised, and ineffectively executed. In calling for its termination, the club hopes that the Park Service will heed the advice of the Leopold Report:

"Another major policy matter concerns the research which must form the basis for all management programs. The agency best fitted to study park management problems is the National Park Service itself . . . the objectives of park management are so different from those of state fish and game departments, the Forest Service, etc., as to

demand highly skilled studies of a very special nature. Management without knowledge would be a dangerous policy indeed . . . application [of insecticides] may (or may not) be justified in commercial timber stands, but in a National Park the ecological impact can have unanticipated effects on the biotic community that might defeat the over-all management objective."

The Sierra Club believes that this objective is already being defeated in Yosemite, and that the continuance of the program there will simply make us run even faster on the pesticide treadmill already turning so smoothly. If the Park Service persists in approving the program it will also persist in insulting an increasingly enlightened public; a public which wants a natural scene in the park rather than one carved and molded to artificial requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Struble, G. R., and M. E. Martignoni. 1959. Role of parasites and disease in controlling *Recurvaria milleri* Busek. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 52(3): 531-2.

<sup>2</sup> Telford, A. D. 1961. Lodgepole Needle Miner Parasites: Biological Control and Insecticides. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 54(2): 347-355.

<sup>3</sup> Struble, G. R. 1960. The Lodgepole Needle Miner. Progress Report of Biological Research in 1959. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. 40 pp. (unpublished).

## Letters

### The Tuolumne Spraying Debate

• *Continuing the exchange of correspondence outlined in "Spraying Tuolumne Meadows" in the June 1963 SCB, Executive Director David Brower wrote the following in a June 30, 1963 letter to Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service:*

While we cannot accept the basic reasoning behind the needle miner control program in Yosemite, we do believe that if spraying is necessary it should be done at a time when detrimental side effects are minimized. Unfortunately the May 29 spraying in Tuolumne Meadows region fell far short of this objective.

We believe that there is increasing evidence that the lodgepole needle miner is an important link in a natural control mechanism affecting lodgepole pine, and we question the wisdom of costly insect control programs which are by their very nature self-perpetuating. In 1959, 1961, and again this year the National Park Service has stated that the program will treat only intensively used park areas. If the July program is carried out this year, over 10,000 acres will have been treated and some areas will have been treated twice. We believe the extent of this program far exceeds the protection of roadside strips and campground areas.

Your letter states that "some 89,000 acres are

now infested with a loss of between 15 and 20 thousand acres of lodgepole pine." This statement presents an unfortunate distortion of the actual case in the field. Those of us who have been watching needle miners in Yosemite over the past decade would put it differently. The 15 to 20 thousand acre "loss" merely represents an unrealized growth increment which these lodgepole pines could have added if they were existing in an unrestricted environment. Actually, we are dealing with a fairly well-balanced forest community in a National Park, and if this forest is being properly managed, any theoretical "losses" are offset by theoretical "gains." None of the exhaustive surveys mentioned in your letter deal with this side of the problem.

We agree that the 1916 act is a congressional mandate to the National Park Service for the conservation of scenery and wildlife and for that reason we are continually perplexed by the non-ecological reasoning behind the needle miner control program. The lodgepole pine forms the base of an intricate wildlife pyramid. In addition to bark beetles and needle miners, wood-boring beetles, ants, woodpeckers, chickadees, chipmunks, hawks and owls are part of the pyramid. All are dependent upon a continual crop of dead and dying lodgepole pine. It is ecological nonsense to suppose that a spray program directed at the base of such a wildlife



pyramid does not "entail harm to living natural resources."

• *Director Wirth replied in a July 26, 1963 letter as follows:*

Dear Dave:

Judging from the rebuttal presented through your letter of June 30 we have not convinced you of the soundness and urgency of lodgepole pine needle miner control programs in Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks and perhaps never will. However, we respect your right to disagree and in doing so we hope you will understand and appreciate some of the difficult decisions that an administrator must make to carry out the objectives we all believe in.

The congressional mandate expressed through the National Park Service Act of 1916 directs us to conserve the scenic as well as the scientific values within the National Parks for the enjoyment of present and future generations. This charge poses a serious conflict, since both values cannot concurrently be preserved in the face of the needle miner epidemic. While we agree with you that perpetuation of natural ecology is basic to National Park management, we must also recognize that quality of human experience for many park visitors is dependent largely upon scenic values. We must give reasonable consideration to these values. This we have done.

We wish to stress again that this program covers only 4,600 acres in public use areas and along roadsides, representing 5 percent of the total infestation. The control pattern consists of elongated plots that are relatively small. Natural ecology in these use areas is already modified by developments and visitor use impact, and extensive field tests indicate that malathion will not materially alter the present ecology. Use of helicopters will provide further control during application of the insecticide, so that water courses can be carefully avoided and thus eliminate adverse effects upon aquatic life.

We have taken all reasonable precautions based on a broad field of technical advice furnished from both within and outside the Service and are convinced that our action is fully justified and appropriate, and that through this action we are fulfilling our responsibility in National Park management.

CONRAD L. WIRTH, Director  
National Park Service

### The Evidence Is Mounting

Dear Bruce:

You and the Sierra Club are performing a valuable public service by the informative materials in the *Bulletin* on the subject of pesticides. The attack upon Clarence Cottam's well balanced article in the letters to the editor column of your April-May issue has, as you know, been thoroughly answered by the full published report of the President's Science Advisory Committee. In clear, unmistakable language the President's Committee has given full measure of credit to the beneficial role which chemical pesticides have played in the United States and throughout the world. At the same time, the Committee has made it abundantly clear there is mounting evidence that the present and future price of these benefits has been widespread environmental contamination, the effects of which are in large part unknown. What little is known,

however, strongly suggests the urgent need for universal concern, substantially accelerated research, and significant reduction, in the wholesale broadcast of broad spectrum pesticides. . . .

