

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

November 1964



. . . The solid mountains shone, bright as the clouds,
Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light;
And in the meadows and the lower grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common dawn—
Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds, . . .

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
from *The Prelude*, Book Four

Preview of 1965 Outings

William E. Colby



Will Colby, to whom the Sierra Club owes more than to any other man, died at his home in Big Sur on November 9. He would have been 90 next May 28. He had served as Honorary President of the Sierra Club since 1950, having been elected to that office after retiring from the Board of Directors, on which he served 49 years, 47 of them as Secretary and two as President. He was associated with John Muir in the club's early years, especially in the campaigns to make Yosemite Valley part of Yosemite National Park and to try to save Hetch Hetchy Valley from inundation. With Muir he founded the club's High Trips in 1901 and led the trips until 1929. He contributed substantially to the saving of redwoods, to enlarging Sequoia and establishing Kings Canyon and Olympic National parks. He was also first chairman of the California State Park Commission and achieved notable eminence as a mining attorney, an achievement that served him well in his conservation work. No one was better suited to carrying the torch Muir laid down when he died in late 1914.

A note as brief as this cannot begin to list, much less to evaluate, what Will Colby's brilliance, scope, and devotion have meant to the club throughout most of its 72 years. We are hoping that a major part of the 1965 *Annual* will carry testimony to his unsurpassed service to the club and to conservation by people who knew him and his work.

The family has generously suggested that contributions in his memory be made to the Sierra Club. The Board of Directors will determine how such a fund can be used to perpetuate his name and the things he stood for. My own last visit with Will Colby was just a few months ago. Remembering well the vigor of his words at that time, I know that nothing would please him more than to see the Sierra Club continue to be an organization with the perception and boldness he and John Muir built into it.

D.B.



Sierra Club Bulletin

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

NOVEMBER, 1964
VOL. 49 — No. 8

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.

DIRECTORS

William Siri	<i>President</i>	Ansel Adams	Alex Hildebrand
Edgar Wayburn	<i>Vice-President</i>	Nathan C. Clark	Martin Litton
Richard M. Leonard	<i>Secretary</i>	Pauline Dyer	Charlotte E. Mauk
Lewis F. Clark	<i>Treasurer</i>	Jules Eichorn	Bestor Robinson
George Marshall	<i>Fifth Officer</i>	Fred Eissler	Wallace Stegner
August Frugé, <i>Chairman, Publications Committee</i>		David Brower, <i>Executive Director</i>	
Bruce M. Kilgore, <i>Editor</i>		Sidney J. P. Hollister, <i>Assistant Editor</i>	

Published monthly except April, July, and August by Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are \$9 (first year \$14), of which \$1 (non-members \$3) is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. Second-class postage paid at Berkeley, California. Copyright 1964 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104 * Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

COVER: Tilden Lake in the Sierra Nevada. Photograph by Howard Laws.



The Sierra Club was founded in 1892
—to help people explore, enjoy, and protect parks, wilderness, waters, forests, and wildlife.
—to rescue places that made America beautiful and can keep it beautiful, places only as safe as people, knowing about them, want them to be.
 Dues and contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

“... not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress ...”

INITIATION FEE AND DUES

Regular, \$9 (and spouse, \$13.50); junior, \$3.50; contributing, \$25. *Each person* must pay a \$5 admission fee. Those applying between September 1 and December 31 should remit only half the dues but the full admission fee. The dues year is April 1 to March 31. The first renewal notice is mailed by April 1 of the year following application. Processing of an application takes 30–45 days.
Life membership, \$150.
Patron membership, \$1000.



The Sierra Club was founded in 1892
—to help people explore, enjoy, and protect parks, wilderness, waters, forests, and wildlife.
—to rescue places that made America beautiful and can keep it beautiful, places only as safe as people, knowing about them, want them to be.
 Dues and contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

“... not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress ...”

INITIATION FEE AND DUES

Regular, \$9 (and spouse, \$13.50); junior, \$3.50; contributing, \$25. *Each person* must pay a \$5 admission fee. Those applying between September 1 and December 31 should remit only half the dues but the full admission fee. The dues year is April 1 to March 31. The first renewal notice is mailed by April 1 of the year following application. Processing of an application takes 30–45 days.
Life membership, \$150.
Patron membership, \$1000.

(Please save
 to keep in touch
 with conservation)
 This multiple-purpose stub:
 1) provides a handy way to notify the club if you are moving;
 2) gives you wallet-size application blanks to hand friends who would

Address Change

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

City

State

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104 Date.....

I have informed myself about the purposes of the Sierra Club and wish to support them. I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$.....as initiation fee and dues, which will be refunded if I am not elected.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name ^{Mr.} _{Mrs.} _{Miss}.....

Print Mailing Address.....

Telephone.....

If under 21, give date of birth.....

I sponsor the applicant and believe him interested in advancing the club's purposes. (Sponsor must be over 21 and a member for a year.)

Signature of Sponsor.....Date.....

Print name and city.....

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104 Date.....

I have informed myself about the purposes of the Sierra Club and wish to support them. I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$.....as initiation fee and dues, which will be refunded if I am not elected.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name ^{Mr.} _{Mrs.} _{Miss}.....

Print Mailing Address.....

Telephone.....

If under 21, give date of birth.....

I sponsor the applicant and believe him interested in advancing the club's purposes. (Sponsor must be over 21 and a member for a year.)

Signature of Sponsor.....Date.....

Print name and city.....

