

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

October 1963



... our civilization is rapidly becoming one in which only two values are recognized: power and amusement.

It would be a pity if the last refuges where man can enter into another kind of relation with the natural world should be improved out of existence . . .

—JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH
in *Grand Canyon*

Twilight for the Grand Canyon?

The Last Days of Grand Canyon, Too?

LEAVE IT as it is," Theodore Roosevelt said of Grand Canyon. "You cannot improve it. The ages have been at work, and man can only mar it."

Today Roosevelt's advice is being disregarded with unprecedented speed by an administration that cites him as the patron saint of its "conservation" program (and here we use quotes for the same purpose the *New York Times* did editorially on two recent occasions). In this disregard we witness an almost compulsive determination to measure conservation in units of big dams being planned, built, or dedicated. Such determined disregard, responsible already for the loss of Glen Canyon, now threatens the greatest canyon of them all—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The Grand Canyon extends 279.4 miles, from Mile Zero at Lee's Ferry, Arizona, to Grapevine Wash at the foot of Grand Wash Cliffs. Most of it is in Indian reservations, a national forest, a national monument, and a national recreation area. Just 62.3 miles of it are within Grand Canyon National Park.

Pitted against this whole stretch of river are dam builders, land speculators, and preoccupied citizens in and out of government. They do not recognize the truth of what Dr. Dan Luten writes in a letter to California Governor Brown: "... It is a folly to believe that the movement of large amounts of water anywhere will solve any problems. In fact, it is only appeasement, only the treatment of symptoms, and must lead inevitably to the recurrence of the complaint on an ever-larger scale."

Nor do these people comprehend, again to quote Dr. Luten, that "the halls of the paleontological museums are filled with the bones of animals who pressed too hard on their landscape . . . who believed the old laws of limits had been revoked for them."

What protection does Grand Canyon have from this threatening minority? The act which established Grand Canyon National Park speaks of allowing water-storage and hydroelectric developments provided they not interfere with the primary purpose of the park. Apparently reclamationists are allowed their pound of flesh provided there be no bleeding. So we can expect an insistent threat of such works, and we can also assume strong nation-wide opposition to them.

The less well-known stretches of the Canyon, as magnificent as those in the park, know no such widespread protective sentiment. Right now it is almost too late to save the Canyon from the building of two dams which, along with Hoover Dam, will leave only 11 miles of the river's course outside the park not submerged in reservoirs. They will back water all the way through Grand Canyon National Monument and into the west side of the park. These are the so-called Marble Canyon dam, in the Marble Gorge of Grand Canyon, and Bridge Canyon dam across the Colorado just upstream from Lake Mead.

COVER: Marble Gorge of the Grand Canyon matches in splendor many of the Canyon's "protected" sections, yet it would be flooded by the so-called Marble Canyon Dam. The quotation is from *Grand Canyon, Today and All Its Yesterdays*, by Joseph Wood Krutch; *William Sloane Associates, New York, 1958. Copyright © 1957, 1958 by Joseph Wood Krutch.*

Tremendous damage would be wrought by either or both and they are paired in most plans. They have been given impetus by the Supreme Court decision to turn over annually to Arizona 1.1 million acre-feet of Colorado water now being used by California and Mexico. Since the first of this year Arizona crews have been flown into Marble Gorge by helicopter to make test borings of the limestone for foundations of the dam Arizona expects to have there within a very short time.

Except for the intervention of two interested parties, there is no doubt that Arizona would be building its destructive dam in Marble Gorge today. One party is the City of Los Angeles, which has advanced an even more destructive proposal. The other is the Bureau of Reclamation, a bureau which too often seems independent of its parent Department of the Interior, and is now promoting "full development" of the river. Nothing else seems to stand in the way, although if the President were persuaded vigorously to use his powers and enlarge Grand Canyon National Monument, he could thereby protect the opportunity for Congress to have a say. (The Sierra Club's letter making such a suggestion has not yet been acknowledged. It was written last June and is published here, p. 4).

AN EXAMINATION of the fiscal rationale behind the new generation of Colorado River dams would shock any objective economist. They are engineered to store additional water that does not exist and to waste water they store. They can never pay for themselves the way Hoover Dam is doing, although they may be made to appear to do so with Bureau of Reclamation bookkeeping. And they will spell the final doom of the rich Mexican agriculture of the Colorado Delta, protected by treaty, yet already plagued with heavy doses of salts. These are concentrated in the river by reservoir evaporation upstream and are leached out of desert soil and into the Colorado by irrigation within the Colorado basin. The leached-out minerals



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

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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end up on Baja California tomato fields as what Senator Clair Engle once called "salty soup." It is forcing Mexican farms to be abandoned.

The world is faced with the imminent loss of perhaps its greatest scenic wonder. It is not an easy way out but rather a delusion to segment the Grand Canyon in our minds and try to comfort ourselves with the idea that we can give up chunks of the most magnificent wilderness of all and still keep our favorite roadside view from Bright Angel Point. The destruction of any part of the Grand Canyon is damage to the whole, and thus to every other part.

Arizona may have the green light before the year—or the month—is out. Except for that threat, the defensive Los Angeles proposal would lie dormant. That proposal would take the river from its channel upstream from the park and run it through the Kanab diversion and powerhouses, leaving the park without a river. The Bureau of Reclamation proposal is different, for the Bureau will never go dormant until it is retired pending a real need for it some time in the distant future. The Bureau now hastens to put land into production while the Department of Agriculture hastens to take land out of production. The Bureau wastes water in the process—a waste competently documented by testimony from within its parent department. It even wastes damsites by using them too soon. Already the Bureau has sapped the life stream of the Grand Canyon with a premature Glen Canyon Dam. The dynamic force in the shaping of the Grand Canyon through the milleniums has ceased to function. The canyon that never stopped growing until 1963 remains now in a state of suspended animation. It is a haunted canyon; for its spirit is being made inaccessible and its life force is being drained not to return within the span of this civilization.

Dam plans are snowballing. There appears to be complete agreement, on Capitol Hill as well as in Phoenix, that the Marble "Canyon" and Bridge Canyon boondoggles are going to be built. How soon and by whom—these are the only questions. The men in government who might be induced to oppose the dams, and who once did, appear resigned to the loss of the canyon.

BUT ARE WE RESIGNED? Shall we fail to go into battle because it is hard to win? Make no mistake: saving Grand Canyon will take as much effort as it took to save Dinosaur National Monument from Echo Park dam. And even Dinosaur will not remain safe *without* a continuation of that effort.

We know we are deeply involved in the Northern Cascades and the Redwoods, in adding new parks and seashores while there are still some left to add to the future's slim ration. We must stay involved. But such work will have little permanent value if we let the whole meaning of parks be eroded on the Colorado by a bureau of the very department charged by law with saving parks, not damming them.

It would be easier to fight only one battle at a time, but we don't have that choice. We can man the several fronts we need to cover if we and our allies will drop the comfort of business-as-usual and try a little sacrifice and a lot of imagination instead. Could we not have a nation-wide Emergency Committee for saving Grand Canyon? Could not 22,000 Sierra Club members, without strain, turn out 22,000 letters a day for a week? Add families and friends and the figure could be tripled.

There has never been a Congress, a President, a Secretary of the Interior, a governor, or a newspaper editor who would not sit up and take notice of that kind of mail.

A flow of letters (or of telephone calls or visits) opposing construction of any dams on the Colorado River between Lee's Ferry and Lake Mead—and opposing them until the government has given the citizens full disclosure of the alternatives—should be the first order of business. It will get intelligent response, eventually if not always at first. Fence-straddling replies are improved upon by polite insistence upon logical answers, and insistence can inspire them.

Ultimate salvation for the Grand Canyon—and for an America of the future that respects this kind of place—can only come when the national park is enlarged to encompass most or all of the canyon. But for this moment, three letters each from 22,000 Sierra Club members, and more to follow, will make an enormous difference. They could assure the Canyon's interim survival and rescue the opportunity for reason to prevail.

Look hard at this Old School Try for the Lower Colorado—the two dams now and any others that later seem feasible. Consider the real cost. Take the price of surveys, concrete pouring, generators, pumps, and pipes and add to this the cost of trying, somewhere else, to build and save another unspoiled Grand Canyon. Then require the people of your government who promised to protect it to live up to their word.

CLYDE THOMAS

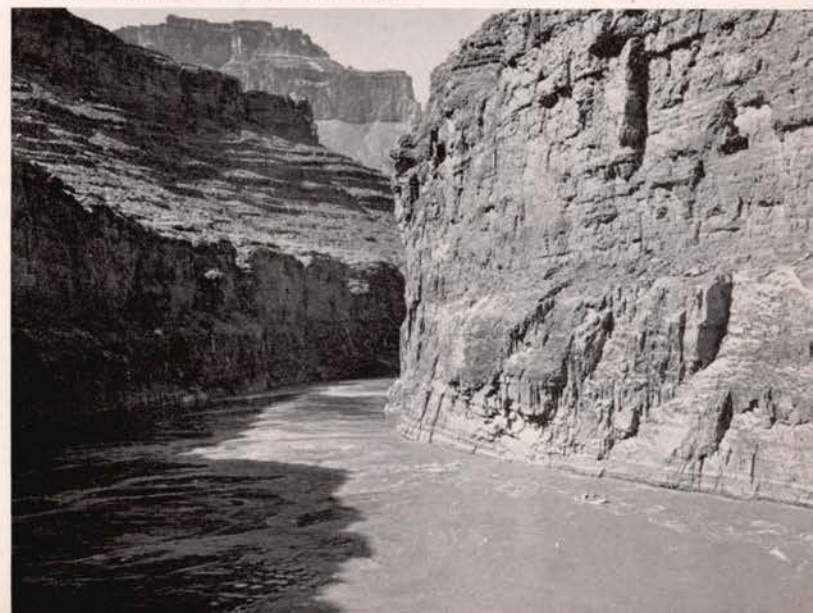
(Mr. Thomas is a long-time Sierra Club member who knows the Colorado extremely well and first-hand—from the Dinosaur country in Utah south to the Mexican agriculture dependent upon the river and rapidly being destroyed by Mexico's friends to the north. He is well informed on the river's rapids, cliffs, hydrology, and economics.—Ed.)

Addresses to remember:

The President	The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
The White House	Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.	Washington 25, D.C.
Your two senators	Your Representative
Senate Office Building	House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.	Washington 25, D.C.
Your Governor	The editor of your principal papers
The friends on your Christmas list who could help.	