DWIGHT F. RETTIE  
Assistant to the Commissioner  
for Public Affairs  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Editor:

In the *Bulletin* of April-May I note the attack on Dr. Rachel Carson and her book *Silent Spring* by a Mr. Adrian Hale of Fresno.

When Mr. Hale applies the appellation 'salable fiction' to *Silent Spring* he but parrots the words of the pesticide producers who have made quite a play on that expression.

When he can and does explain sensibly, and justify, among other things, the presence of as much as 200 parts per million of DDT in sharks, tuna, and other ocean fish far off shore, and so much DDT in the livers of cod-fish that the oil therefrom is not usable for nutritional purposes, his remarks will begin to take on an aspect of rationalism. Government limits of such toxins for most edible meats are of about 10 parts per million or less.

Fortunately for Mr. Hale the *Sierra Club Bulletin* does not restrict its publication of letters to expressions of positive thought, as he would desire of published articles, or his letter could not have been published. Apparently this positive or negative thought idea is mostly determined by the side of a controversy an individual supports.

As long as Government spends \$250 million to keep soil bank lands from returning to production, and billions of dollars in buying up surplus commodities and giving them away abroad, I shall waste no tears over worry about our starving unless we use pesticides extensively, recognizing the while, as does Dr. Carson, a place for their limited use.

In the meantime I find it more difficult to find foods that I can eat without apprehension. You see, I know what is in too much of the food available to me, and know its harmfulness.

JOHN E. WATERS, D.D.S.  
Coronado, California

### Feeble Efforts on Bodega?

Gentlemen:

In recent months, the Sierra Club has been linked with a number of groups protesting construction by Pacific Gas and Electric Company of the Bodega Bay Atomic Power Plant and a 220,000 Volt transmission line in San Mateo County.

The club has a right and perhaps an obligation to express its views on such controversies. The club's name has also been used, however, to lend prestige to a series of extremely irresponsible statements about both projects. Such tactics may win a few small battles, but lose the war to convince the public that the goals of conservation are reasonable and desirable. . . .

As both a club member and an engineer employed by P.G.&E., I have followed the course of both these disputes with interest and concern. The goals of conservation seem to me to be worthy and legitimate. The realities of providing for the needs of our rapidly expanding society, however, will make realization of many

of these goals difficult. Indeed, if any of them are to be achieved, communication between the supporters of conservation and the rest of the nation must be established and improved, not destroyed.

JAMES H. MALINOWSKI  
Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

Despite the feeble efforts of the Sierra Club, there is a distinct possibility that Bodega Head may be saved from becoming the site of a nuclear power plant. I believe the club abandoned ship far too early. The present is a far cry from the days of John Muir. . . .

In a letter to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, I have demonstrated that the company's policies have been to evade key issues when attempting to inform the public of the company's efforts to establish a nuclear power plant at this site. These key issues are in the areas of safety, democratic government, and conservation. . . ."

ROBERT A. RONZIO  
Berkeley, Calif.

### A Question of Scope

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

With seventeen chapters now authorized from coast to coast there can be no doubt that the Sierra Club has definitely committed itself to achieving a truly national status. The only real questions are concerned with just what is involved in such a shift in orientation, and how it can best be achieved so that the Sierra Club might really speak and act as a national entity.

As a national organization the Sierra Club will surely place the far greatest share of its emphasis on the conservation phase of its program. While the provision of local outdoor activity programs may be an important factor in particular chapters it will not be a matter of general concern. There is simply no need for a national organization of that type as this function is already being performed by a variety of existing organizations, many of whom it is hoped will be cooperating with us in our conservation projects. . . .

While in attendance at the May meeting of the Board of Directors in Oakland I had to continually remind myself that this was really a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club and not a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California Chapter. Though it is not literally true that only California issues were discussed since some time was devoted to the Grand Canyon, still the Colorado might well be regarded as a California river. My impression of the Board was that it was made up of very able and dedicated individuals but as a group their focus was too narrow.

Wider geographical representation on the Board of Directors is a critical matter at this stage of the Sierra Club's growth. This might be a problem that would solve itself in time with an increase in the proportion of members outside of California. Certainly we would want to have the most competent people available without regard to any rigidly defined geographical distribution of board members.

The professional staff has been overburdened with work for a number of years and should be enabled to devote their time to matters of concern to the membership generally.

RICHARD A. OSBORNE  
Vancouver, Washington



## Notable Quotes

*From the testimony of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall before a senate subcommittee, May 22, 1963, on the need for a solution to the over-all pesticide problem:*

"We must go even further in expanding our present programs involving various aspects of the pesticides problem. We must work much more closely with research entomologists to bring about the discovery and development of less hazardous control methods. We must not only look to the chemical industry for new chemicals that are more specific and short-lived in their effects but we must also place much greater emphasis on other procedures such as biological control.

"The highly durable synthetic pesticides such as the chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT and related products) may be having effects on our total environment which are not now known.

"Many scientists share the belief we may be intervening in the natural world without being aware of the consequences. Some of the results may be irreversible in terms of the effect upon our environment. These durable organic pesticides are also dangerous because of their 'broad spectrum' effect—the fact that they are not selective, but rather kill many kinds of living matter beyond the target.

"While pesticides are now applied to one acre in twelve in the United States each year, there is practically no place on earth wherein the residues of these materials are not found—in soil, in water, and in the tissues of living matter."

*From the remarks of James K. Carr, Under-Secretary of the Interior, at the 1963 Annual Conference of the California Municipal Utilities Association, Sacramento, California, February 27, 1963:*

"... In a single generation we have almost ruined the superb, Mediterranean climate of southern California. Some shore lines foam with detergents, fish and wildlife are threatened, and scenic beauty is destroyed. Cities slobber over into the countryside, cluttered with billboards, spawning sleazy developments that have brought new, ugly words to our California lexicon—slurbs and slurberia. . . .