A Preview of Outings for 1965

Hospitality, natural beauty, and curiosity greeted the Sierra Club outing in South America last year—and so did the name “el grupo.” That name may change this year, but the places, experiences, and South American people that made the 1964 trip such a success will be the same in 1965.

Members of “el grupo” still talk about visiting Peru’s historic Machu Picchu ruins in the rain-laced fog, hiking the lake region of Chile and Argentina and viewing both those countries from the spectacular site of the Christ of the Andes, camping at the foot of El Tronador’s glaciers, and climbing in the Andes with their new friends, the Andes Federation guides.

Chances are, however, not everyone will be able to enjoy the double summer that will be the unique pleasure of club members who sign up for the South American outing. But a glance at the following few pages should whet the “outing appetite” of any hiker, camper, or boater.

For those inclined to the warmer climates of the tropics or the desert, there are trips to the palm-fringed beaches of a Hawaiian state park, to the arches and side canyons of Utah’s Escalante Can-

yon, or to the high plateaus and river-side creeks of Grand Canyon National Park. For those who prefer a nippy breeze and frosty nights, there are trips to the northern New England wilderness of Maine’s Allagash River, to the Torn-gat Mountains in the eastern Canadian province of Labrador, to the vast flatlands of the meandering Yukon River in Alaska, and to the Athabasca River and Bowron-Spectacle Lakes in British Columbia.

Of course, there will also be trips to the wilderness areas more familiar to Sierra Club members. Hiking trips will go into the Northern Cascades and the Olympic Mountains of Washington and into the Wind River Country of Wyoming and the Sawtooth Range of Idaho. River trips will follow the downstream flows of the Yampa-Green in Utah, the Rogue in Oregon, the Salmon in Idaho, and the Klamath in California. And don’t overlook the Sierra Nevada, still to many the favorite wilderness area of all.

In recent years, the Outing Committee has been trying to schedule trips in the late spring and early fall. One such outing this year is a trip through the Grand Canyon from Lee’s Ferry to Lake

Mead. It will start on May 30 and end on June 7, a time of year when the Colorado should be high enough for good river running. At the other end of the summer season, in early September, a High-Light trip will go into the Monarch Divide country and a knapsack trip will explore trails along tributaries of the South Fork of the Kings River.

Reservations for any Sierra Club outing will now be accepted at the club office (see *Outing Procedure*). The non-refundable \$15 reservation fee per person or family will hold a place for you on any trip with the following exceptions: South America, a \$100 reservation fee per person (refundable until December 15), and Hawaii, a \$75 reservation fee per person. Both fees are non-refundable unless the place reserved can be filled. If it is filled, all but \$15 of the fee will be refunded.

Many of the 1965 summer and fall trips listed on the following pages are still tentative; details and prices for many trips are not available at this date, but in most cases they will be similar to those of 1964. Be sure to check the February *Outing Bulletin* for complete information about all the outings, including costs, a description of each trip, names of leaders, and other pertinent facts.

SPRING TRIPS

Eastertime in Hawaii

Warm sun, white sand, and the tropical setting of volcanic mountains and verdant valleys bid Sierra Club members to the Hawaiian Islands again this year. From April 8 to April 18, another group of campers and hikers will enjoy a landscape that ranges from the 10,000-foot crater of Maui’s Haleakala to the palm-shaded ocean campsites of Kauai.

This outing will be conducted much like a club High Trip and will be in country quite distant from the standard tourist centers. It should not be confused with a regular tourist trip to the Islands. Hikes into back country will vary from



Haena Beach in the Na Pali area of the island of Kauai. The beach is on the northeast boundary of the proposed Kauai National Park. Photograph by Robert Wenkam

the easy to the strenuous and will take in mountain ridges as well as seacoast. There will be five different camps during the trip, with a central commissary to prepare and serve breakfast and dinner. The itinerary will include three nights on Maui and five nights on Kauai.

Maui, the Valley Island, consists of two extinct volcanoes linked by a low-lying isthmus. One camp will be made on the northwest coast of this island at Kapalua (Fleming) Beach, a beautiful white beach with palms reaching almost to the water's edge. During the two other nights on the island, most of the group will stay in the huts maintained by the National Park Service on the floor of Haleakala Crater. There will also be time for a drive along the north-east coast to Hana. At the end of the three-and-a-half day stay on Maui, the group will fly to Lihue Airport on Kauai.

Kauai, geologically the oldest of the principal islands in the Hawaiian group, is 32 miles in diameter. It is known as the Garden Island because of the lush greenery and gardenlike quality of its countryside. The island's three dominant features are Mount Waialeale, called the wettest spot on earth, the towering 4,000-foot Na Pali cliffs along the northwest coast, and Waimea Canyon. From the first camp in Haena Beach Park, hikes will be made along an ancient Hawaiian trail into the nearby valleys of the Na Pali cliffs. After a drive that will almost circumvent the island, the second camp will be set up at Kokee State Park. From this spot two hikes of special interest can be taken: one along the ridge at the head of Kalalau Valley, 4,000 feet above the Pacific Ocean; the other to the rim of Waimea Canyon, the spectacular "Grand Canyon of Hawaii." The final camp on Kauai will be at Salt Pond Park.

The outing will start from either San Francisco or Oakland International Airport (definite word later) on Thursday evening, April 8, when the group will board a chartered airliner for the night flight to Kahului Airport on Maui. Awaiting our arrival will be a fleet of u-drive sedans, one car for every six persons. Monday, a shuttle flight will take the group from Maui to Kauai, from which, on the last day of the trip, another plane will take trip members to Honolulu and thence to the Bay Area. Arrival back home is scheduled for early Sunday morning, April 18.