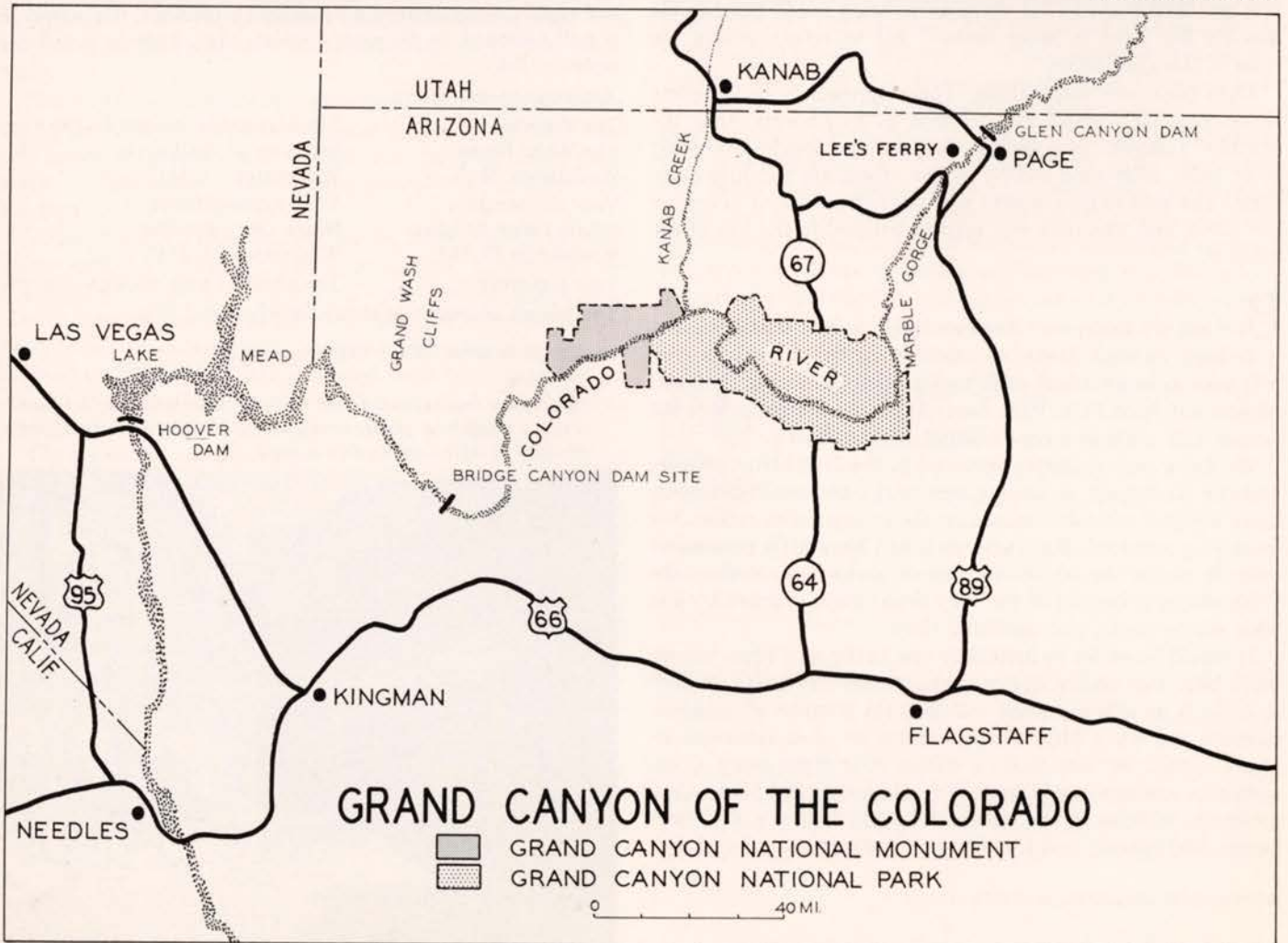
To care is to write. When did you write last?

These sheer one-thousand-foot walls of Marble Gorge, between which a small boat glides, would be under reservoir water if the so-called Marble Canyon dam is built.

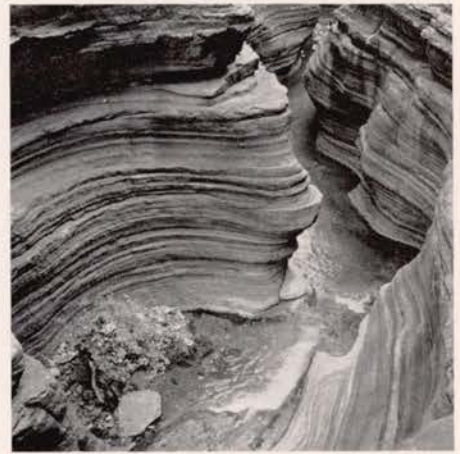




Map by Allan Macdonald



Deer Creek, a side canyon downriver from the Park and Monument, would be flooded by Bridge Canyon dam.



Twilight for the Grand Canyon?

"Men push farther and farther in their search for resources to be exploited, even for more mere space to occupy. Increasingly they tend to think of the terrestrial globe as their earth. They never doubt their right to deal with it as they think fit—and what they think fit usually involves the destruction of what nature has thought fit during many millions of years."

—JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH
In *Grand Canyon*

ON AUGUST 27, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall submitted to the governors of five western states for their comments the long-expected "comprehensive" plan for development of the water resources and hydroelectric power of the lower Colorado River. Put together by an Interior Department task force, the plan is "aimed at relieving an increasing shortage of water" in Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico, and enabling this five state region "to support its growing population."

The plan would take thirty years and four billion dollars to complete and would seek to redistribute existing water resources and power according to certain basic considerations. Those considerations were given in the task force summary as follows: "Arizona urgently needs more water, without which it will face a slowly withering economy as the ground-water bank account shrinks. Southern California, as a result of the Supreme Court opinion [June 3, 1963, *Arizona v. California, et al.*, in favor of Arizona], will have to curtail its Colorado River diversions. Western New Mexico needs upstream water conservation and control facilities to expand its historically water-restricted economy. Southern Nevada requires additional water to provide for its phenomenal population growth. Southern Utah needs water conservation and control facilities to overcome seasonal shortages of surface water."

According to the *New York Times* Western Edition of August 27, Mr. Udall did not endorse the proposal in every detail. The *Times* reported, however, that he did indicate "... his belief that the Government would adopt its general outlines in the recommendations for enabling legislation he plans to submit to Congress next year."

In late June, when this project proposal was in its planning stage, David Brower, Sierra Club Executive Director, wrote the following letter to Secretary Udall, urging that any plan

for the Colorado River—by private or public agencies—be truly comprehensive.

Dear Stewart:

Our Glen Canyon book, a copy of which we are sending you herewith, demonstrates a major loss that I know you are well aware of. We believe it need not have happened, and that U.S. Geological Survey studies not released until after Colorado Project authorization demonstrate that Glen Canyon Dam was premature at best. This dam has now set in motion a major threat to Mexico, to downstream water users, and to the citizens of the world at large who love the beauty of the earth. The threat is enormous and no adequate attention is being given to it. It can be minimized if you will act wisely and without delay.

The purpose of the Glen Canyon book is to help let the people know what is at stake and to remind you of your responsibility to lead. The necessary leadership will require extraordinary courage. We believe you have it and that you will receive broad support in exerting it.

You have been urging what is being called "The Big Plan" for the Colorado River. We are anxious that it be comprehensive. There is only one feasible way we can see that will be prompt enough to assure this comprehensive planning.

1. The Federal Power Commission is probably about to take action adverse to comprehensive planning. We have previously sent you a copy of our letter to the Federal Power Commission, explaining our position. Their reply is in effect a statement that the statute of limitations has run out on the public interest.

2. Therefore, we believe the President has, and should exercise, the authority under the Antiquities Act to proclaim an enlarged Grand Canyon National Monument which would withdraw all portions of the Colorado River between Lee's Ferry and the Grand Wash Cliffs from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission and leave their disposition to the Congress. We urge you to request that he do so, and thus protect the right of the Congress, with due deliberation, to determine the disposal of a resource of major importance to the entire world. Otherwise, the decision is left up to an agency primarily constituted to regulate the generation of hydroelectric power.

3. You will see from our appended resolutions that we intend to press for preservation of the Grand Canyon because it is a scenic resource of world renown and world importance which should not be impaired at this time for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power. Comprehensive development of the Colorado, in our opinion, should provide for the preservation of this last great scenic stretch of that canyon, of which the Marble Gorge is part, together with what is left of a living Colorado River.

4. We realize that the Bureau of Reclamation has other ambitions for the canyon. Let the reclamationists and the conservationists present their conflicting views to the Congress, and let the Congress decide. We know of no way to assure this opportunity of choice other than for the President speedily to proclaim the enlarged Grand Canyon National Monument, which under the cognizant Federal Power Act would be left to the disposition of Congress.

Congress gave the President this authority to act swiftly so as to protect the prerogatives of Congress. The Colorado River will wait for Congress to investigate and to ascertain the broad public interest. Before the Federal Power Commission the conservation interest has no effective standing in a matter of this kind. The grandeur of the Grand Canyon and all its parts is not relevant to the Commission. It is very relevant to Congress.

Would it not be one of the best possible public investments to reimburse Arizona and the Indians for any moneys they will lose as a result of a deliberate, not a rushed, decision in this crucial matter? And would it not also be long-range wisdom to find other routes than hydroelectric subsidy to deliver Arizona its proper share of the river?

The Sierra Club position has historically been, and remains by current reiteration by our directors, one of complete disinterest concerning the disposition of the waters of the Colorado. We are concerned solely for the public interest in the public's great scenic resources, among which the entire Grand Canyon is pre-eminent.

If you can make time available in your busy schedule, I shall be happy to try to explore this matter further with you, together with other interested conservationists, at the earliest possible moment. I am sending copies of this to the President, to concerned conservationists, and to members of Congress so that the most can be made of an opportunity which is very likely to vanish if not seized upon. I am convinced that the chance for comprehensive development, and for the whole public to be heard, will perish rapidly if you and the President do not seize this opportunity.

DAVID BROWER, *Executive Director*

The Board of Directors' resolution referred to above was passed on May 4, 1963, in Oakland, California, and states that:

The Sierra Club recommends that the Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument be extended to include the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River between Lee's Ferry and the Grand Wash Cliffs, or that this area be protected by other suitable means, to preserve unimpaired this outstanding scenic part of the river in its natural state, and the Sierra Club opposes any further dams or diversions in this area.

That this position did not find favor with the Interior task force was made clear by its recommendations for the construction of both Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon dams. Since these two locations are virtually on the borders of the Grand

Canyon National Park and Monument area, their selection as damsites poses a serious double threat to the integrity of that area.

Considering the above, it is worthwhile to note that the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Arizona Power Authority, published in February of this year, is devoted almost entirely to Arizona's struggle with the state of California and the City of Los Angeles for water and power rights to the lower Colorado. It also gives extensive pictorial coverage to the preliminary engineering work done at Marble Gorge dams site. The work began last January, following the Federal Power Commission's September, 1962, decision favoring Arizona's proposal for that dam. This decision, which is by no means final, turned down the City of Los Angeles proposal to build a diversion tunnel that would channel the Colorado River under the Kaibab Plateau for some 45 miles, emptying it eventually into Kanab Creek. Such a tunnel would reduce the Colorado to a trickle for many miles of its passage through Grand Canyon National Park.