"California has one of the best highway systems in the United States, built to meet fantastic demands. But, in many places, our precious scenery falls under the tyranny of the automobile and the highway designer. There is need for more effort to build esthetically and to take advantage of the scenic approach as has been done so well on some of the parkways in the east. . . .

"The shores of Lake Tahoe, the jewel of the Sierra, already bear the permanent scars of uncontrolled, unplanned commercialism unchecked; this kind of 'slurbanization' can despoil forever our cherished, scenic, recreation areas. . . .

"And in the coastal mountains, California's special gift of the Creator, the redwoods, noble sentries of this 'unique bright land,' are increasingly victims of the chain saw, being logged in many places with no other control than the laws of the market place, as though these trees were just another species of timber. Should the economics of the lumber industry be the sole standard of value? In some instances, the logged-over hillsides bleed silt into the streams where fish no longer swim. As a result, the flood waters roar unchecked down the denuded hillsides and destroy giant trees in the glorious groves downstream where state and private effort has combined to save the redwoods. When these centuries old trees are gone, they cannot be replaced for a thousand years. . . .

"There is and has been a long-standing controversy over the construction of a new powerplant on one of the most beautiful headlands along the California shore line, Bodega head. At one time this point was designated as a highly desirable location for a state park. It's not enough to blame the power company. The company makes the point that it is in the business of producing power as economically as it can for its customers. It does not have the full responsibility for planning land use for the entire state. But we must find a way for private enterprise and Government agencies to plan our future together and not on a single-purpose basis.

"There are many who say the powerplant could be built elsewhere, saving this part of California's vanishing coastline for public recreation. If this shore line is lost to the people of California and the Nation, it is your fault and mine for not insisting earlier that we have the kind of comprehensive land-use planning that is essential to protect the interests of all Californians and our children and grandchildren."

*From an address by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman at the 28th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, March 6, 1963:*

"When we save a species of wildlife by protecting its habitat or by encouraging its propagation, we save more than a wild animal. In a sense, we save ourselves for we are saying—often instinctively—that civilization must permit all of God's creatures to live free of the threat of total destruction."

## Reviewers Are Saying

*The Place No One Knew* is a love story to a place that few men ever saw, and soon, no man can ever see again. It is an elegy to the passing of a place of beauty . . . so much beauty. Such a loss. This is a fine book, one to hold and enjoy for its craftsmanship, the execution of the fine photographic reproductions, the pertinent text. But it is also a book that will hold back; its theme, once absorbed, will never let thoughtful people permit another Glen Canyon Dam.

—Pasadena Independent Star-News

. . . The canyon's walls; re-reflected light and bizarre shapes make it difficult to photograph. Porter has done it magnificently. Some of his pictures are almost abstracts—the entrance to Hidden Passage, the twisted ledges of a canyon wall detail in slate and blues . . . A moving requiem to an American wilderness area.

—San Francisco Chronicle

Porter looks for grand truth in the minute. The colors compose natural beauty of overwhelming vitality . . . It reminds us that we have inherited, through some inscrutable mystery, a compact planet of varied splendors . . . The loss of Glen Canyon is part of the rapid process in which we are spending irreplaceable capital to pay the cost of daily overhead. Conservation is not a hobby but a program for survival of the species.

—Brooks Atkinson  
New York Times

. . . The book begs description. One has to reach for superlatives to describe not only the scenes captured in Porter's color photography but the sensitivity of eye behind the lens, the matching beauty of the language . . . Those who have read and studied the photographs of Porter's earlier Sierra Club volume, "In Wildness . . .," need no further recommendation. They know. For those who have not, the experience which awaits is about as deep as words and paper can go . . . What it represents in American life is pointed up in our own experience. The same "blind progress" which left us choking in smog, living in homes which slide down hills, existing seasonally in fear of forest fire and flood, is involved. It is something we ought to think about . . .

—Los Angeles Times

. . . Only one thing is annoying about *The Place No One Knew*. This is that it's quite impossible to describe the book in adequate terms. Get it, look through it, then start screaming at your congressman to protect what remains of our dwindling supply of natural beauty.

—Chicago Tribune



# Who Holds the Reins on Project Chariot?

A temporary deferral of the final decision on Project Chariot (See May, 1961, *SCB*) was announced in April by the Atomic Energy Commission. Whether the nuclear excavation experiment on the Northwest Alaskan coast will be cancelled or recommended to the President for completion may now depend on results from other nuclear excavation projects. In the meantime, the Chariot research facilities near Cape Thompson will be operated by the Office of Naval Research-sponsored Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow.

Chariot, a harbor construction plan, was designed several years ago to provide information on cratering laws, the effects of detonating a row of nuclear charges, and the effects of radioactivity, airblast, and seismic shock on the environment.

Several quotations from the Second Summary by The Committee on Environmental Studies for Project Chariot, dated October, 1962, evidence what appear to be differing reactions to the Project by the Committee members themselves.

For example, the first two paragraphs of the report's "Concluding Remarks" state:

"The area in which these studies have been conducted has been considered to be in dynamic equilibrium, its component biotic and physical parts existing in essentially the same composition and relationships for centuries. Where fragments of modern culture exist, they are localized in the widely scattered villages, and human disturbance over the landscapes has been neither widespread nor destructive, and over the seascapes, essentially nil.

"Under such pristine and primary conditions, available in vast areas scarcely anywhere on the planet outside the arctic, environmental baselines have been established in sufficient number and detail, that long-time natural changes and sudden, induced changes can be measured in ecological terms and assessed perhaps as to economic and cultural impacts."

And further along in these same remarks, one reads:

"But such massive techniques in projects of great scope everywhere need to be geared to a basic understanding and appreciation for the total ecology—physical and biotic—in space and projected into time . . . For ignorance of man's bioenvironment at an ecological level, especially in a technologically enlightened age, can result only in extended disaster, culminating in a tragic end to his dominion over the earth. . . . Combining technical and biological scientific approaches would contribute abundantly to man's well-being, tend to create and preserve environs of dynamic stability, and add a touch of dignity to his cultural evolution."