Since all plans for this outing are not

*Camp below
Toroweap,
where Bridge Canyon
reservoir would be
300 feet deep.
Photograph by
Philip Hyde from
Time and the
River Flowing,
Grand Canyon
by François Leydet*



yet completed, the exact cost has not been determined. It will probably be about \$300, including all expenses (air fare, u-drive cars, food, etc.) from and to the Bay Area. A deposit of \$75 per person, nonrefundable unless your place on the plane can be filled, is required at the time of reservation. For those who wish to join the trip in Kahului, Maui, the outing cost will be \$120, \$15 of it being the usual nonrefundable deposit. (Leader, Ted Grubb)

Grand Canyon

Knapsackers who go to the Grand Canyon during Easter Week, April 11-17, may see for themselves why the Sierra Club is trying to save the Grand Canyon from more dams. No one can describe the fascination of knapsacking in this inspiring country until he has tried it.

Spring weather this time of year should be balmy and pleasant in the canyon, although it may be brisk on the South Rim. Arizona seldom has spring storms, but even an unusual one would be welcome because of the wonderful views and half-light it would provide. Canyon hiking is the reverse of mountaineering since the hiker carries his load downhill. Even the upward trek at the end of a week will be easy, providing knapsackers are conditioned for wilderness walking before the trip starts.

The group will assemble at the South Rim Campground for dinner Sunday evening, April 11. A descent of the Hermit Trail to Hermit Camp on Monday offers pleasant side canyon vistas from

the rim to the beginning of the Hermit Shale. Color at first is predominantly the white of Coconino sandstone. With a turn in the trail there is an abrupt change, and the predominant red of Hermit Shale and Supai formation takes over. Hikers proceed over ledge after ledge with sheer red cliffs above and below. The trail is no longer maintained by the Park Service and hikers are rare. The moment to moment changes of light and hue are frustrating to photographers already restricted by the use of one camera at a time and limited film supplies. Descent of the Cathedral Stairs to the Tonto Plateau makes passage of the mighty Redwall near camp seem easy to the now enthusiastic canyon hiker.

Few will want to miss the side trip from Hermit Camp down Hermit Creek to the Colorado. Hermit Canyon is a treat in itself, and the Tower of Ra, high above, together with the three billion year old Vishnu schist, can only be described as nature's cathedral.

The second day takes one past wide vistas on the Tonto Plateau to a camp at Indian Gardens. On the third day, longest of all, the group will travel down Bright Angel Trail, across Suspension Bridge and along Clear Creek Trail to Clear Creek. Wonderful views along the river's north side are worth the effort.

The fourth day will be a layover day at Clear Creek. The group will return to Bright Angel Camp on Friday and to the South Rim for lunch on Saturday.

The trip, limited to 20 people, will cost about \$27, plus the \$15 reservation fee. (Leader, John Ricker)

Escalante River, Utah

Once more, Sierra Club members will have a chance to see the arching red and gold sandstone walls, the maidenhair fern, and the redbud and willow of this deep, sculptured canyon. There will be opportunities to explore side canyons, to look for evidence of ancient Hopi life, to climb to Stevens Arch, second in size after Rainbow Bridge, and to photograph the many textures, colors, and forms that give this canyon its beauty. None of the earlier club trips have covered this route, although last year's Escalante trip began in Coyote Canyon where this year's trip ends.

We will meet in Escalante, Utah, on Sunday, April 11, and drive to Harris Wash. There we will put our duffel on mules and hike down the wash to our first camp. On the second day we will go on to the Escalante Canyon. The next few days will be spent walking downstream, crossing and recrossing the shallow river. From our second camp, near the high Tunnel Arch and Twenty-Five Mile Wash, there will be a chance to explore many side canyons, one of which narrows to about two feet and then expands to a large, dark chamber where the sky is a narrow ribbon of light between the close tops of the canyon walls. After exploring these canyons, we will move on to Stevens Arch and a chance for a side trip to points that offer views of much of the canyon area. The last day-and-a-half will be spent in Coyote Canyon where we will see Jughandle Arch, Coyote Natural Bridge, Jacob Hamblin Arch, and several remarkable waterfalls.

Ken Sleight will again be helping us as guide, packer, and campfire expert on the canyon country and its history. Although we will wade across the Escalante many times, the water level will rarely be over the knees and should present no problem. The April weather should be warm and pleasant. If you are not familiar with canyon country, take time to look at Eliot Porter's *Glen Canyon on the Colorado*, *The Place No One Knew*, or the new club publication, *Time and the River Flowing, Grand Canyon*.

The trip will cover more than 60 miles. But since most of the hiking will be downstream, though it will be moderately strenuous, it should not be a problem for the average club member. The trip will be limited to 50 people and

will be conducted like the usual High-Light trips. That means that commissary duties will be handled by trip members under the guidance of a camp staff. Dunnage limit will be 20 pounds. Trip cost will be about \$100, plus the \$15 reservation fee. (Leader, Gary Widman)

SUMMER TRIPS

SIERRA HIGH TRIPS—Northern Yosemite; two 2-week sessions starting July 25 and August 8. (Leaders, Ted Grubb and Bob Golden)