Thus, Marble Gorge, which like Bridge Canyon falls within the boundaries of the club's proposed enlargement of Grand Canyon National Park, faces two threats. The most immediate and local comes from the dam itself. But lingering behind the proposed dam is the secondary threat of the Kanab Creek diversion tunnel.

To be situated on the downriver side of the Park and Monument area is the proposed Bridge Canyon dam. This project would not only detract from the grandeur and integrity of an enlarged park but could also send reservoir waters backing up into the Park and Monument as they exist today. Both Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge dams are given top priority in the initial phase of the Interior plan announced on August 27.

One of the first letters the Sierra Club received in response to that announcement was written by John F. Baldwin, congressional representative from the 14th district. Addressed to the club's executive director, it expressed grave concern for the fate of Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument. The letter follows:

Dear Dave:

Enclosed for your information is a letter I have just addressed to Governor Edmund G. Brown, urging that he submit an adverse recommendation to the Department of the Interior on a proposed \$4.1 billion Pacific Southwest Water Plan.

Although my comments in the letter to Governor Brown were devoted primarily to the detrimental impact of this plan upon Northern California and specifically upon Contra Costa County, there are other extremely unfavorable aspects of the plan. Among these are the proposals to construct dams which will flood portions of the Grand Canyon National Park as well as the Grand Canyon National Monument. The Bridge Canyon Dam and Reservoir, if constructed to an elevation of 1,783 feet, would create a reservoir of 80 miles, 53 of which would be within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and 27 miles of which would be either bordering or totally within the Grand Canyon National Monument. If the dam is constructed to a height of 1,876 feet, it would back water 13 miles into the Grand Canyon National Park itself. It is obvious

(Continued on page 18)

Where Tapeats Creek enters the Grand Canyon, one can watch the waning light of day yield to evening shadows.





Through a still primeval forest, a trail winds into the alpine country of Washington's Northern Cascades. Trapper Lake and Trapper Mountain (left) near Cascade Pass. Photographs by David R. Simons

The NCCC Proposes:

A North Cascades National Park

To fully explain its proposal for a North Cascades National Park, the North Cascades Conservation Council has prepared a detailed Prospectus. This Prospectus describes the natural features of the area which qualify it for park status; it recounts the inadequacy of present management under the Forest Service, citing instances of failure to protect scenic features; it previews the improvements expected under management by the National Park Service; it provides a draft of legislation to accomplish the transfer of jurisdiction through the establishment of the park; and it forecasts that the park will have a favorable economic impact on the area.

This Prospectus has just been presented to the federal team studying the North Cascades. The specific suggestions it makes for the boundaries of the park and for an enabling act have been endorsed by the Sierra Club, as well as by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, including The Mountaineers of Washington state.

The part of the Prospectus which ex-

plains the basis for boundary selection and the provisions of the draft act is reproduced below ("sections" referred to are sections of the draft act).

J. MICHAEL McCLOSKEY

Introduction

A North Cascades National Park was first proposed by the Mazamas in 1906. In 1916, the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, planned an investigation of the area's park potential. The following year, the writer, Mary Roberts Rinehart, endorsed the idea of such a park in a *Cosmopolitan Magazine* serialized account of a trip she made into the area. The call for a Cascades national park was heard again in 1919 when the Yakima and Spokane Chambers of Commerce urged its establishment. In the 1920's, The Mountaineers focused attention on the need for preserving the North Cascades, and in 1929 Willard Van Name called again for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park in his famous book, the *Vanishing Forest Re-*

serves. In June of 1937, the director of the Park Service, Arno Cammerer, appointed a special committee headed by O. A. Tomlinson, then Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, to investigate further the national park potential of the area. In November of 1937, the committee reported back that "the area is unquestionably of national park caliber, is more valuable used as such than for any other use now ascertainable and should receive park status under the National Park Service as the agency set up for providing highest conservational use and protection." The committee went on to say that such a North Cascades Park "will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

Weldon Heald explained the basis of this assessment in a 1949 book, *The Cascades*. In giving a summary description of the area, he said it "is packed solidly with hundreds of square miles of soaring peaks massed together in lines, groups, and knots. They rise steeply thousands

of feet from narrow valleys clothed in a jungle-like growth of huge evergreens and tangled underbrush. . . . Hundreds of glaciers mantle the summits, hang high in cirques under rocky ridges, and stream down the mountain sides into the valleys. There are probably twice—possibly three times—as many glaciers in this one area as in all the other ranges of the United States put together. . . . And hidden away among these twisted, convoluted mountains are enough lakes, meadows, waterfalls, alpine basins, and sweeping panoramas to keep the lover of the outdoors busy for a lifetime.”

Impressed by these evaluations, the Park Service looked at the area again in a 1946 survey of possible new parks. Bills to authorize more detailed studies were introduced by Washington Congressmen in the 86th and 87th Congresses. This prospectus presents a sample draft of a specific bill proposed for introduction in the near future. How the provisions of this bill would actually operate will now be explained.

Section One: Establishment

Section one designates a defined area as a public park, withdrawing it in the standard manner from the application of laws for the disposal of public lands. The area designated as a public park would be divided into two divisions with different names. The larger division on the west would be known as the North Cascades National Park and, as section three specifies, would be managed in the manner of most national parks. The smaller division on the east would be known as the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area and would be managed in the same manner as the larger division with one exception. That exception is that the hunting of deer and other game animals would be permitted within its boundaries (see section three).

The boundaries that section one delineates were chosen in terms of four main criteria.

The *first criterion* used was: the inclusion of the natural features desirable for a viable and logical national park. The application of this criterion involved consideration of which scenic features merited inclusion in terms of national park standards, the provision of sufficient utility space and of access corridors, the selection of boundaries which would be easily administrable, developing a relatively compact total boundary shape with few projections and intrusions, and evaluating the potential worth of scenic areas that had been subjected to past disturbance by man. In the case of these latter areas, judgments were made by discounting

*Alpine Meadows
near Miners
Ridge—an area
protected by the
Glacier Peak
Wilderness
Area only so
long as mining
activity does
not increase.
Photograph
by Philip Hyde*



the potential scenic and park value of an area by the difficulty of rehabilitation.

The *second criterion* used was: the extension of national park protection to areas of significant scenic value that might otherwise be subject to future impairment. For example, access corridors that would otherwise be logged in the future were added in some cases. However, high alpine areas were not always included because of their scenery if no future threat were discerned. Thus, a principle of “effectiveness” in protection was applied.

The *third criterion* used was: the minimization of conflicts with alternative commodity resources, where that could be done in keeping with the first two criteria. Thus, where a boundary could be moved slightly to avoid a valuable mineral deposit, timber stand, water power site, private holding, grazing or hunting area, and effective protection could still be extended to scenic resources and the land necessary for the park be acquired, then that was done.

The *fourth criterion* used was: the choice of boundary lines that would be workable. To be workable, it was felt that boundary lines should be readily recognizable on the ground, that they should follow topographical features where possible, that they should be capable of precise legal description, and that they should tend to minimize management problems stemming from abutting jurisdictions.

These criteria were applied to fix specific boundaries around the general areas historically of greatest interest for their scenic and wilderness qualities. The areas of greatest historic interest are those contained in the 1937 national park study, the 1938 wilderness study that Robert Marshall did for the Forest Service, and the 1958 study that David Simons did independently in connection with the reclassification of the Glacier Peak Limited Area. All three studies pointed

to the inadequacy of Forest Service classifications then existing in the area, the 1931 Glacier Peak Recreation Area (233,600 acres), the 1940 Glacier Peak Limited Area (352,000 acres), and the 1959 proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (422,925 acres) and finally the 1960 Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (458,505 acres), as prefigured in the tentative 1957 proposal. All three studies pointed to the need for protecting the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area and the upper Stehekin Valley, as well as portions of the northeastern valleys of Early Winters Creek and the West Fork of the Methow River. The Park Service and Simons, in addition, called for special protection for the lower Stehekin Valley and upper Lake Chelan area, and for more of the west side approach valleys of the Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck, and Sauk rivers and for the southeastern valleys of the Entiat, Chiwawa, and White rivers. These areas which historically have been recognized as outstanding in value but which have been omitted from special protection under Forest Service administration form the basis of the proposed park area, in combination with the acreage in the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Together they embrace the scenic entity which exists and which should be protected as a unit as only the National Park Service can.

The scenic entity now proposed for park status consists of 1,308,186 acres, 458,505 acres within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and 849,681 acres in the added areas. This park would be the seventh largest unit in the national park system and the fourth largest national park (behind Yellowstone, Mt. McKinley, and Everglades). It would be less than half the size, though, of the largest unit in the system (Katmai National Monument), but nearly half again as large as the largest unit presently in Washington state, Olympic National Park (896,599 acres).



This aerial shot of Mount Buckindy, with peaks of the Entiat-Chiwawa-Suiattle region in the distance, shows the rugged aspect of this country. But the Cascades offer much more. U.S. Army Natick Laboratories photo by Will F. Thompson

The proposed park would be located in five counties: Whatcom (49,526 acres), Skagit (273,519 acres), Snohomish (283,764 acres), Chelan (643,429 acres), and Okanogan (57,948 acres). The acreage for the park would be taken from four national forests: Mt. Baker (590,214 acres), Snoqualmie (16,595 acres), Wenatchee (administered areas) (643,429 acres), and Okanogan (administered areas) (57,948 acres). Thus 606,809 acres of the park would be on the west slope and 701,377 acres on the east slope.

As a result of the establishment of the park, the percentage of reserved land in each county would be as follows: 34.9% in Whatcom County (now 31.2%); 24.7% in Skagit County (now 6.8%); 23.9% in Snohomish County (now 9.5%); 41.1% in Chelan County (now 22.5%); and 12.7% in Okanogan County (now 10.5%)*.

The area to be open to hunting (Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area) would consist of 269,521 acres, or 21% of the total acreage. This area would have 211,573 acres in Chelan County on land presently administered by the Wenatchee National Forest, and 57,948 acres in Okanogan County on land now in the Okanogan National Forest. Thus, all land within Okanogan County being transferred to the National Park Service by this legislation and

* Total acreages of reserved land by counties under both the Forest Service and the National Park Service under this park proposal would be as follows: Whatcom County, with the park 478,016 acres, now 428,490 acres (North Cascades Primitive Area, North Fork Nooksack Natural Area); Skagit County, with the park 273,519 acres, now 76,320 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area); Snohomish County, with the park 318,114 acres, now 126,770 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Monte Cristo Limited Area, Alpine Lakes Limited Area, Lake 22 Natural Area, and Long Creek Natural Area); Chelan County, with the park 763,189 acres, now 418,739 acres (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Alpine Lakes Limited Area, Tumwater Botanical Area); Okanogan County, with the park 427,948 acres, now 370,000 acres (North Cascades Primitive Area).

33% of the land in Chelan County proposed for similar transfer would be open to hunting. No hunting area is proposed on the west side of the Cascade crest because the absence of suitable deer habitat there has resulted in a sparse deer population with little established hunting.

The boundaries of the proposed park would run along the following specific features for the reasons indicated.