Despite the fact that the committee has apparently depended primarily on technical and scientific values, there is evident in these words a genuine concern for the ecology of the Chariot area. Nevertheless, we find in the Summary foreword, dated June, 1962, a statement that implies a somewhat different attitude:

"We believe the many reviews of the data and consultations with many scientific people, warrant the conclusion that if the detonation were carried out the chance of biological cost at the ecological level, including jeopardy to the Eskimos or the plants and animals from which they derive their livelihood, appears exceedingly remote. There are necessarily some uncertainties involved in some predictions, however, that can be resolved only by experimentation.

"At the date of this report no formal detonation plans had been presented to the Commission nor had there been any approval for construction of facilities to carry out the project. The bioenvironmental program insofar as it was supported by Plowshare was phased out September 1, 1962, although the campsite remains in caretaker status and continuing studies are planned."

During the four years of Project Chariot's active existence, over 200 pages of Summary reports were written; yet of the five paragraphs chosen for inclusion in the section of the AEC's 1962 Annual Report to Congress entitled Plowshare Program, two paragraphs were virtually complete quotations from the Second Summary foreword. One of these paragraphs was the first of two from the foreword quoted above.

Why, it might be asked, were these paragraphs presented to Congress as indicative of the views of The Committee on Environmental Studies for Project Chariot? Why, indeed, when the concluding remarks of the voluminous Second Summary imply a substantially different view?—S.J.P.H.

## *Leopold Committee to Study Predator Control Program*

An appraisal of the Department of Interior's rodent and predator control program has been undertaken by a group of distinguished scientists at the request of Secretary Stewart L. Udall. Among the problems under examination are whether some animals are being threatened with extinction because of the government's control work, whether there is too much control or not enough, and whether the government should attempt to control rodents and predators on private as well as public lands.

The study, expected to take six to eight months to complete, is being made by the "Leopold Committee," the same group that

recently submitted a report on wildlife management in the national parks. (See March 1963 *SCB*). The first of its kind in many years, the report will review the government program to control rats and mice, animals that prey on livestock, and depredations by large flocks of birds.

## **Executive Committee Action**

The following actions were taken by the Sierra Club Executive Committee on June 9, 1963 in addition to those announced in the June *Bulletin*.

**Oceano Dunes**—Recommended the preservation of the shoreline from Pismo Beach State Park to Point Sal, including the shoreline and dunes area eastward from the beach, for scenic recreation purposes under management of the California Division of Beaches and Parks.

**Redwood Highway**—Concluded that irreparable damage would be done to Prairie Creek State Park by a freeway along present U.S. 101, and recommended the east route be adopted for a freeway bypassing the state park. (See "Freeway Threatens Prairie Creek Redwoods" in the March 1963 *SCB*.)

**Big Basin Redwoods**—Subject to availability of approximately \$67,000 in State of California funds, authorized the club officers to contract with Big Creek Timber Company for purchase of timber and rights of way referred to in the Company's letter of June 4, 1963 to Walter Ward, for a total purchase price of \$155,000; and to convey timber and rights to the state for park purposes.

**Conservation Law Society**—Appropriated \$1,000 towards operating expenses of Conservation Law Society, when organized (a nonprofit, tax deductible organization for the purpose of providing full-time legal assistance to conservation organizations on the major conservation problems of the nation).

**IUCN**—Confirmed president's appointment of Honorary Vice-President Horace M. Albright and Secretary Richard M. Leonard as club delegates to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources at the Eighth General Assembly in September, 1963, Nairobi, Kenya.

The following actions were taken by the Sierra Club Executive Committee on July 27:

**Bodega Head**—Directed in a split vote (Clark, Robinson, Leonard for; Marshall against; Wayburn abstained) that the Sierra Club's continuing opposition to the Bodega Head power project shall not include participation in court review of the decision of the Public Utilities Commission of California on this matter.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund**—Supported the principles of the proposed fund (Marshall abstained).

**Channel Islands**—By consensus, reaffirmed support of national park status for the islands.

**Yosemite Pesticide Aerial Spraying**—A report was to be requested from the Natural Sciences Committee, with the hope of on-the-spot review at the September 7-9 Board Meeting at Tuolumne Meadows.



# People You Know

INDICATIONS of steady club growth faced the Board of Directors with more emphasis than usual at the beginning of its May 4, 1963 meeting. Three new chapters, of which one is in California, asked for approval, evidence that the club's efforts are not limited to the area west of the Sierra Nevada.

Sierra Club activity in New Mexico has centered for several years around Los Alamos and Santa Fe. Realizing the need for a Southwest chapter in conservation matters as well as the need to coordinate scattered membership, *Elmo Robinson* began work about a year ago on the new Rio Grande Chapter. He has had as his assistants, among others, *John V. Young* and *Eliot Porter*. Boundaries for this chapter have not yet been approved since the area covered may extend beyond the borders of New Mexico.

Geographically separated from the area of the Loma Prieta Chapter, Monterey County contains a large and active club membership confronted with many local conservation problems. Early this year Senator *Fred S. Farr*, *Ansel* and *Virginia Adams*, and others, began to organize the new Ventana Chapter, named for the Ventana Wild Area of the Santa Lucia Range. Subsequently, approval of the Loma Prieta Chapter was obtained, 69 of its members signing the required petition. Chairman *Roy P. Muehlberger* heads the new chapter.

In April of this year, increasing conservation problems in Wisconsin prompted 62 members of the Great Lakes Chapter to sign the petition permitting the establishment of the John Muir Chapter. The new Wisconsin chapter felt that since John Muir and his family moved originally from Scotland to Wisconsin, where Muir attended the state university, it had a right to adopt his name despite the fact that the club's chapters are usually named for geographical areas.