BASE CAMPS—(a) *Sierra I and II*, Rush Creek. Camp will be seven miles up a superb east-side canyon in high, gentle, forested terrain with many lakes and a backdrop of gleaming snowfields. High camps will again accommodate far-ranging hikers and climbers. Thirty pounds of personal dunnage per person will go by muleback from the roadhead near Silver Lake; arrangements may be made for saddle horses. Base Camp (limited to 80 campers) will operate for two 14-day periods, July 4-16 and July 18-30. (Leader, Camp I, Mike Loughman; Camp II, Rick Polsdorfer) (b) *Northern Base Camp*, Glacier National Park, Montana. Camp for 70 participants, will be in the famous Hole-in-the-Wall Cirque which affords access to the remote northern parts of the Livingston Range. Towering peaks, glaciers, deep valleys, and extraordinary opportunities to observe wildlife are promised. Charter transportation to the park is planned. Eleven days in late August. (Leader, Jay Holliday) (c) *Sierra Spring Mountaineering Camp*, Rush Creek. Camp for mountaineers will be near the eastern approaches to Mount

Lyell, Rodgers Peak, and Mount Davis. Experts will provide instruction with emphasis on snow climbing. There will be a central commissary and ropes will be provided; participants (limited to 30) must carry in their own personal gear. One week, June 20-26. (Leader, Mike Loughman) (d) *Bighorn Mountaineering Camp* in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming. This little known area is comparable to the Tetons for rugged grandeur and rock climbing. Many first ascents await the climber. The trip (limited to 45) will be designed to provide mountaineering instruction and experience, but the non-climber will be welcome and will find this a unique experience in remote, still-wild country. Eleven days in late August. (Leader, Mike Loughman)

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP — Mono Recesses. From a campsite at secluded Hopkins Lake, members can explore this remote land of lakes and recesses, all encircled by lofty peaks. Two-day access trip (limited to 55 participants) from Rock Creek Pack Station via Mono Pass; 1-day return. Two-week camp, July 18-31. (Leader, Allen Van Norman)

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS — (a) *Escalante Canyon*, Easter trip, southern Utah. 7 days, April 11-17. See above. (Leader, Gary Widman) (b) *Grand Teton National Park*, Wyoming. Taking the Grand Circle Tour Trail around the Grand Teton, we will see intimately this magnificent, monolithic range; July 7-16. (Leader, Mike Passovoy) (c) *Wind River Range*, Wyoming. Trip will start at Boulder Lake Ranch and go into a central, not often traveled portion of the Wind Rivers. The route will probably drop over the crest of the Wind River Range into Shoshone country; good fishing; July 19-30. (Leader, Mike Passovoy) (d) *Saw-*

Coyote Canyon on the Escalante River, where a special High-Light trip will spend a week in mid-April. Photograph by Howard Laws



tooth Mountains, Idaho. Once again a High-Light trip visits this long jagged range; this time Ten Lakes Basin and Alice Lake under Snowside Mountain are included. The pristine, pocket-like lakes, the tall wildflowers, the panoramic passes, all become indelible impressions. This area is now up for reclassification. August 2-13. (Leader, Rick Polsdorfer) (e) *Sierra I, II and III*. Next summer High-Light trips in the Sierra Nevada may be taken for one, two, or three week periods. A half-day drive between Sierra II and III is necessary. *Sierra I*, August 21-28, starts from Florence Lake and moves into Goddard Canyon via Hell-for-Sure Pass. The group will hike into some of the newly preserved John Muir Wilderness Area. (Leader, Mike Passovoy) *Sierra II*, August 28-September 4. Seven Gables and the upper reaches of Bear Creek await those tramping up from Florence Lake. The first day of the trip will meet the holdovers from High-Light I. (Leader, Mike Passovoy) *Sierra III*, September 4-11. This will be a fall trip into the Monarch Divide country north of Cedar Grove, where the trip starts. The group will climb out of the canyon to Frypan Meadow, proceed to Kennedy Lakes area for a layover day, move to Volcano Lakes area, layover, then move to Granite Basin. (Leader, Jerry South)

NORTHWEST SPECIALS — (a) *North Cascades High-Light*, Washington. Another trip into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area with camps at Buck Creek Pass, Image and Lyman lakes, including a side trip to Camp Nelson on the shoulder of Glacier Peak overlooking Suiattle and Honeycomb Glaciers; plenty of opportunity to explore new wild country; 12 days, August 2-13. (Leader, Jack Janacek) (b) *Olympic National Park High-Light*, Washington. An opportunity to view alpine areas never before visited on a club outing. The trip will cover some of the highest trails within the park, starting at Deer Park Campground, traversing the entire eastside of the Olympic Peninsula, and terminating at the Hamma Hamma River roadhead. The route will include Grand and Moose lakes, Cameron Pass with side trips to Graywolf Pass and Mount Deception, Anderson Pass, Hart and LaCross lakes, Mount Hooper and Mount Stone; 12 days, August 16-27. (Leader, Al Combs)

SPECIALS—(a) *South America*. Three or four weeks, January 23-February 21. (Leader, Ai Schmitz) See page 3. (b) *Hawaii* Easter trip, to explore the islands of Maui and Kauai; 10 days, April 8-18. See page 3. (Leader, Ted Grubb) (c) *Torngat Mountains Base Camp*, northeastern Labrador, Canada. The Kamaktorvik Lakes region provides an excellent base camp for cross-