The first leg of the boundary runs eastward from Diablo Dam on the Skagit River along Ross Dam and up Ruby Creek to Mill Creek. This leg is the northern boundary enclosing the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek unit. It embraces the three principal drainages flowing north from the Cascade divide and the Eldorado-Boston Peak-Mt. Logan massif, and the drainages of Thunder Creek, Panther Creek, and Granite Creek. All have high recreational values as access corridors.

The next leg of the boundary, in a clockwise direction, is the southeasterly leg running along Majestic Mountain Ridge west of Mill Creek connecting the Mill Creek confluence with the Cascade divide. The leg stops the eastward extension of the park on the north at a point where an area with a considerable history of mining activity—the Slate Creek mining district—begins, leaving the great preponderance of this district outside of the park. However, it does run far enough east to place all of the Granite Creek drainage in the park.

The next leg of the boundary runs eastward in a stair-step fashion along Hancock Ridge and then, dropping down, along Delancy Ridge, to include the upper halves of both the West Fork of the Methow River and Early Winters Creek. Both are prime approach corridors from the east, and Early Winters Creek particularly needs protection as the scenic route for the North Cross State Highway.

The next leg runs southward paralleling the Okanogan County line, a bit to the east, through Silver Star Mountain and Crescent Mountain to a point of joinder with the county line just north of Reynolds Peak. This leg embraces the headwaters of the Twisp River and South Creek, which have high scenic values, and provides an east side buffer of a mile or two to the high country along the Okanogan-Chelan county line. The boundary, incidentally, carefully avoids known mineral deposits on Gilbert and Crescent Mountains.

From Reynolds Peak, the line runs in a long southeast leg along the Sawtooth Ridge above Lake Chelan's east shore to approximately the mid-point in the lake near Safety Harbor Creek. However, this leg does dip a bit further eastward at the outset to enclose the headwaters of War Creek, which are quite attractive. This whole leg is designed to add the upper Lake Chelan unit to the park. The boundary running down to

the lake near Safety Harbor Creek is routed especially to avoid a pipeline, a stand of Ponderosa Pine, and Miners Basin, all within the drainage of Safety Harbor Creek. The boundary turns westward at this point to avoid these commodity resources and in deference to the road net and developments which penetrate up to this point.

The next long leg of the boundary runs in a southwesterly direction from Lake Chelan to just west of Lake Wenatchee, cutting at right angles across the drainages of the Entiat, Chiwawa, and White rivers. This leg adds to the park the unspoiled upper reaches of these stream courses, which lead into the scenic core of the Glacier Peak Area. The Entiat River will provide prime living space within the park for overnight camps and facilities, readily accommodating visitor overflow from the Lake Chelan area. It leads directly to such scenic climax points as the Ice Lakes, Entiat Meadows, and the wild North Fork of the Entiat River. The Chiwawa valley provides the most suitable route for an east-slope scenic display road, with the existing road now running deep into the high country to the site of the former Trinity mine. The route passes through semi-alpine forests sprinkled with meadows, affording many appealing campsites. Logging in this valley would impair the scenic mood of the country and raise the danger of eroding the loose soils of the valley sides. The White River offers ample attractive bottom land for developed facilities, such as resorts, in a location in close proximity to principal highway and rail connections (U.S. Route 2 and Great Northern R.R., 11 miles away at the Lake Wenatchee cutoff). The boundary line, for the leg adding these valleys, runs across them on a combination of lateral ridges and occasional creeklines and follows the approximate line where steeper, more scenic country begins and existing developments grow sparse.

The next boundary leg runs westward to the Cascade divide along Wenatchee Ridge and then along the ridge south of Cady Creek. At mid-point, it follows the southern boundary of the Wilderness Area for a few miles. It is designed to put most of the White River drainage in the park and the upper reaches of the Little Wenatchee River and Cady Creek. Cady Creek offers a potential route for an eastern outlet of a peripheral parkway across Cady Pass from the west via Quartz Creek and Pass Creek. These peripheral areas are valuable for display roads and again for facilities for developed recreation.

From the Cascade divide, the boundary next jogs out West Cady Ridge and then up Storm Ridge to near Kyes Peak. This leg of the boundary encloses the area just referred to as the potential route for a peripheral parkway. The parkway would run up Cadet Creek from the North Fork of the Sauk River and then across Curry Gap

(3950 feet) and down Quartz Creek and east along Pass Creek to Cady Pass (4450 feet). The route across Curry Gay would provide spectacular views of the Monte Cristo Peaks and icefields. The parkway runs through country still in pristine condition.

From Kyes Peak, the boundary makes a circuit around three sides of the Monte Cristo mining district to exclude most of that area from the park. It first runs north to Cadet Peak and then follows around the edge of private mining patents, running through Foggy Peak, and then west two miles, and back south to Silvertip Peak. Though the Monte Cristo district is most scenic, the amount of private holding, the degree of mineralization, and the fact that it is a peripheral area, militate against its inclusion in the park. The 1937 Park Service study also suggested omitting this area from the park for these reasons.

From Silvertip Peak, the boundary runs generally to the northwest in a leg along the Del Campo Peak-Vesper Peak-Big Four Mountain ridge to a point on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River just west of Big Four. The boundary is specifically drawn, however, along surveyed section lines marking the exterior boundary of the Mount Baker National Forest along this route. The boundary is drawn to miss most of the Silverton mining district. This leg is designed to place the Mountain Loop Highway in the park as an outstanding display parkway, with a number of opportunities for important peripheral facilities, as at Big Four. It is recognized, however, that some considerable restocking of cut-over sections in the area, as along Elliot Creek, will be required.

The next boundary leg runs north four miles and east five miles to the Sauk River to place within the park the Stillaguamish Peak, Dickerman Mountain, and Falls Creek complex, an integral part of the scenery for the Mountain Loop Highway. This area abuts the loop highway on the west and north and invites visitation from the highway. This boundary leg also places the North Fork of the Sauk River well within the park. This area, particularly around Sloan Peak and Bedal Peak, is most scenic, but will need rehabilitation.

The next boundary leg jogs northeast around Pugh Mountain to the Whitechuck River. The boundary, though designed to extend protection to the east side of Pugh Mountain and to Pugh Creek, which have not yet been logged, excludes the Whitechuck Valley itself west of Pugh Creek as unneeded for a viable park.

From the Whitechuck River, the boundary runs due north for fifteen miles along surveyed section lines. As the boundary direction runs at right angles to the direction of the drainage systems, somewhat arbitrary boundary lines must be chosen. The line chosen is designed to protect the entire

drainages of Buck Creek and Lime Creek, which flow into the Suiattle River, and to provide an adequate setting for recreational use of Meadow Mountain and the route up it from the Whitechuck River. These drainages and the Meadow Mountain area all have significant scenic and recreational values. The Buck Creek drainage is particularly outstanding, dead-ending against the Snowking Mountain-Mount Buckindy massif. However, much of the valley floor of the Suiattle itself has been cut over and will need rehabilitation.

The next boundary leg loops westward to embrace upper Illabot Creek, flowing west off Snowking Mountain, and the lake complex north of the creek (Jordan Lakes, Falls Lakes, and Granite Lakes). It then swings back to the Cascade River just downstream from Marble Creek. This boundary leg includes just a little more of upper Illabot Creek than the present Wilderness Area does and a few more lakes. It also places within the park all of the Cascade River drainage enclosed by present national forest boundaries. Though the Cascade River drainage has been subjected to considerable logging in the past, its scenic potential is so valuable that it is felt that rehabilitation is fully warranted and that the prospects for rapid regeneration are good. Marble Creek is such a spectacular approach route to the Eldorado massif that rehabilitation and future protection of this route is thought to be unquestionably warranted also.

The final leg of the boundary runs from the Cascade River out along Teebone Ridge through Little Devil Peak, and then runs across upper Newhalem Creek to Colonial Peak and Pyramid Creek, and then down to the Skagit River, back to the point of beginning at Diablo Dam. This final leg provides a proper protective setting for the scenery around Eldorado Mountain and includes Snowfield and Colonial Peaks too. Upper Newhalem Creek is a fine approach corridor to these mountains from the north and deserves rehabilitation and protection (it has been logged some recently).

The boundary of the Chelan National Recreation Area, where hunting is to be allowed, was chosen with four primary considerations in mind. First, it was recognized that the east side deer herds migrate in and out of the proposed park area seasonally from summer to winter pastures. Second, it was recognized that a certain periodic reduction in deer herds is necessary to protect orchardists in winter foraging areas along

east side river bottoms from excessive damage from browsing deer. Third, it was recognized that a well-established sports hunting industry exists in this east side area, with Okanogan and Chelan counties having the highest annual deer kills of any two contiguous counties in Washington state (13,480 deer in 1961). The provision of a recreation zone where such hunting would be permitted to continue was suggested by the Leopold Report (Wildlife Management in the National Parks) recently submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. That report pointed out that "... portions of several proposed parks are so firmly established as traditional hunting grounds that impending closure of hunting may preclude public acceptance of park status. In such cases it may be necessary to designate core areas as national parks in every sense of the word, establishing protective buffer zones in the form of national recreation areas where hunting is permitted." As a fourth consideration, it was recognized that most hunting within the proposed park area in these two counties is done within the proximity of a few miles of a present roadway.

With these considerations in mind, an east side hunting area has been designed which should secure an adequate annual deer harvest, under varying yearly migration patterns, and which should affect a minimum change in present hunting practices. However, most of the September high hunt area south of the North Cascades Primitive Area will be eliminated, though some will remain at the south in the Entiat Mountains. Moreover, the Alpine Lakes high hunt area to the south will still remain. In addition, one small Mountain Goat hunting unit where goats are rare, will be eliminated, Goat Area No. 21-Stehekin River Area (25 permits). Also portions of units 1, 7, and 8 will be eliminated, though much of them will remain.

The hunting area boundaries designated include all of Okanogan County, which is

Between the ridges that run into the high country from all directions are green, stream-freshened valleys, valleys such as the Napeequa in which visitors to the proposed park can wander, fish, and camp.
Photograph by Dick Brooks





Glacier Peak, Image Lake, and Miners Ridge, three well-known symbols of a unique wilderness region. Photograph by Alfred Schmitz

within the park, as well as the east bank of the Lake Chelan drainage southward from a point a little south of the town of Stehekin. Moreover, upper Boulder Creek, above Stehekin, is included for hunters crossing over from the Twisp River on the east. The Stehekin Valley and the town of Stehekin are excluded from the hunting area to minimize conflicts with fall park visitors in this more intensively occupied area. The Railroad Creek valley, with the Lutheran Village at Holden, is excluded for the same reason. The interior hunting boundary then runs from the east bank of Lake Chelan southwest along a line just north of Domke Lake to the Chelan Mountains. Thus the west bank of Lake Chelan south of Domke Lake is open to hunting. Then the boundary runs eastward along the Chelan Mountain crest to Phelps Ridge, and then down the ridge to Trinity, and from there down the Chiwawa River to the exterior boundary, near the Rock Creek Guard Station. Thus the entire drainage of the Entiat River will be open to hunting, as well as the east side of the Chiwawa drainage, including Rock Creek and Phelps Creek. The west side of the Chiwawa River is closed to hunting to minimize conflicts with hikers entering the Napeequa valley from the east via Little Giant Pass.