*Ansel Adams* received this Spring, in addition to the John Muir award, another commendation: a California State Senate resolution honoring him as one of "... the dedicated men whose photographic art helps to interpret and safeguard the natural beauties of America ..."

Introduced by Senator *Fred S. Farr*, the resolution lauded Ansel's many academic and artistic achievements, especially his books, *This Is the American Earth* and *These We Inherit*. As exemplary of his beliefs, the commendation quoted Ansel's following statement: "... the parklands of America should always represent an enlightened relationship of nature and man. The measure of enlightenment will be man's ability in the special places to recognize that the natural things which are there already are good things. These we inherit."

It is for the conviction contained in this statement and for the artistic talent that gives it unique expression that the Senate extended to Ansel its "heartfelt commendation and respect."

*Robert Fisher*, membership chairman of the Kern-Kaweah Chapter, was honored at the chapter's installation dinner earlier this year with the award of the Sierra Club Cup. Since his arrival in Bakersfield in 1955, Bob has served as an Executive Committeeman and as Council Representative.

In recognition of their contributions toward the publishing of *The Place No One Knew* the following persons have been made patron members of the Sierra Club: *Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Porter*, Santa Fe, New Mexico; *Henry P. Kendall*, Sharon, Mass.; *Dyson Duncan*, Fair Lawn, New Jersey; and *David H. McAlpin*, New York City.

For his contribution toward the publishing of "*In Wildness ...*", *Kenneth K. Bechtel*, San Francisco, was also made a patron member.

A new plan for donating books to local schools, libraries, and colleges has been put

into effect by the San Fernando Valley Group of the Angeles Chapter. As part of the plan, which is financed by money from the Group's book sale program, a presentation was recently made by Group officer *Mrs. Richard Searle* to the Van Nuys public library. The books presented, *François Matthes and the Marks of Time* and *John Muir's Studies in the Sierra*, are two of many the Group hopes to distribute to inform the public of the club's activities and principles.

The San Diego Chapter marked its 15th anniversary this spring with a special celebration.

Mountaineering Notes material for the *Annual SCB* should be sent by October 15th to *Dick Irvin*, *Sierra Club Bulletin*, Mills Tower, San Francisco.

*Clifford J. Rudden* joined the Sierra Club staff in August as Controller and Office Manager. Mr. Rudden was a partner in the firm of *Williams & Rudden*, Public Accountants, from 1949 until 1963.

*Sidney J. P. Hollister* became Assistant Editor of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* on July 1. He had served previously on the staff of the *Hartford (Connecticut) Times*.

## John Muir Awards

Sierra Club John Muir awards, recognizing unique and dedicated contributions to the cause of conservation, were awarded this spring to biologist and author *Olaus J. Murie* and photographer *Ansel Adams*. The presentations were made at the Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference held in March at the Sheraton Palace Hotel, San Francisco.



Olaus J. Murie. Photo by Blackstone Studios, N.Y.

Murie, 74, was honored, in the words of the award, for his achievement in bringing "... new meaning and understanding to the concept of ecological conscience and the reverence for life inescapable from it ..." For many years a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he is best known for his writings on Alaska, the Yukon Caribou, and the North American Elk, and for his

talents as an artist and illustrator. He has been director of the Wilderness Society since 1946, heading the society as president from 1950 to 1957.



Ansel Adams

Ansel Adams, 60, an artist who expresses his talents through both the practice of his art and the teaching of it, divides his time between studios in Carmel and Yosemite Valley. The dozen books he has published since 1927 have earned him world fame as a photographer of the High Sierra and other Western wilderness areas. The nature of that fame was appropriately defined in the words of the award plaque citing Ansel as "... a man who has made of an ordinary medium an extraordinarily beautiful art form ... a man who recognizes profound wonder in simple growing things, in stone and space and sky ..."



## Conservationists Honor Senator Anderson

MORE THAN 600 people gathered at a special testimonial award dinner in Washington, D.C., May 20, to honor their friend and associate, Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, as recipient of the National Conservation Award. The award was presented to the Senator "... in appreciation of his dynamic leadership and vigorous participation in the conservation of America's natural heritage."

Among those attending the dinner were Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, over three dozen Senators, and representatives of twelve national conservation and natural resources organizations.



Senator Clinton P. Anderson

In honoring the New Mexican, who earlier this year stepped down as chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Secretary Freeman said, "... he epitomizes the emerging concept of conservation not as a cold abstraction but in its truest

sense as a policy of using land and water to meet human needs now and in the future." Senator Anderson, he went on, met with singular idealism, the challenge to seek ways of using our land and water resources "... to satisfy human needs for outdoor recreation, for green areas around cities and towns, for open space to look at, to climb on, to walk through, or to meditate in."

Secretary Udall, in his remarks, summarized Senator Anderson's philosophy of conservation, by quoting from the Senator himself. Part of that quotation read as follows: "... we say to the other peoples of the world that ours is not an exploitive society—solely materialistic in outlook. We take a positive position—conservation means we have the faith that our way of life will go on and we are surely building for those who we know will follow ... Wilderness is a demonstration by our people that we can put aside a portion of this which we have as a tribute to the Maker and say—this we will leave as we found it."

The commendations by Secretaries Freeman and Udall were followed by Senator Anderson's talk and by the presentation of an award to Mrs. Anderson for having "conserved a great conservationist."

Earlier in the day, President Kennedy received the Senator and his family at the White House along with conservation leaders from the organizations who had arranged the dinner. The President lauded Senator Anderson's conservation record, especially his leadership in supporting the Senate Wilderness Act.