*A peaceful spot
on the Yukon River,
about ten miles
downstream from
Eagle, Alaska.
Photograph by
Philip Hyde*



country hiking and non-technical climbs. The group will fly via Eastern Provincial Airways on a scheduled flight to Goose Bay, Labrador; from there a charter plane will take 10-12 people and gear the 420 miles north to the Torngats. These mountains provide probably the most rugged and wildest scenery of any mountain range in the continental portion of eastern North America. They extend along the coast for some 200 miles. Several mountain glaciers have been reported among the high peaks that rise over 5,000 feet from deep fiords reaching out into the Atlantic. Vegetation is dwarfed in typical tundra fashion and limited generally to valley bottoms. Caribou, wolf, ptarmigan, and several species of small mammal are found there. A small outing of about 14 persons is planned; 2 weeks, July 4-18. (Leader, John Milton, staff ecologist for the Conservation Foundation) (d) *Yukon River*, Alaska. 2 weeks, August 7-20, tentative. (Leader, Doug Powell)

EASTERN TRIPS—(a) *Adirondacks Base Camp*, New York. Close to metropolitan areas yet offering unique wilderness values; this trip is ideal for families; 2 weeks, July or early September. Leader to be announced. (b) *Algonquin Park Canoe Trip*, Ontario, Canada. This trip will probably consist of a series of lake crossings in aluminum canoes and portages between the lakes. The outing is expected to cover over 100 miles from Canoe Lake to the village of Brent on Cedar Lake in the northern part of the Park; 2 weeks, August 1-13. (Co-leaders, Thomas F. Leo and Wilbur Squire) (c) *Baxter State Park Knapsack Trip*, Maine. To include Mt. Katahdin and its cluster of mountain ranges, basins, lakes and ponds, some above timberline; superb views, alpine flora, and wild unspoiled country; roadhead at Katahdin Stream Campground; moderate exertion; 7 days, August 17-23. (Leader, Robert

Eldridge) (d) *Allagash River Canoe Trip*, Maine. Trip will begin at Telos Lake, proceed through Chamberlain, Eagle and Churchill lakes and the Allagash River to the town of St. Francis; 10 days, August 24-September 2. (Leader, Carl Denison)

BURRO TRIPS — Four 1-week trips between McGee Creek and Red's Meadows, starting from McGee Creek Pack Station; one 2-week trip, Agnew Meadows to Thousand and Island Lake. One-week trips: July 10-17, (Leader, Ned Robinson); July 17-24, (Leader, Don White); July 24-31, (Leader, Merritt Robinson); July 31-August 7, (Leader, Ross Smith) Two-week trip: August 8-21. (Leader, Tom Pillsbury)

FAMILY BURRO TRIPS—Four outings in all, limited to four or five families each (depending on size): two 2-week trips with individual commissary, two 1-week trips with central commissary. The 2-week sessions in Northern Yosemite will explore the area between Virginia Lakes and Twin Lakes, west of Bridgeport. The route enters Yosemite National Park via Summit Pass, then proceeds down Virginia Canyon to Miller Lake, up Matterhorn Canyon, and over Burro Pass into upper Slide Canyon to a beautiful basin below Crown Point. The second trip will follow the same route in reverse. Families on both trips purchase their own food and prepare it. Both 1-week trips go into Humphreys Basin, starting from North Lake and crossing Piute Pass, and visit small lakes and streams in the area. Members of each family will be expected to share camp duties and to help prepare two or three meals for the group during the trip. Trips I and II: 2 weeks, August 1-14, August 15-28. Leaders to be announced. Trips III and IV: 1 week, July 31-August 7, August 8-15. Leaders to be announced.

WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS—A number of 1-week trips into the Sierra; limited to ten families each. Probably one 10-day trip into the Sawtooth Range in Idaho and two 1-week trips in the Oregon Cascades. A partial knapsack trip in the Sierra for more experienced families is being considered. The Wilderness Threshold program is designed to introduce families to the wilderness through spot packing with light-weight equipment. A complete schedule of trips will appear in the February *Bulletin* and no reservations will be accepted until that time.

KNAPSACK TRIPS—(a) *Grand Canyon* Easter trip, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. 7 days, April 11-17. See page 4. (Leader, John Ricker) (b) *Wheeler Peak*, Nevada. Focus of the proposed Big Basin National Park and site of the only living glacier in Nevada. Ridge-hopping along the Snake Range; 7 days, June 20-26. (Leader, Dan Lee) (c) *Tuneh Lake*. A trail and cross-country loop trip starting from Wishon Dam. Ten days will enable group to explore the remote White Divide; June 26-July 5. (Leader, Gordon Peterson) (d) *Colorado Rockies*, Colorado. This trip into the San Juan Mountains is timed for the brief but lovely interval between snow-melt and mid-summer rains. The pace will be moderate; 12 days, June 28-July 9. (Leader, Jack Lowry) (e) *Matterhorn Country—Northern Yosemite*. Almost all cross-country travel, knapsack passes, two layover days to enjoy this alpine Sierra; roadhead at Green Lakes; 8 days, July 17-24. (Leader, Pete "Sam" Overmire) (g) *Salmon Mountains Leisure Trip*. Explore and study this rugged little glaciated range with the guidance of a naturalist. Low elevation (8000') and only five moving days make it easy on the laziest; 8 days, August 1-9. (Leader, Jim McCracken) (h) *Palisades Loop*. A loop trip around North and Middle Palisades with high campsites that allow unrestricted closeup views of these prominent peaks; 9 days, August 1-9. (Leader, Bob Maynard) (i) *Wind River Range*, Wyoming. This little-known range is a row of massive granite peaks surrounded by alpine meadows, timberline lakes and rushing streams. Long hiking days, coupled with frequent layover days, provide opportunity to explore the northern half of the range; 12 days, August 2-13. (Leader, Howard Dienger) (j) *Blackcap Basin Leisure Trip*. Six hiking days and seven layovers should make this one of the easiest trips ever offered; a trip naturalist will take charge of

layover days; 2 weeks, August 8-21. (Leaders, Jim and Eunice Dodds) (k) *Black Divide*. Timberline trip on the Black Divide, Kings Canyon, crossing and encircling this rugged area; route includes the Enchanted Gorge; 10 days, August 28-September 6. (Leader, Jim Watters) (l) *South Fork Country*. A 2-week ramble up and down the tributaries of this branch of the Kings—Arrow Creek, Window Peak area, Woods Creek, Gardiner and Sixty Lakes basins; August 28-September 11. (Leader, Walt Oppenheimer)