Section Two: Land Acquisition

Section two of the statute to create a North Cascades National Park authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the land needed for the park. Federally owned lands, such as those under the control of the United States Forest Service, will be transferred to the National Park Service. Private inholdings can be acquired by gift,

exchange, negotiated purchase, or by condemnation.

However, condemnation cannot begin until one year has passed after the act becomes law, and then it shall not apply to one specified class of property. That class of property is property which meets all five of the following qualifications: (1) it is improved; (2) the improvements were made at least two years before the act became law; (3) the improvements are used for such non-industrial purposes, as residential use for at least 30 days a year, or for commercial resorts, or use as agricultural land for cropping or pasturage; (4) the improvements comply with zoning regulations set by the counties in accordance with standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior; (5) and the use complying with the preceding points continues.

It is clear that the following properties, then, would be subject to condemnation: unoccupied and unimproved land; land which is improved after the act passes or just a year or two before, as land being subdivided; land used for logging, mining, and for manufacturing; lands whose improvements fail to meet zoning regulations; land which is no longer used for non-industrial purposes or which has its improvements removed or which is changed so as not to comply with zoning regulations.

Zoning regulations will be designed to insure that the use of private land is in harmony with the appearance of the park. Only minor property improvements will be allowed to prevent unseemly extensions of structures. Provisions will be made for variances and exceptions in appropriate cases.

It is made clear that condemnation applies to property interests in land which are less than fee interests, but it is also made clear that the act itself does not result in any forfeiture of these interests. Mining claim rights continue after the act becomes law and can only be acquired by the payment of just compensation. Established water rights are protected, and the unfettered operation of existing water projects guaranteed, and neither water rights nor water projects are subject to condemnation, though they can be purchased from a willing seller. Permits, leases, and licenses in effect when the park is established will continue in force until they expire under their terms. Those holding grazing permits or permits for permanent residences can have their permits renewed for the duration of their lives and the lives of their heirs or the assigns of their immediate families, subject to the terms of the original issuance of those permits. If those in this category die before 25 years

have elapsed, their successors in interest can have the permits renewed for the balance of the period of 25 years from the enactment of the park act.

Section two also provides that private property within the park can be exchanged for federal land outside of the park under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922.

Section Three: Administration

Section three provides for the administration of the park under the laws of general application governing the National Park Service. However, six exceptions are made. *One*, the Secretary is authorized to allow prospecting for rare minerals and mining of them when he finds there is an important national defense need for them. Other than under this provision, however, lands in the park will no longer be open to mineral entry, though existing claims can be worked—though not patented, and existing patented mines can operate, though subject to condemnation. *Two*, it is specified that the lands formerly within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area shall continue to be maintained in a roadless state, except that temporary roads for such emergency purposes as fire and disease control are allowed. *Three*, it is made clear that the act allows work to go forward on the North Cross-State Highway up Ruby and Granite Creeks and over Washington and Rainy Passes. And now, under the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 120 (g), this highway can still qualify for federal aid even if put within a national park. *Four*, it is specified that the North Cross-State Highway and other through roadways within the park shall be free of entry tolls, and that the State of Washington shall retain concurrent police jurisdiction over traffic on these roads. *Five*, it is made clear that in administering the park the Secretary shall permit commercial boat and air service to points on Lake Chelan to continue. *Six*, the act authorizes the hunting of game animals within the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area. Of course, fishing will continue to be allowed in this area and throughout the entire park area under regulations of the Secretary; the North Cascades National Park area itself will no doubt be made a wildlife reserve under traditional park policy (the Secretary has general powers to effectuate this policy under 16 U.S.C. 3). But within the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area, hunting will be allowed subject to: (1) the regulations set by the Secretary of the Interior, and (2) to the terms of cooperative agreements between the Secretary and state game officials. The Secretary, in setting regulations, is (1) required to first consult appropriate state officials before issuing regulations, and (2) is bound by the terms of



Mount Goode from the upper North Fork of Bridge Creek (left). Falls on Swamp Creek (below). Photos by David R. Simons

federal laws relating to the management of game and migratory waterfowl.

Section Four: Impact — Distribution of National Forest Receipts

Section four merely provides that the five counties having land within the park would continue to receive the same relative percentage of national forest receipts as at present. Currently 25% of national forest receipts are distributed to counties having land in national forests. Each forest distributes that money to each county in proportion to the share of the national forest land within that county. If 75% of national forest A is within county X, then county X gets 75% of the funds available for distribution.

Section four states that, for distribution purposes, county X shall still be considered to constitute 75% of national forest A even though a part of the national forest land in county X now has been transferred to the national park. The total park and national forest land within each county shall be figured as a percentage of the total acreage of each national forest to determine the county's share of forest receipts. This formula is used in the law governing Olympic National Park and maintains stability in county financing. The five counties affected are Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Chelan, and Okanogan counties.

Section Five: Economic Impact—Compensatory Payments for Reduced Timber Sales

Section five provides for stabilizing the flow of federal funds to counties for school and road purposes from national forest receipts. If the total receipts drop due to timber land being withdrawn from the cutting circle for inclusion in the national park, then the reduction will be offset by direct payments from the treasury of the United States.

Thus if national forest X had an average of \$200,000 to distribute each year in the five years preceding the establishment of the park and only \$190,000 to distribute

in the year after the park was created, then \$10,000 would be added that year to forest receipts from the federal treasury for distribution to the counties.

These compensatory payments would continue until the economies of the counties affected grow with increasing use of the park and tourist travel. If the total county payroll in the year preceding the establishment of the park had been \$100,000,000, and the payroll drops slightly after establishment, compensatory payments will continue until the payroll reaches \$100,000,000 again and achieves its former rate of growth.

However, in no case will such payments be continued for more than 25 years. It is quite unlikely, though, that payments for such a long period would ever be necessary.

Section Six: Economic Impact—Payments in Lieu of Taxes on Acquired Private Land

Section six is designed to offset losses of property taxes on private land that is acquired for the park. Payments in lieu of taxes to local governmental bodies are provided for to offset these losses. These payments will be made from the federal treasury and will equal the average yearly taxes paid on each parcel of land during the five years before the land was acquired by the government.

The payments will continue on land as it is acquired until such time as the total taxable value of land in the county is 125% of what it was when the first tract of private land in the county was acquired for the park. At that time, it is estimated that the natural increase in remaining land values will have overcome the initial loss of taxable values. It is anticipated that some of the increase in land values will stem from the presence of the park and its popular appeal.

It is also anticipated that this increase in values will occur within a very few years. The act provides that under no circumstances, however, will in-lieu-of-tax payments continue for more than 25 years after the act is passed. This cut-off date is provided to prevent an indefinite subsidy in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

Section six also provides that in-lieu-of-tax payments shall only be made on land for which full title is acquired by the government. For instance, payments of \$6.68 each year would be made for the one patented mining claim currently on the assessor's roles in Snohomish County north of Goat Lake, which is within the park area, if it were acquired. But no payments would be made on the unpatented claims around this patented claim, as they are currently not on the assessor's roles.

Section Seven: Advisory Board

Section seven provides an advisory board to assure that local views are fully considered in managing the park. The board would consist of nine members. A majority (5) of the board is to be appointed by the governor of the state and is to be composed of members drawn from each of the five counties affected. The remainder (4) of the board is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The board is required to meet at least twice each year. Regular meetings will be called by the member appointed as chairman by the Secretary. The Secretary is empowered to call additional special meetings.

Section Eight: Appropriations and Preferences

Section eight authorizes appropriations to finance the establishment of the park. The exact sum for specific purposes would be designated in subsequent requests for appropriations. Section eight also provides that a 5% preference shall be given to local contractors in the five counties affected in letting bids for park construction. It also requires that, under certain conditions, preference be given to hiring local people for jobs related to administration of the park.



A Winter Outing

In the Southern Hemisphere

From a tropical rain forest in the Panama Canal Zone to a glacier-capped mountain in Argentina—this is the range of the club's South American outing. Announced for the first time in the June *SCB* and assured shortly thereafter by over thirty requests for reservations, the trip is scheduled to cover places of scenic and historic interest in Panama, Peru, Chile, and Argentina. It will last three weeks, from February 1 to 22.

Planned to be as typical a Sierra Club outing as circumstances will allow, the trip will afford opportunity for activity as strenuous or as mild as on a hiking outing in our mountains. In Panama, for example, where the group will visit the tropical rain forests on Barro Colorado Island, assistance will be

provided by members of the Smithsonian Institution which maintains the island. In Chile and Argentina, where the elevations are moderate and the climate as temperate as that of the San Francisco Bay area, rock climbing and peak-scaling trips will be guided by members of local alpine groups. In addition, it is hoped that several conservationists will be on the trip to explain and interpret the problems of the areas visited.

About half the trip will be spent as ordinary tourists, ample time being allowed for enjoying the cities of Lima, Colon, and Santiago, and the smaller towns of Puerto Varas and Puerto Montt. The other half of the trip will be spent camping and touring the waterways of the Lake Nahuel Huapi area by means of the club's rubber rafts. Recreational activities while camping will include hiking and fishing in addition to mountain climbing. Chilean lakes are noted for their large trout and salmon as well as for their scenic beauty.

As planned by the Outing Committee, the trip will number about 90 persons, approximately the same size as a club High Trip. More volunteer help will be needed, however, since a commissary crew as large as a High Trip's cannot be provided.

Tourist Cards will be handled by the Travel Service, which will also give advice on passports. Acquiring passports, however, is strictly an individual responsibility and should be taken care of as soon as possible.

Reservations may be made now by sending \$100 per person to the club office. The total trip fee, minus air fare, is \$350 and covers all expenses from Panama to Santiago except those of a personal nature while the group is in the larger cities. The reservation fee is nonrefundable unless someone on the waiting list takes the reserved place. In that case, all but \$15 of the \$100 reservation fee will be refunded.



One of the many lakes in the area the outing will visit, Lake Lacar shimmers silver after a sudden shower.

Most of the correspondence about the trip will be handled by Cal-Farm Travel Service, 2855 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 5, California (phone TH 3-9600). The agency will make plane reservations both ways and will provide advice and information on side trips a group member might wish to make on the way home. It is strongly emphasized, however, that *there will be no deviations from the group from Panama to Santiago* during the three weeks of the trip. A trip itinerary and information about clothing, equipment, medical precautions, and trip details are available at the club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco.

H. STEWART KIMBALL, *Leader*

New Club Controller

Clifford J. Rudden, as announced in the September *SCB*, was recently appointed by the Board of Directors to the position of club controller and office manager. Born in San Francisco and raised in Oakland, Mr. Rudden received his Bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of San Francisco in 1941. Upon graduation, he entered the Marine Corps. Returning from the service in 1946, he entered the field of accounting, becoming a public accountant in 1949. From that time until coming to the club, he was in business for himself in Oakland.