The award was presented by the American Conservation Association, American Forestry Association, Conservation Foundation, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Parks Association, National Wildlife Federation, North American Wildlife Foundation, Sierra Club, Sport Fishing Institute, The Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

### IN MEMORIAM

Elizabeth M. Cook  
South Pasadena, California  
Life member, joined club 1934  
Died December 25, 1963

O. K. DeWitt  
Lyons, Oregon  
Club member since 1955  
Died January 23, 1963

Clair Leonard  
Contributed music to Sierra Club  
Dinosaur and Wilderness Alps films  
Died February 7, 1963

William C. Putnam  
Los Angeles, California  
Member Editorial Advisory Board  
Club member since 1954  
Died March 16, 1963

Wilfred Tracy  
Chicago, Illinois  
Club member since 1955  
Died April 20, 1963

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### FALL PUBLICATIONS—1963

Below are new Sierra Club books to be published this fall. In addition, publication is planned for the first volume of Ansel Adams' biography (see p. 19 for additional information). Order from Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

**THE LAST REDWOODS:** *The Photographs and Story of a Vanishing Coastal Scenic Resource*, by Philip Hyde and François Leydet.

Here is a book of lasting beauty about this most spectacularly beautiful of trees and the unique kind of forest in which it grows. The book makes poignantly clear what the resource is, what is happening to it—even in the parks presumably saved—and what opportunity still exists to make sure that a great heritage will endure.

Philip Hyde augments his own important photographic work with that of many others; François Leydet has prepared the supporting text.

Exhibit format: 10¼ x 13½ inches; ca. 128 pages, including 80 illustrations, 8 in color, all varnished; cloth. Price, \$17.50. Special price until December 31, 1963: \$15. Publication: late October.

**WILD CASCADES:** *The Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan Parkland*, edited by Weldon Heald.

Eloquent photographs of valley country for easy wandering and high country for climbing and contemplation introduce an area that is potentially our greatest national park. Persuasive text points out why Americans must not forget this scenic world of wildness, why this splendor must be discovered—before it is too late.

Format: 9 x 12 inches, 128 pages, including ca. 80 illustrations, 8 in color. Price, \$7.50. Publication: early November.

"... AND MAKE THE MOUNTAINS GLAD": *The Sierra Club in Yosemite* by Holway R. Jones.

Volume one of the projected Sierra Club Scenic Resources Series. The book presents here for the first time invaluable records of the struggle by John Muir and others to preserve the Yosemite area—from 1864 to the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916.

Format: 6 x 9 inches, ca. 192 pages, including 32 pages of photographs. Price: \$5.75. Publication: late fall.

**A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO YOSEMITE VALLEY**, by Steve Roper.

About 250 routes—some of them the world's most difficult, up the famous valley walls. Photographs, line drawings, and detailed descriptions.

Cloth. \$4.75. Publication: October.

*The fall book catalog, later this fall, will describe club books in detail.*



## Study Team Tours Cascades And Sets Fall Hearings

The following report by J. Michael McCloskey, Northwest Conservation Representative for the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, was received by the Bulletin just as we were going to press, and is our latest information on the recent developments regarding the Northern Cascades Study Team's work. (For background information, see p. 10 of the January SCB, p. 15 of the March SCB, p. 10 of the April-May SCB, and the back cover of the June SCB.)

The *modus operandi* of the Northern Cascades Study Team took definite shape this summer as an initial reconnaissance tour was made by team members, resource sub-studies got well under way, and hearings were scheduled for early fall.

From July 15 to 24, three members of the team toured the periphery of and flew over the area being studied—that part of the Washington Cascades between White Pass and the Canadian border. They spent the greater part of their time in Mount Baker National Forest, with trips up the Skagit River, the Whitechuck Valley, and around Mount Baker. They also visited Lake Chelan and drove up the Stehekin Valley to High Bridge Guard Station and later visited

Mount Rainier National Park. Both Department of Agriculture representatives, Dr. George A. Selke, consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture, and Arthur W. Greeley, Deputy Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, made the tour. But only George B. Hartzog, Jr., Associate Director of the National Park Service and formerly superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, was able to represent Interior Department interests. Neither Henry Caulfield, Assistant Director of Interior's Resources Program Staff, nor Edward C. Crafts, Study Team Chairman and Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, could participate.

John Doerr, superintendent of Olympic National Park, accompanied the three team members on the entire trip, as did J. Herbert Stone, the Forest Service's regional forester for the Pacific Northwest.

Washington State Land Commissioner Cole accompanied the team on the first four days of the tour as the Governor's representative for state cooperation with the study.

The Forest Service provided logistical support for the tour. However, its personnel are reported to have comprised no more than one-third of the 15- to 16-man traveling contingent. Public contacts were not invited on the tour, and none, reportedly, were attempted.

While members of the study team were gaining an initial familiarity with the main features of the North Cascades, resource sub-study teams were examining the area intensively. A seven-man National Park Service sub-study team working on recreation spent most of the summer in the field. They worked in two sections, one studying the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee national forests and the other the Mount Baker and Okanogan national forests. John McLaughlin, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, heads the Park Service sub-study team. The team is classifying the North Cascades according to the six recreation classifications suggested by the ORRRC report (see May 1962 SCB). Sub-studies on other resources are also being undertaken by teams composed of personnel from other state and federal agencies.

Public views on how various resources of the Northern Cascades should be administered—and by which agencies—are being solicited at public meetings scheduled for Wenatchee on October 7 and for Seattle on October 8, 9, and 10. Ground rules for the meetings are yet to be set, but a direct confrontation of park advocates and opponents is expected. A full presentation of the proposal for a Northern Cascades National Park is being planned by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Statements and correspondence should be sent to Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Dept. of Interior, Wash. 25, D.C.

## Pollution Hearings At Tahoe and Washington

Recent actions in Washington, D.C., and at Lake Tahoe are hopeful indications that efforts may finally be made to thwart the threatened pollution of the Lake. In July, a report by engineering experts hired by the Lake Tahoe Area Council urged immediate action on a dynamic program of sewage treatment to preserve the lake's clarity.

The report, coupled with a predicted rise in the combined transient and permanent Tahoe Basin population—from 126,300 last year to 313,000 in 1980—prompted President Kennedy's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board to announce a special hearing on the Basin's sewage problem. It will be held at the Lake on September 27th with sanitation experts as the principal witnesses.