TRAIL MAINTENANCE—A chance to enjoy wilderness inexpensively while doing necessary trail work on alternate days—especially for fellows and girls 17 to 25. (a) *Mono Pass*. Clean and improve Mono Pass Trail between Trail Lake and Fourth Recess in the Sierra National Forest; 7 or 9 days, mid or late July. (Leader, Steve Arnon) (b) *Sawtooth Mountains*, Idaho. Probably in the Alice-Toxaway Lakes area; 11 days, about August 15-25. (Leader, Rick Polsdorfer) Trips limited to 30 persons. Send all correspondence (no money) to Rick Polsdorfer, c/o Sierra Club.

RIVER TRIPS—(a) *Grand Canyon*, Arizona. Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead; 9 days, May 30-June 7. (Leader, Monroe Agee) (b) *Yampa-Green Rivers*, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Lily Park through Split Mountain; 6 days, June 14-19. Leader to be announced. (c) *Klamath River*, California. Happy Camp to Pecwan; two 6-day trips, June 14-19, June 21-26. Leader to be announced. (d) *Lodore Canyon*, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. Six days, June 21-26. Leader to be announced. (e) *Rogue River*, southern Oregon. Two 5-day trips, June 28-July 2, July 5-9. Leader to be announced. (f) *Middle Fork of Salmon River*, Idaho. Dagger Falls to Shoup; two 6-day trips, July 5-10, August 2-7. Leader to be announced. (g) *Main Salmon River*, Idaho. Shoup to Riggins; two 8-day trips, July 7-14, August 16-23. Leader to be announced. (h) *Bowron-Spectacles Lakes*, British Columbia. Two 8-day canoe trips: August 4-11, (Leader, Patrick Muffler); August 14-21, leader to be announced. (i) *British Columbia*. Four river and knapsack trips that may be taken in any combination of weeks; at least two consecutive trips are recommended; car camping in between trips and on the Athabasca River trip. Trip 1, North Thompson River; August 4-7; (Leader, Randal Dickey). Trip 2, knapsacking in Tonquin Valley; August 10-13; (Leader, Bill Morris). Trip 3, circular knapsack tour of Mt. Robson; August 16-20; (Leader, Bill Morris). Trip 4, boating on Athabasca River, Jasper National Park; August 23-26; (Leader, Randal Dickey).

CLEAN-UP WORK PARTY—A 1-week trip in July or August, probably in the Sierra; men and women ages 17 to 70-plus are invited. *No reservations will be accepted until publication of the February Bulletin.* (Leaders, Anne and Fred Eissler)

Fees and Reservations

Sierra Club outings are open at regular prices to: members, applicants for membership, or members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Others may participate upon payment of a \$14 nonmember fee, which can be applied toward initiation and dues by those who apply for membership in 1965, but is otherwise nonrefundable. Children under 12 will be admitted on the same basis as their parents. Children over 12 may file application for junior membership, or will be charged the \$14 nonmember fee.

The reservation fee is \$15 per person or family except for South America and Hawaii. (See page 3 for fee information on these two trips.) The reservation fee is nonrefundable and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband and wife, and minor children—under 21. Therefore, a single \$15 fee will cover reservation on any one regular trip for a member, his member spouse, and/or their minor children—who from 12 to 21 must be junior members.)

Trip charge must be paid by deadline date, one month before trip starts.

A charge of \$2 is made (to cover clerical costs) for any change in reservations from one trip to another.

Refunds of trip charges (not including reservation fee) will be made for cancellations under the following schedule: 100% up to one week before trip starts; 90% during last week before trip, not including day trip starts; 80% or less at discretion of trip leader, if made day trip starts, at roadhead, or during trip.

If the Sierra Club must cancel a trip for any reason, all charges will be refunded.

Trip charges will probably cover expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

When You Write

Early reservations help the office—and you. Some trips fill up quickly; latecomers may be disappointed. Use the handy reservations envelope attached to your *Bulletin*, one per trip. Extra blanks sent upon request.

1. Remit to Sierra Club, P.O. Box 3471, Rincon Annex, San Francisco 94104.

2. Specify trip by name, number, and dates.

3. Include names, addresses and phone numbers of all persons for whom reserva-

(Continued on page 14)

The Highway Commission and the Public Good

By Fred S. Farr

THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO, when Moses climbed Mount Sinai, small seedlings started their skyway growth toward what are today the giant redwoods of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park in the northern coastal area of California.

This park and its virgin redwoods have become a battleground of national significance to all conservationists.

The conservationist, whose values tend to be intangible, usually expects to be at cross-purposes with certain interests. The logger, for example, measures a tree in terms of board feet, and the subdivider is apt to have his view of scenic beauty distorted by pecuniary considerations. When such interests threaten to destroy scenic resources, the conservationist joins battle. It is a battle he anticipates and one where his opponent's motives, if not commendable, are at least understandable.