Although not yet a member of the club, Mr. Rudden has enjoyed frequent camping trips with his wife and three children. Moreover, as a college student, he spent a number of his summers working at various jobs in the camps and hotels in Yosemite National Park.

Faced with growing club membership and the rapid expansion of the club's functions, the Board of Directors felt the need for expert analysis and guidance in the club's financial matters. Mr. Rudden's experience in handling all kinds of accounting problems will have increasing value as he acquires more and more knowledge of the club's organization and operations.



Meandering slowly through its flood plain into Lake Nahuel Huapi, the Limay River offers outstanding boating and fishing.



From the valleys surrounding it or from its summit, El Tronador offers a memorable experience.

Bi-State Hope at Lake Tahoe

Initially proposed in March and rejected by the Nevada State Legislature in April, the plans for a Lake Tahoe park, either state or bi-state, have recently received encouraging attention from officials in both Nevada and California. In April, the possibility of an adequate park in the Lake Tahoe area seemed remote, but action taken by the Nevada Legislature spurred new activity. Although it did not endorse the original bi-state park proposal, the legislature did unanimously pass AB 525 authorizing Governor Grant Sawyer to spend up to \$500,000 in securing options on land for a Nevada Lake Tahoe park.

Following this action, a group of real estate developers obtained an option on the Whittell land in the Carson Range along the lake's northeast shore. The option included not only the 5,000 acres the group wanted to develop but also the 13,600 acres under consideration for the proposed park. Fortunately,

however, the group was willing to sell the proposed park acreage to Nevada at a reasonable price (\$15,000,000) and under favorable terms.

Most encouraging, perhaps, have been the frequent and emphatic public statements by Governor Sawyer pointing out the necessity of establishing the park. It is certain that the governor intends to act, possibly by calling a special session of the Nevada Legislature. The hope that he will ask for enough land for an adequate park is supported by observers in the Nevada State Government who suggest that the realization of such a park is now a strong possibility. Meanwhile, across the state line in California, interest in the park remains high. State officials feel sure that the possibility of bi-state action on the park has by no means been ruled out by Nevada's initial negative reaction. Between a strong possibility and a reality there is often a barrier. Letters to both governors



Sand Harbor State Park, Nevada. Nevada State Highway Dept. photo.

might encourage them to find a way over it.

As a gesture of such encouragement, the Toiyabe Chapter, in co-operation with the Mother Lode, San Francisco Bay, and Redwood Chapters, held a two-day outing in the proposed Lake Tahoe park on October 12 and 13. All varieties of hikers, photographers, climbers and outdoor enthusiasts attended.

The trip had a twofold purpose: to demonstrate that the whole area is of value for recreation by using it; and, to provide an opportunity for club members to inspect this choice mountain landscape, hitherto closed to entry by its owner. If the park plan should fail, this will have been the last as well as the first time in recent decades, that anyone has been able to visit the area.

CAROLA HUTCHERSON

A Concrete Threat to the Redwoods

One of the great parks of the United States is Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park located several miles east of Crescent City in northern California. This magnificent 9,000-acre forest of virgin Coast Redwoods was acquired by contributions from people all over the country and by matching funds

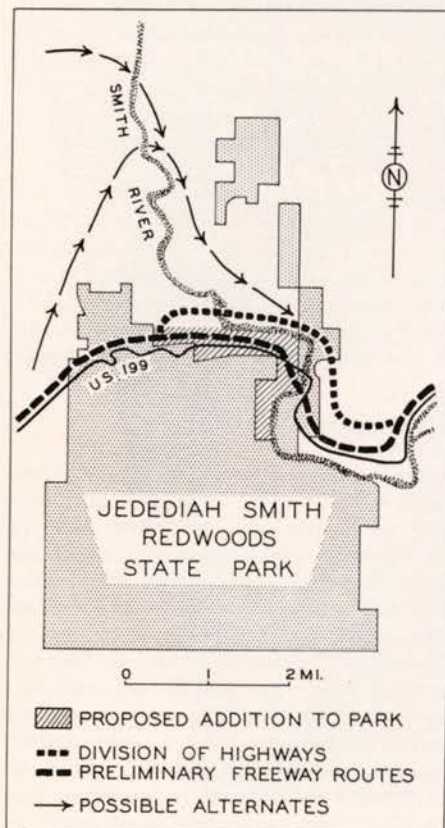
from state park bonds approved by the voters of California in 1928.

The State Division of Highways is studying preliminary plans, however, for cutting an expressway or freeway through some of the most outstanding groves of giant 2,000-year-old Redwoods in and near this park along the Smith River. Portions of the freeway routes would actually run through dedicated groves in the park. Other sections would cut a swath through adjacent land (see diagonal shading on map) being sought for important addition to the park. Thus, the freeway routes now under study would destroy some of the finest stands of redwoods to be found anywhere.

The Save-the-Redwoods League, the Sierra Club, and individual conservationists are urging the Division of Highways in conjunction with the State Park authorities to make every effort to find a route north of the park, which would avoid damage to the park and significant adjacent land. The issue is not simply a matter of determining the shortest distance between two points or of choosing the least expensive route to construct. At stake is one of the major scenic assets of America. The issue therefore becomes a matter of finding how to avoid destruction of the scenic qualities. There is unquestionably an obligation to the people of California and to the contributors of the nation, as well as to present and future generations of park visitors, to do so.

—R. D. B.

(See also March 1963 *SCB* article, "Freeway Threatens Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.")



WANTED

**Experienced Couple to Operate
Small Family Hotel
in Alpine Meadows
Near Lake Tahoe, California**

Hotel will open December, 1963

Maximum capacity, 52 guests in rooms and dormitories.

Family-style meals to be provided during ski season; during other seasons depending on demand.

Couple will be expected to handle all management duties such as budgeting, purchasing, maintenance, reservations, meal planning and preparations, employment of part-time help as needed, etc.

Salary Open

Send applications to Alpine Chalet,
% Martin Packard,
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Menlo Park, California

Snow Season at Clair Tappan

APPROACHING ONCE AGAIN is the season of snow, brilliant sun, good food, and a variety of social activities at the club's Donner Summit ski lodge. Enjoyable for either a short visit or an extended vacation, Clair Tappan Lodge is conveniently located at Norden, on U.S. 40, only a few minutes' walk or drive from most major ski resorts in the Donner area.

During the summer and autumn, the trails, lakes, streams, and forest scenery of the lodge region draw many visitors. In the winter, skiing and snowshoeing become the main outdoor attractions. Opportunities for overnight trips to nearby ski huts and shelters are also available. Ski instructors are on hand for those who want assistance.

The lodge has a capacity of 150, providing hot meals in the morning and evening and bag lunches at noon. Dormitories, dormettes, and 2-bed rooms are equipped with beds and mattresses, but members must bring sleeping bags or blankets. In the evening the dining room is available for cards, music, movies, or reading; the living room for square, modern, or folk dancing; and the library for reading or studying. Since the lodge is cooperative, having only a paid manager and a cook, each visitor must sign up for a daily housekeeping or maintenance chore.

Reservations are now being accepted for the winter season, which runs from December 1 to April 12. Before November 30, send a card to the lodge manager telling him the time of your arrival, the length of your stay and the size of your party. After November 30, reservations for lodging, and for the bus service which begins the first weekend in January, should be made at the Sierra Club Office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, in person, by mail, or, if there is money on hand for the purpose, by phone (call YU 2-2822). Application envelopes, which should be used whenever possible, and information on lodge rates and procedures may be obtained from the office or from the lodge manager.

Full payment must be made before a reservation can be issued. Members are encouraged to send money in advance as a deposit to draw upon during the season. Records are kept and any deposit will be refunded upon request. Office reservations will be taken only for weekends of two full days (three meals and lodging per each full day) and for any number of full week days. Anything less than a full week day or a full weekend must be arranged with the lodge manager. If the lodge is filled and a reservation cannot be immediately confirmed, names will be kept on a waiting list or the payment refunded or credited to the member's account for future use as indicated by the application. The deadline for lodge reservations at the

office is the Thursday afternoon before a weekend, but charter bus transportation may be reserved all day Friday. Telephone reservations sometimes can be made on Fridays by calling the lodge manager (Code 916, GA 6-3632).

The charter bus will run every weekend from January to April as long as the demand is sufficient. It will leave San Francisco from the U.S. Mint, at Market and Duboce Streets, every Friday at 6:15 p.m. and depart from the Southern Pacific Railroad Station at 3rd Street and University Avenue in Berkeley at 7 p.m. Arrival at the lodge is planned for approximately 11 p.m. Departure from Norden will be at 6 p.m. on Sundays after dinner, with arrival in Berkeley scheduled for 10:30 p.m. and San Francisco at 11. Passengers with hand luggage (no skis) may be picked up at designated stops near Vallejo, Davis, and Sacramento, but only when arrangements have been made through the reservation office.

Applications for Christmas and Easter holiday weeks will be accepted any time but will be held until December 1 and March 1 before being verified. If demand for space exceeds available space, the lodge will be filled by lot and remaining applications will be kept at the top of a waiting list.

If it becomes necessary to cancel a reservation, telephone the office or the lodge as soon as possible, since there is a graduated cancellation charge. Ask the name of the person receiving your call and follow up with a letter of confirmation enclosing your reservation slips. If cancellation is made on Friday for that weekend, it will be necessary to telephone the lodge manager. However, to cancel chartered bus transportation on Fridays, one must still notify the club office.

Hutchinson Lodge, with a capacity of twenty, is available only to groups, which must supply their own food. Rates are \$2 per day per person (\$1 per day for children under five) with a day minimum of \$16 payable when the reservation is confirmed. Reservations should be made early and directly to the manager of Clair Tappan Lodge.

Fire Island Seashore

The proposed Fire Island National Seashore received much needed support at a Sept. 30 hearing on Long Island, N.Y., of the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Testimony recommending establishment of the seashore was given by Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Reps. Otis G. Pike and James R. Grover, Jr., and virtually complete representation of county, town, and village governments in the affected areas. Serious concern was expressed, however, that Congress might not act rapidly enough to save the beach from commercial developers.

1963-64 Winter Rates at Clair Tappan Lodge

<i>American Plan by Reservation</i>	<i>For members, applicants, and guests</i>
7 consecutive days (not to start with Saturday lodging).....	\$30.00
5 week days—Sunday lodging through Friday dinner.....	22.50
5 week days—children under 12 except Christmas weeks.....	15.00
Week-ends—Friday lodging through Sunday dinner.....	10.00
Single days—Week days may be reserved at the club office.....	5.00
Single days—children—week days only except at Christmas.....	3.50
Lodging—available only at the lodge.....	2.00
Breakfast “ “ “ “	1.50
Breakfast and lunch “ “ “ “	2.50
Lunch alone or as first unit of stay.....	not available
Dinner	1.50
Chartered bus transportation—round trip.....	6.00
one way	3.50

Cancellation charges

Minimum charge for cancellation of meals, lodging, or bus.....	1.00
Cancellation with more than six days' notice.....	10 per cent
One to six days' notice.....	25 per cent
Less than 24-hour notice—meals and lodging.....	\$1.75 per day
chartered bus.....	\$2.50 (\$1.50 one way)
Failure to arrive or give notice of cancellation.....	100 per cent

Except for failure to arrive, the maximum charge per person for cancellation of meals and lodging reservations shall be \$5.00.