Robert C. Ayers, executive secretary of the board, has invited those interested in addressing the hearing to write him care of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

\* \* \*

Further encouragement came from Washington when a bill requiring certain standards of decomposability for detergents manufactured or imported into the U.S. for sale was introduced in the House by Congressman Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin.

Speaking for the bill before the House Committee on Government Operations, Mr. Reuss said that about 75 per cent of the 4 billion pounds of detergents sold in the United States last year contain ABS (Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate). This substance is highly resistant to decomposition by natural processes in rivers, streams, and subsurface waters or by standard waste treatment plants. Concentrations of ABS build up and cause foaming action which transmits disease germs, hinders treatment plant operation, and destroys esthetic values. Fish and other aquatic life are also threatened by these chemicals.

Mr. Reuss's bill, H.R. 4571, would give the detergent and soap industry until June 30, 1965, to comply with standards of decomposability to be established by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Charles G. Bueltman, Technical Director of the Soap and Detergent Association summarized the testimony of the panel of witnesses representing the industry. Less than 10 per cent of the 180 million people in this country, he said, "... are affected in any way at all by the residues of detergents in water supplies and sewage treatment plant effluents. Thus the satisfaction of the other 90 per cent could not be subverted to the interests of the 10 per cent, who themselves demand not only a biologically soft product, but also a product which will still maintain the high cleanliness sanitary standards we demand in our society."

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# Mountain Talk

FIFTEEN MILES EAST of Porterville, as you curve into the Sierra foothills on a county road which is now paved, a pair of conical stone monuments marks the boundary of the Tule River Indian Reservation. California's reservations and rancherias are typically quite small, but Tule River with 54,000 acres is the state's second largest. It reaches far up toward the peaks.

No more than 200 people reside on the reservation at any time, although there are more on the tribal roll. Economic opportunities are elsewhere, and if the job is distant it is sometimes necessary to move there, family and all, while it lasts. Members of the Tule River group have lived for years in Porterville and other Valley towns.

The reservation is a place to stay or to come back to, for the descendants of Indians who freely gathered food in the region for untold centuries before white settlers planted oranges and olives and cotton and fenced the land for cattle. The treaties of the 1850s (never ratified in Washington) placed several of the Yokuts and other tribal remnants on a reservation in the vicinity of Porterville. Then squatters crowded into that place, too. The Indians were transferred upstream to the present acreage on the South Fork of the Tule. A farmer in 1872 wouldn't have given the new area a second look.

Even today, when selective cutting of the mixed stand of timber is profitable and a limited number of cattle are successfully grazed, it would be difficult to support all the families by any system of agriculture and home industry. Most of the people, heirs of generations of poverty, neglect, and isolation, are not prepared to develop such a plan.

Hopes for an educated, prosperous Tule River community ride daily in the school bus to Porterville. My own visits to the reservation have been connected with those hopes for the future.

What makes these things worth mentioning in a conservationists' bulletin is a certain insight prompted by those visits. Not only do we owe the Indians an immense debt for the beautiful country taken from them, but we owe ourselves an obligation to recreate in modern terms the old Indian attitude toward the land.

Ancestors of the bright-eyed, barefoot girls and boys who play around the small, unpainted houses lived with the land and

conserved its fruits in a way that is close to our ideal.

Forget for a moment today's abandoned skeletons of autos and castoff bedsprings and beer cans, littering the tawny landscape. Remember the patience of the grandmothers who gathered roots and berries and ground and sifted acorns; the skill of the men who shot or speared deer, rabbits, and other game, and netted fish and birds.

The land supported the people in the old days because there were no fences, farms, or roads. A band of food gatherers could move without interference in its accepted bounds, following the natural harvests. If there were hungry times, there were also seasons of abundance.

Life on those terms, admittedly, could be grim. A romantic view of primitive cultures is not compatible with the archaeologists' heaps of bone and shell and painfully chipped obsidian, not to mention the dead ends they encounter when an entire people seems to disappear.

Nevertheless, the foothill Indians endured and did not spoil their environment—until others arrived to show them how.

Recently, my young friend Jesse's mother

urged me to accept a big bowlful of speckled trout which he had caught that day. I was pleased to see that the fish came nicely chilled from a refrigerator (for electricity is still very new to Tule River homes). But I was dismayed, too, to think that Jesse had caught more trout than his family needed to eat.

After we had cooked our meal down by the stream, watching the moonrise through branches of buckeye, I savored the moist white meat of the fish. I was the guest of Jesse's family on their cherished portion of land white men once had scorned. Whatever debt I owed the ancestors could not be paid except in deep feeling.

I owed it to myself, however, and to Jesse and his contemporaries and all other children, to translate the primitive creed of land love and land use into the language of the Twentieth Century. The problem was not to save the Indians' trout. It was to save a place in the sun or in the moonlight under a buckeye, beside a living stream, for new generations which, all unknowing, have inherited the earth.

FRED GUNSKY

## Progress Report on the Adams Biography

Nancy Newhall is nearing completion of the first volume of her biography on Ansel Adams, tentatively titled *Ansel Adams: Volume 1, The Eloquent Light*.

Miss Newhall has been working on the manuscript for more than a decade, and has brought to light many of the decisive moments that have shaped the life and views of Ansel Adams; not only one of the great photographers, but also one of the great conservationists.

Volume one concludes in tragedy: "Swept on by the wild hilarity fatigue produces," Adams wrote, "we were all talking at once, all laughing . . . Suddenly a white face appeared at the window, a frightened voice shrieked 'The darkroom's on fire!' . . . The worst loss is about 5000 negatives of Yosemite. I have to start all over again . . ."

Ansel Adams was 35 then, his eminence as a photographer of the natural world already assured. In spite of the fire, enough was saved to be the basis of many books. The best of these, and of negatives never before printed (but salvaged from the fire by Adams, Edward Weston, and Tom Partridge) constitute the extraordinary display of this volume.