The recent dispute over a proposed freeway through the Prairie Creek State Park, however, is a different sort of problem. The potential despoiler is not a logger or a subdivider myopically seeking a profit, but an arm of the state government proceeding, presumably, with no other purpose than that of the public good. This presents a real specter. I am speaking of our California State Division of Highways and our Highway Commission. Not only must we deal with an agency that has such a singular concept of the public good, but one with powers no private interest could hope to emulate: the power to desecrate trees held in a public trust; the power to partition a state park; the power utterly to eradicate the solitude of that park made possible by generous donors of land and money.

The Prairie Creek incident is not the first instance of the Division of Highways and the State Highway Commission sacrificing scenic beauty to "efficiency." But the outrage planned for Prairie Creek is of such magnitude that the destructive inclinations of those charged with laying out our state highways can no longer be ignored. Changes must be made.

I therefore propose the following:

- a. a change in the decision-making process
- b. a change in the powers and structure of the State Highway Commission.

The Decision-Making Process

Final authority for route selection and road design resides in the seven-man State Highway Commission appointed by the Governor. The Commission usually affirms the decision of the Division of Highways' engineers. Division engineers, many of whom have a penchant for discovering "efficient" routes, thus become the decision-makers.

If we are to understand what an "efficient" route is, we must examine the standards of the highway engineers. In *Freeway Facts*—a digest of answers to questions about California freeways published by the State Division of Highways—it is stated, "Although a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, it may not always be the most desirable. Engineers will attempt to plot the shortest practical line because that means not only savings in time for motorists, but savings in fuel as well."

Engineers have developed sophisticated guidelines, one of the most important of which is the so-called "user-benefit ratio." This ratio takes into account the number of extra miles a vehicle will have to travel, the gears it will have to employ, the consequent consumption of gasoline, tire wear, and similar factors. All this is very well, and the motorist may be thankful that the engineer is so thorough. However, the motorist may also be quite willing to consume a little extra gas and feel that there is no reason to destroy a park for him, especially since he was taking the road to enjoy the park anyway. A reasonable statement, but it will fall on deaf ears; for the average motorist is not the principal factor in the "user-benefit" equation. There is another motorist, the commercial trucker, and he is quite interested in reducing to a minimum the cost of driving on a highway.

Those using state highways for commercial purposes have a legitimate interest in route and design, and that interest should be considered. But it is only one interest among many. The "user-benefit" ratio, however, favors this interest to the exclusion of all others. The minor savings that will be realized by the truckers if a highway goes through Prairie Creek State Park cannot be balanced equitably against the destruction of the redwoods and the desecration of the park. And yet, using the user-benefit ratio, the truckers win most of the time.

For several years I have attempted to induce the Division of Highways to adopt a formula that will take into account surrounding scenic resources and local desires. In some notable instances this is being done; but most of the engineers are comfortable with their user-benefit ratio formula, and they want no innovations.

This has brought me to the conclusion that the role of the Division of Highways' engineers should be modified. The Highway Commission in most instances has relied exclusively on the technical advice of the Division's engineers. Consequently, the highway engineer too often becomes a policy-maker rather than a specialist and consultant. This can be remedied by permitting the Highway Commission to seek advice and guidance from sources other than the Division of Highways, such as independent engineers and experts in relevant professions who

Mr. Farr is a member of the California State Senate and chairman of that body's Committee on Natural Resources.

have an understanding of a highway's place in the broader scheme of things and an appreciation of sound conservation principles.

The Powers of the Highway Commission

The State Highway Commission has the legal authority to place highways through state parks. It may designate and design a route even though the State Park Commission, charged with the duty of protecting state parks, has a superior and very cogent reason to oppose the Highway Commission's plan.

Whatever may have been the argument for giving the Highway Commission such sweeping power, recent events have made it abundantly clear that the Commission should no longer retain such power. The final authority for selecting highway routes in or near state parks should be vested in a body equally attentive to park needs and to a park highway's special relationship to the surrounding scenic corridor. Either the State Park Commission or the Resources Agency Administrator would meet these qualifications, and one of these park authorities should be empowered to decide whether or not a highway route should pass through a state park and what kind of highway standards should apply to such a route.

Barring the most unusual circumstances, state parks should be fully protected from freeway intrusion. In those very rare cases where park authorities may permit a highway through a portion of a state park, the route and design should meet the very highest scenic standards, standards such as those used in the design of the Palisades Interstate Parkway in New York. Such a road would be in harmony with, not destroy, the terrain through which it passes.

The Nature of the Highway Commission

Alfred Heller, the Governor's most recent appointee to the State Highway Commission, has advanced the excellent sug-

gestion that the authority and interests of the State Highway Commission be expanded so that it would become, in effect, a state transportation commission responsible for an overall program of moving people and goods in the state, rather than a state highway commission concerned exclusively with motor vehicular traffic on our highways.

The Prairie Creek incident demonstrates what can happen when motor vehicle travel is emphasized to the exclusion of other values. The unfortunate results of such a policy are painfully apparent in many of California's urban areas. Our transportation system has a tendency to be out of touch with the realities of environment in many areas of the state. If the number of automobiles continues to proliferate at the present rate, we shall be strangled by air pollutants and cement.

Alternative modes of transportation must be developed. The voters of the San Francisco Bay Area, alert to this necessity, approved a \$792,000,000 rapid transit bond issue in 1962. This summer, President Johnson signed the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. Significantly, that act requires the Administrator and the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate mass transportation projects with Federal highway programs. A California Transportation Commission should assume a similar task of coordination of local and Federal projects with an over-all state transportation system, in order that California's beauty and productivity will be protected and promoted instead of being stifled.