All cancellation charges will be figured to the nearest 25 cents.

Reservation slips must be returned with request for cancellations and refunds.

Early departure or not completing a reservation must be certified by the lodge manager before a refund can be considered.

Unscheduled snow-camping or car-camping in the vicinity which involves entering or using any lodge supplies, services, or facilities shall be at a minimum of \$1.00 per day per person.

International Union for Conservation of Nature

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, whose September meeting in Africa is described on the back cover of this issue of the *SCB*, was founded in 1948, following an international conference at Fontainebleau, by UNESCO and the Government of France, as "The International Union for Protection of Nature." In 1956 the name was altered to "The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources" in order to reflect the Union's more dynamic role.

An independent international body whose membership comprises states, irrespective of their political and social systems, government departments, and private institutions as well as international organizations, the IUCN's main purpose is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources in all parts of the world.

By 1962, some 260 organizations from 60 countries throughout the world were members of IUCN. Of these, 17 were governments: Belgium, Cambodia, Dahomey, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaya, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Sudan,

Switzerland, Thailand, Venezuela, and South Vietnam.

There are also three categories of individual supporters known collectively as "Friends of IUCN": Life Member (a single payment of \$200); Benefactor (\$15 per annum); and Friend (\$3 per annum). The Union wishes to encourage individuals to become Friends of IUCN in order to obtain wider support and, by means of the *Bulletin*, to keep as many people as possible informed of IUCN's activities. The address is "IUCN, Morges, Switzerland."

The Union convenes a General Assembly every third year in order to act upon issues of current importance, and to serve as forum for discussion of conservation problems. Between 1948 and 1960, biennial general assemblies were held in Fontainebleau (France), Brussels, Caracas (Venezuela), Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Athens, and Warsaw.

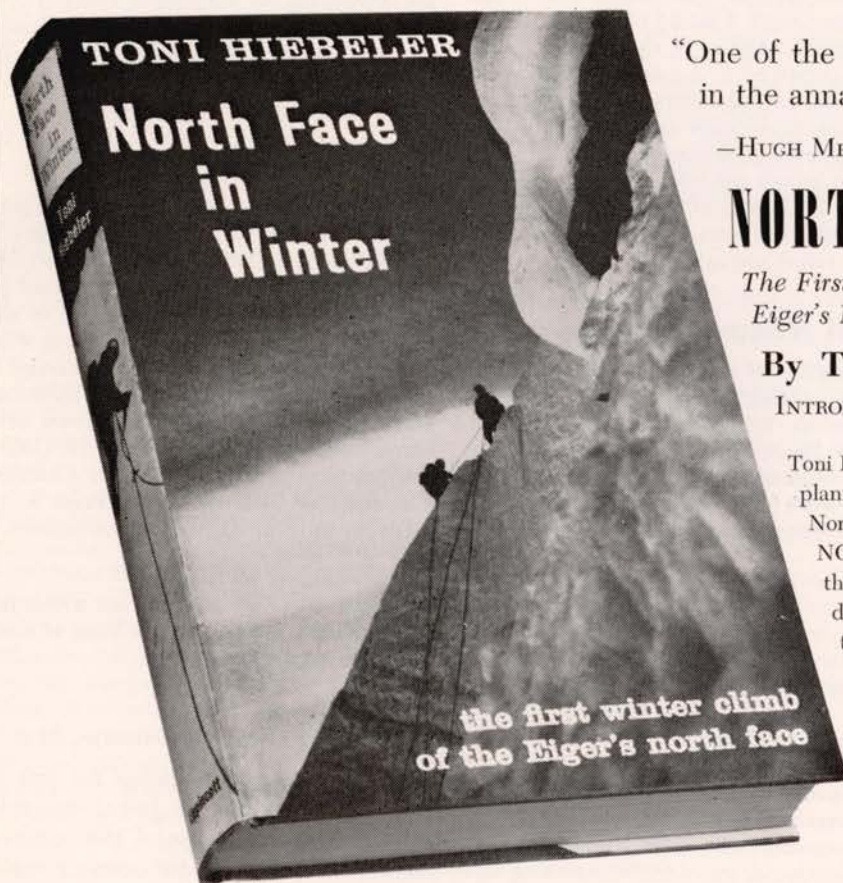
Technical meetings and scientific symposia are usually organized in conjunction with the general assemblies. In the past the symposia have dealt with such subjects as the management of nature reserves on the basis of modern scientific knowledge; soil and water conservation; the ecological effects of

hydroelectric development; the biological consequences of myxomatosis; the ecological aspects of the use of pesticides; ecology in relation to landscape planning; the rehabilitation of areas devastated by human action; the management of wild ungulates in temperate zones, and the preservation of endangered species.

—RICHARD M. LEONARD

George L. Collins, Honorary Life Member of the Sierra Club, and Doris F. Leonard, of Conservation Associates, were the Secretaries-General of the highly successful World Park Conference, with 62 nations represented. Sierra Club Secretary Dick Leonard was Rapporteur. Hence, it was natural that the three of them would be interested in maintaining contact with IUCN. Since the Sierra Club has been a Member Organization of IUCN for many years, Dick Leonard was named as Delegate to the Nairobi conference. He also represented the Save-the-Redwoods League and The Wilderness Society.

Erratum: The first two lines at the top of column two on the back cover of this issue are a part of the footnote at the bottom of column one. They were inadvertently transposed just prior to press time and the error was not caught until a large part of the press run had been completed.—Ed.



"One of the greatest feats
in the annals of mountaineering."

—HUGH MERRICK, from the Introduction

NORTH FACE IN WINTER

*The First Winter Climb of the
Eiger's North Face, March 1961*

By **TONI HIEBELER**

INTRODUCED AND TRANSLATED BY HUGH MERRICK

Toni Hiebeler's own story of how he, and three companions, planned and executed the first successful assault on the North Face of the Eiger in winter conditions.

NORTH FACE IN WINTER retraces the complete, thrilling traverse of every inch of this supremely demanding ascent. It captures in hair-raising detail the incredible adventure of six and a half days and six "bivouacs" spent, with "ironmongery" and "string," inching up the vertical, almost holdless North Wall of the 13,000-foot Eiger, until recently regarded as "the last great problem of the Swiss Alps." Illustrated with photographs made during the climb. \$3.95

Philadelphia • J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY • New York

Sierra Club Publications Progress:

To Help the Last Redwoods Last

One of the first requests that met Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall upon his return from the heights of Mount Kilimanjaro was that he write a foreword for the Sierra Club's book, "The Last Redwoods," by Philip Hyde and François Leydet. We are pleased to report that the Secretary has accepted. The book is now in press in New York (the same printer as *This Is the American Earth*, with color by the printer who did the Eliot Porter books), and we are following up daily so that the foreword can arrive in time to go in the first section of the book, which will probably be printed last.

We have been privileged to publish some very good statements by Secretary Udall—his foreword to the Point Reyes book and his stirring chapter in the Seventh Wilderness Conference book. Still another statement—the best so far, we think—is now in press for *Tomorrow's Wilderness*, the book on our Wilderness Conference held last March.

Some things the Secretary said then explain the difficult situation in which he finds himself today—even in these pages, where Secretary Dick Leonard likes the Secretary's good work in Africa and we like his speeches and forewords, but our Board and our Uneasy Chair are not happy at all about what we shall call for now the Bureau of Reclamation's Pacific Southwest Water Plan. The press has tagged it the "Udall Water Plan" but we are prepared to believe that he is not for all of it, especially that part against which we protest most.

This must be true, because we believe that he believed what he said in San Francisco last spring when he labeled as one of man's obsolete assumptions, "The assumption that man must destroy nature in order to 'conquer' it" and when he proposed as an axiom for population and open space: "The amount of open space available per person will tend to decrease at a faster rate than the population increases." He added as a corollary: "Unlimited population increases will ulti-

mately reduce the amount of open space per person to zero."

We are afraid the Bureau of Reclamation has not been reading its Secretary's statements; or, if it has read them, it feels too well fixed in the world of pork to need to pay attention to parks. Certainly the Bureau is hard at work destroying nature, and there is no sadder monument to this devotion than the obliterating and unnecessary Glen Canyon Dam. Grand Canyon next, then Dinosaur.

Just to show how far these things can go, one of the ramifications of the Bureau's Southwest Water Plan is the destruction of some of the finest of the remaining virgin redwoods in California—in order to export water to a region that has overpopulated itself and which will almost certainly compound the error if it be given enough water to keep the spiral spiraling. So among other scenic and wildlife resources to be destroyed by the consequences of Reclamation's ambitions are the best of the redwoods the Secretary was speaking to us about last spring when he said: "Certainly these superb trees are a matter of significance and pride not only to Californians but to all American people. I would like to see a large representative section of these incomparable forests preserved as a national park for all the people of this country." Our redwood book leads to the same conclusion.

We believe the Secretary will welcome all the help he can get from the public in persuading the Bureau of Reclamation to relax for awhile and letting the National Park Service refuel and catch up.

—D.B.

Ansel Adams Exhibit

Forty years of photography by Ansel Adams will be exhibited at the M. H. de Young Museum in San Francisco November 5 through December 8. This comprehensive display will cover every significant aspect of Adams' work from 1923 to the present. More than 400 photographs have been selected for

the exhibition which coincides with the Sierra Club's publication of the first volume of Adams' biography *The Eloquent Light* by Nancy Newhall.

The exhibition shows the astonishing range and power of Adams' vision. Exquisite, delicate, monumental, and majestic . . . all of these adjectives have been used in description of his work. A gallery will be devoted to spectacular large compositions which he prefers to call "extractions" rather than "abstractions." Others will be devoted to themes dominant in his work including Yosemite, the High Sierra, the Southwest, and National Parks. "Photography," Ansel Adams once wrote, "makes the moment enduring and eloquent," and his photographs often transcend the period and place of their making to become "images of the endless moments of the world," to quote one writer.

Adams has illustrated or written more than twenty books and issued four portfolios of original prints. His most recent productions are *These We Inherit*, a Sierra Club book on the parklands of America; *Hawaii, Manual of the Polaroid Land Process*; and *Portfolio IV, What Majestic World*, in memory of the scientist and club member Russell Varian.

Ansel Adams has served as a Sierra Club Director since 1934. He was first president of the Trustees for Conservation. In 1961 the University of California honored him with the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts, and this year at the Wilderness Conference, he received the John Muir Award for his outstanding services for conservation.

Northern Cascades Book

The Sierra Club's six-year effort to publish its book on the Northern Cascades is nearing success. Under a revised publication plan, the manuscript has been completed by Weldon F. Heald, a former director of the club and noted conservation free-lance writer from Tucson, Arizona. The manuscript is being reviewed by the club's Publications Committee and by various northwest conservationists including Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy, President of the North Cascades Conservation Council. Barnes Press is already at work on the color illustrations.