*Ansel Adams: The Eloquent Light* will be a continuation of the Sierra Club's notable exhibit format series, illustrated with black-

and-white photographs of the highest quality. There will be about 80 illustrations, and 176 pages, 10¼ x 13½ inches, cloth. Production schedules permitting, the book will be available in late October at the pre-publication price: \$15. After December 31, 1963, the price will be \$17.50.

Volume two, *The Enduring Moment*, will continue from the rebuilding and will tell of (and display) the forging ahead that is culminating this fall in a second climax—one of the most important one-man shows ever held for any photographer anywhere, opening at the DeYoung Museum in Golden Gate Park on October 28.



Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall

**CORRECTION:** On page 11 in the June Bulletin, "Varian Associates" in the list of major donors to the Big Basin Redwoods Purchase should have read "Varian Foundation."





The Minarets by Philip Hyde

### Wilderness Bill

In a speech in Chicago before a section of the American Bar Association, House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall made the following statement:

"I see no reason why Congress cannot immediately give statutory protection for the preservation as wilderness of the over 8 million acres of land in the national forests that are now classified as 'wilderness,' 'wild,' and 'canoe,' continuing those uses not inconsistent with wilderness preservation and permitting other presently authorized uses for a reasonable time. I have never taken the position that all wilderness legislation must await a final review of either all land laws or even all areas that might qualify as wilderness."

Without a claim to clairvoyance, your correspondent construes Mr. Aspinall now to say that he would approve a bill covering the existing Wilderness and Wild areas, and he would protect the Primitive Areas, without regard to time, until each Primitive Area has been the subject of Forest Service review and of a special Act passed by the Congress. Meanwhile these areas presumably would remain open to mineral leasing and mineral entry for an unspecified term of years ("uses not inconsistent with wilderness preservation" in the above quotation).

There has been a noticeable slackening of mail to Congress about this bill. Perhaps readers of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* and other interested groups are tired of hearing the same song, but no action can be expected soon unless the people let their members of Congress know that they are still vitally concerned about the Wilderness Bill.

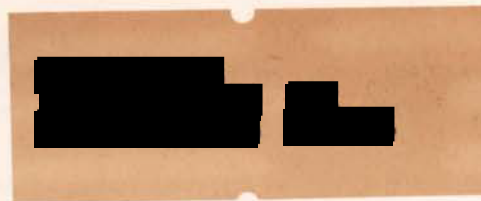
### Public Land Review Commission

On the same day of the Chicago speech, Mr. Aspinall introduced H. R. 8070, a bill to establish a bi-partisan Public Land Review Commission. This Commission would have three years in which to review the public land laws and make recommendations to Congress for necessary or desirable changes. The advisory council set up by this act would not include "wilderness" advocates as one of the major citizens' groups to be represented. A total of \$4,000,000 would be authorized for the Commission's work.

### Central Arizona Project

On August 27 a subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee opened hearings on S. 1658, by Senators Hayden and Goldwater, to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation's Central Arizona diversion project. The first witness was Senator Hayden, who read a detailed statement, pointing out that similar legislation had passed the Senate in 1950 and again in 1951. A considerable part of his statement was an attack on California and its representatives in Congress for opposing this legislation in the years prior to the initiation of the Supreme Court suit by Arizona against California.

Senator Kuchel made a vigorous attack on the committee for holding what he charged was an irregular, illegal meeting, contrary to the Act of 1944 which required that the committee have before it reports from the Secretary of the Interior and from the governors of the states affected. After some heated discussion, the chairman,



## Your Washington Office Report

Senator Moss, decided that either the full committee chairman or the subcommittee chairman had authority to call the meeting.

The only witness heard was Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd Dominy, who insisted repeatedly that he was not making a Department report, that he was presenting only economic and engineering facts. Nevertheless he did emphasize the Department's report of December, 1947, concluding that the project was feasible, and he added that it is more feasible and more needed now than then. Enactment of this bill would ensure construction of Marble Canyon and Bridge Canyon dams, which the Sierra Club opposes, and would seemingly rule out approval by the Federal Power Commission of the Arizona Power Authority's application for a license to build Marble Canyon Dam.

Senator Hayden summarized Arizona's position in a paragraph: "Arizona is at a crisis point. Arizona urgently needs more water, without which she faces a slowly withering economy as her ground-water bank account shrinks. She does not seek water to expand her irrigated agriculture. There is not sufficient water available to her to even permit maintenance of that agriculture which is now extant. Arizona seeks only to meet her rapidly expanding domestic requirements and to maintain her irrigated agriculture as near as possible to present levels."

### New Wilderness Areas

About 62,500 acres of Sequoia National Forest in the Kern Plateau region of south-central California was established as the Dome Land Wild Area by the Forest Service in early July. And in mid-August, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman classified 109,500 acres (most of it formerly in the Mount Dana-Minarets Primitive Area) as the Minarets Wilderness Area. The latter is a 27,300-acre increase over the former Primitive Area.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.

### The Uneasy Chair

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government, must see to it that enough of this matchless resource is preserved to meet the needs of the generations to come.

That is as it should be—for the Coast Redwoods are no more of purely local interest to Californians than the Grand Canyon is to Arizonans. We hope, therefore, that the current study being made by the National Park Service, under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society, will result in a report favorable to the establishment of a large national preserve among the redwoods. Regardless of this outcome, however, citizens throughout the 50 states must insist that such a preserve be made fact.

Otherwise, our generation, which already has allowed the sacrifice of Glen Canyon to a dubious hydroelectric scheme, which may yet allow the mutilation of the Grand Canyon by a similar project, which is currently allowing the shrinkage of San Francisco Bay before the invasion of the shallows by subdivisions, will go down in history as the generation which allowed the last of the virgin redwoods to be sold down the Eel and the Klamath and the Smith rivers and converted into commercial products—for which substitutes were on hand.

FRANÇOIS LEYDET