Twilight for the Grand Canyon?

(Continued from page 6)

that this is a threat to the entire theory of the National Park and National Monument System.

I would like to urge that the Sierra Club and all other interested conservation groups in California take immediate action to express vigorous opposition to the Governor of California to the Pacific Southwest Water Plan, and specifically to urge the Governor to submit an adverse recommendation on this plan. These recommendations must reach the Governor within the next two months, as the deadline for him to submit his report to the Secretary of the Interior

is just ninety days from August 26, 1963, the date on which the Department of the Interior submitted the plan to the State of California for comments and recommendations.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BALDWIN, M.C.

This letter sounds a challenge. It is a challenge not just to voice one's opposition to a dam on a river, but to examine with the mind and the heart the assertion of one of the involved power agencies that, "Water and power are the primary requisites of organized society."

Mountain Talk

TO A PERSON the same age, the forty-seventh birthday of the National Park Service is an occasion that calls for some cheers and some tears. Naturally, observing a birthday, one laments the passage of time, the opportunities missed, the sins of commission and omission. One also celebrates the elemental victory that consists in having survived, and is congratulated on whatever achievements or material things he can muster to show for all those years.

Since August 25, 1916, areas administered by the National Park Service have increased more than threefold. The number of visitors to the parks and related areas has grown tremendously, to more than 88 million in 1962. Rangers, naturalists and others of the Service have won the affectionate respect of a public which, on the whole, they have served well and honorably.

A perfunctory anniversary greeting would be out of place, however. The Park Service is not an individual settling into middle age, but an organization charged with a superhuman task of crucial importance to the quality of life to be lived on this continent for centuries to come.

Can it measure up to the challenge? Not without constant, informed citizen interest and support to stiffen the bureaucratic backbone and to remind the bureaucratic heads of their proper goals—specifically, to protect and preserve the scenery, wildlife and solitude which are the reason for being of many of the parks.

Broad planning and budgeting are Washington functions, and Heaven knows we must keep our communications open with the executive and legislative branches. (We have our own hot line to the judiciary.) In the field, too, where good or bad practices and local decisions may make all the difference, we can exercise some influence.

One well-known park, Yosemite, exemplifies the vicissitudes of the years, the problems and the opportunities. Trends in Yosemite were pretty well established, of course, before 1916. In fact the tragic loss of Hetch Hetchy Valley helped set the scene for passage of the National Parks Act. The prevalence of motor travel was already revolutionizing the use of the parks.

It is less than forty-seven years, however, since the camps in the Valley were fit to live in, and not long at all since driving the Tioga Road was a unique mountain adventure, Tuolumne Meadows was fairly primitive and remote, and Sentinel Dome was undiminished by its new function of relaying a television signal.

Bureaucrats exist to draw the line between what is right or legal and what is expedient. Popular demands on Yosemite create enor-

mous pressure, no doubt, on the Secretary, the Director, regional administrators and park headquarters. Counter-pressure from those who know the park's past and its potential appears to be essential.

Mission 66 projects, useful as many of them have been, must not be allowed to steal the show in Yosemite or elsewhere. Engineering is one thing, and protection of the natural scene and encouragement of its natural enjoyment are another.

In the seven years since Mission 66 began, we are told, 59 new parking areas have been constructed in Yosemite and 39 areas reconstructed with a combined capacity of 3,133 vehicle spaces. More than \$1,250,000 has been spent on campground roads, utilities, comfort stations, campfire circles, and campsites. Twenty-five miles of new trails and walks have been constructed and another 65 miles reconstructed. Thirty-four residences have been built for employee housing, twenty of these just outside Yosemite at El Portal—making possible a sorely needed shift of facilities from the Valley.

But then the crowning glory of Mission 66 in Yosemite, the most expensive project and the most questionable, was reconstruction of twenty miles of the Tioga Road at a cost of 5.5 million dollars. More "visitors" can cross the park more swiftly—and wonder what it used to be like.

Meanwhile the smoke of too many campfires obscures the classic beauty of the incomparable Valley. While the helicopters spray and the engineers play, we forty-seven-year-olds will ponder the propriety of birthday celebrations.

FRED GUNSKY

Conservation Scholarships

Colleges across the country are now receiving official notice from the National Wildlife Federation that it plans to provide undergraduate scholarships of up to \$500 and graduate fellowships of up to \$1,000 to college students majoring in wildlife management, forestry, fisheries management, conservation education, and other related fields.

Applications may be submitted by students who have completed one year of college and who are citizens or nationals of the United States, or will be by March, 1964. Awards will be made in March, 1964 for the academic year, 1964-65.

Additional information can be obtained from the Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Completed applications must be returned to the Federation postmarked no later than midnight, December 1, 1963.

Fly . . .



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South American

Outing

leaves February 1, 1964

An exciting trip starting with an exploration of Barro Colorado Island off Panama and ending with eight days' hiking and rafting in the beautiful Chilean/Argentine Lakes region. Included in the trip will be a visit to the fantastic Inca fortress, Macchu Picchu, as well as Cuzco, a mountain trip to Portillo and a climb to "The Christ of the Andes" region.

The official trip ends February 22, but arrangements may be made for extending the itinerary and returning home via other South American areas.

Cost is only \$350 plus air fare, covering everything except lunches when "on the town" and items of a personal nature. Leader of the trip is H. Stewart Kimball and reservations are now being accepted by sending \$100 deposit to the Sierra Club, San Francisco. Response has been very good, so make your plans now and send in your deposit. This will be a truly outstanding outing!

For information and reservations contact:

SIERRA CLUB

1050 Mills Tower Bldg.
San Francisco 4, California

PAN AM · PANAGRA



Mount Kilimanjaro by Anton Nelson

A former President of the Sierra Club, and Secretary now, Dick Leonard was named by the Board of Directors as the official Delegate to this important conference. While there, he was elected as the U.S.A. representative on the six-nation Finance Committee of IUCN, and as Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Legislation.

MINISTER OF STATE Joseph Murumbi of Kenya, East Africa, welcomed the delegates to the Eighth General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,* at Nairobi, September 16-24, 1963. In an excellent address he stated, "Our wildlife in Kenya is a heritage to be preserved not only for our own people, but for all the world." He pledged that shortly after obtaining full independence on December 12, 1963, the government of Kenya would join the IUCN as the 19th Member Government. Ecuador also has agreed to join.

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, in his characteristically vigorous manner, further strengthened the pledge for strong cooperation in conservation on an international scale, at high governmental levels. As was the case with his pilgrimage to the summit of Mount Fujiyama National Park in Japan, the Secretary had again successfully demonstrated his youthful fitness by the ascent of nearby Mount Kilimanjaro, 19,340 feet. He publicly strongly supported the campaign for Kilimanjaro National Park. This had been initiated by a local coffee expert, Anton Nelson (the Sierra Club's "Ax" Nelson who gained world-wide fame after his first ascent of the Lost Arrow of Yosemite in 1946).

IUCN's main purpose is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources in as many parts of the world as possible, not

* The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international body whose membership comprises states, irrespective of their political and social systems, government departments, and private institutions as well as international organizations. Although IUCN is not a United Nations organization, it enjoys the support of and consultative status with United

IUCN Conference in Africa

By Richard M. Leonard

Nations agencies. Further information on this important group is given on page 17.

only for intrinsic cultural or scientific values, but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

Altogether, 304 persons were present from 42 different countries, representing 84 organizations, 11 member states, and 4 international organizations. It is particularly gratifying to see such strong international support for conservation, ranging from the most powerful nations (including nine representatives from the USSR) to new nations, not yet fully independent.

At the First World Conference on National Parks in Seattle, Washington, in July 1962, 18 of the newly emergent nations of Africa had been represented, a splendid demonstration of deep interest. Moreover, the Park Conference had been impressed by the very high quality of technical ability and philosophical devotion to conservation ideals demonstrated by these African leaders. Hence, it was highly appropriate, and most valuable, to schedule the 1963 General Assembly of IUCN at Nairobi, near the geographical heart of Africa and its conservation problems.

The basic theme of the conference was "The Ecology of Man in the Tropical Environment." This was well developed in a series of brilliant papers by such world famous experts as: Dr. L. S. B. Leakey of Kenya ("Prehistoric Man in the Tropical Environment"); Dr. Lee and Marty Talbot of the Sierra Club ("Savanna"); K. Curry-Lindahl of Sweden ("Tropical Cloud Forests"); Professor Th. Monod of Senegal ("Deserts"); David P. S. Wasawo of the Uganda ("Swamps"); and by M. K. Shawki of the Sudan ("Forest Conservation in the Semi-Desert").

The conference wisely provided ample time for rather complete comments from the 300 participants. The discussions were enlivened by such experts as Dr. F. Fraser Darling and Max Nicholson of the United Kingdom, Dr. H. E. Graham, Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, and Dr. Graham Netting of the USA, Prof. François Bouliere of France, Sierra Club Director Polly Dyer, and former Sierra Club Vice-President A. Starker Leopold. One of the foremost experts was, of course, Sir Julian Huxley, who proposed that, "A monument should be erected to the Tsetse Fly, as the saviour of the Wildlife of Africa!" (by limitation of cattle and human populations). Sir Julian referred to the flocks of domestic goats as "a kind of mam-

malian virus, parasitic on the environment. An end result, not a basic cause, of degradation of the environment." Fraser Darling summed up by commenting, "The more one learns, the less one knows. Ecology is the most humble of sciences."

The "work" of the conference was summarized in 40 resolutions adopted by vote of the delegates. The Sierra Club will be especially interested in the following resolution on "Limitation of Pesticide Spraying in National Parks":

WHEREAS national parks and equivalent reserves offer one of the best opportunities for the continuation of natural evolution and the fluctuation and possible succession of species on a natural basis;

AND WHEREAS it was recognized by the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle that strict Nature Reserves are indispensable for ecological research, and that national parks and equivalent reserves provide an excellent opportunity for preservation of land in its natural condition for such scientific values, thus serving as standards for comparison with other areas whose natural ecology has been altered;

The 8th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, meeting at Nairobi in 1963

RECOMMENDS that the ecosystem of national parks and equivalent reserves be disturbed as little as possible in the maintenance of such areas, and that any chemical control of insects or plant life which may cause such disturbance should not be permitted in national parks or equivalent reserves, except in cases where the national park authority may agree, after careful ecological examination, that a pest species would, if not so controlled, threaten areas outside the park or reserve.

The resolution adds the support of the ecologists and conservationists of the world to the policies strongly recommended by the Sierra Club for the past several years. The Sierra Club has long insisted that there must be some places on earth where evolution over the ages may continue in its natural way, undisturbed by man, so far as possible—where the tiny needle miner, its lodgepole pine, and the many different species of even smaller wasps and parasites that prey on the needle miner may all continue their complex and interrelated evolution of the past million years. The national parks of the world provide the best opportunity for such continuing evolution. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources provides strong governmental and international support for national parks, and for rare and endangered species of wildlife throughout the world.