Alert citizens everywhere must come to the rescue of the Prairie Creek State Park. Should a freeway be put through this park, the giant bulldozer will triumph over the giant redwood. New redwood seedlings will not reach their majestic maturity for as many remote generations into the future as now separate us from the time of Moses—if, indeed, they can survive air pollution, human erosion and the smothering concrete of a freeway.



New freeway through Founder's Grove at Humboldt Redwoods State Park. To the left of the freeway is the old highway, difficult to see even from the air. Photograph by Philip Hyde

The Redwoods Report: A Proposed National Park

By Clyde Thomas



FOR MOST OF US, the shocked awakening to the plight of the coast redwoods came nine years ago when Bull Creek, ruined by modern logging all through its upper watershed, entombed its natural channel in debris and thrashed out a broad swath of destruction through the middle of the finest and largest fragment of redwood forest presumed saved for all time to come.

Five years later, in 1960, a small illustration in *Sunset Magazine*—showing the then-new freeway in Humboldt Redwoods State Park—brought to Californians, and ultimately to the whole world, the confounding revelation that the State of California, entrusted with the opportunity to stay the final extinction of the giant trees that had once forested much of the earth, had built through the park a spedway on which, ironically, the felled giants would be hauled to mill and market. The fight against freeways in the redwood parks began then and still goes on today, thus far having achieved heartening delay of freeway route adoption in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and nothing else. Meanwhile, freeway construction has violated the Pepperwood Grove at the north end of the Avenue of the Giants and plans for a U.S. 199 freeway through the National Tribute forest have been adopted and—quite recently, probably because of foreseen opposition—accelerated.

State Parks and Complacency

Forty-five years ago there was serious talk of a national park in the coast redwoods, but talk was all it proved to be. As the Save-the-Redwoods League moved ahead successfully with a program of small state park acquisitions in the redwoods, public complacency set in. The industry that had been leveling the virgin redwood forest continued to do so. The League could not afford to offend the timberland owners with

The author is a Sierra Club member who knows much of the redwood country first hand. His reaction to the recent National Park Service report, as expressed in this article, is based on his many years of study of the complex problems associated with virgin redwood logging and virgin redwood preservation.

All readers are urged to secure copies of the report from the National Park Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, to form their own opinion about the report and its recommendations, and to express their views immediately to the National Park Service, to their Congressmen and Senators, and to President Johnson.—Ed.

which it was and is obliged to do business. The logging companies that have 85% of California's redwood-bearing land remain empowered to wipe out quickly the last few opportunities for virgin redwood preservation that remain.

But the state parks are not enough. They would not be enough even if all freeway threats should vanish, and if the Humboldt groves could be restored to what they were before a freeway cut through many of them and destroyed the silent solitude of the rest. They would not be enough even if by some miracle the Save-the-Redwoods League's hopes for acquisition of the remainder of the Avenue of the Giants and the upper Mill Creek watershed could be realized right now. They are not enough—no matter how well rounded out and protected henceforth—because what appeared to be an ample acquisition program before World War II cannot provide redwood reserves that will withstand the impact of present visitor use, to say nothing of the demands and attrition of the future.

The Report and Vindictive Logging

This last point is brought out in the interim report on the redwoods recently prepared and published by the National Park Service and paid for by the National Geographic Society. It goes into the remaining opportunities for preservation of virgin redwood forest in parks—particularly in a national park—and offers three park plans, even the largest of which is presented with apologies for its inadequacy. The purpose of this report is to elicit comment that will be utilized in a final report, which will also contain firm recommendations.

Among people who know how desperate the redwood situation is, the report was awaited with apprehension, for two principal reasons.

The first could not have been helped by any report setting forth specific prospects for park acquisition. It was the fear—already borne out by scattered flurries of new activity—that any area discussed as suitable for national park purposes would be subjected quickly to vindictive logging to make it as unsuitable and unattractive as possible.

(The only ideal time to release such a report would have been when it could have been backed up—or immediately followed up—with action to forestall retaliation on the part of the logger-owners. Successful action of that kind would have required the impossible: accomplished legislation and appropriations at hand concurrently with a final report proposing a single course to be taken.)

Realistically, national legislation to establish a coast redwoods national park cannot come in time to assure that the supreme redwood experience will endure, for that experience is already a thing of the past. In the redwoods, a national park project will be, for the very first time in our history, a matter of salvage and restoration, with virgin-forested acres in the minority and wilderness surviving only in scattered pockets here and there.

Immediate Outright Purchase Is Essential

The nation cannot save even as much forest as is contemplated in the scrawny parks envisioned in the interim report because parts of it are being cut with every passing day. But the State of California can save some of it—perhaps most of it—with resolute action. The surest and most obvious way is to secure it with the \$85,000,000 earmarked for purchase of state park lands under the terms of Proposition One, passed in the recent California election; outright purchase of key lands that are needed for the purpose would take most of that sum, but national park legislation should then return the money to the state for use elsewhere. A bonus feature of this approach is that the state can condemn private land for purchase, whereas the federal government cannot. Thus, vital time can be saved.

A less assuring but easier way to gain time is already provided by law, and requires only firm application to be fairly effective. Putting into force both the letter and the spirit of the California Forest Practices Act, which purports to impose sound management principles on logging practice on private lands within the state, would not stop logging of giant redwoods on potential park lands, but it would certainly slow it down. For one thing, it would end the “enlightened” logging by Arcata Redwood Company, which has brought incredible scorched-earth devastation to the lands and the streams bordering Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park on the south.

Some Faults Need Correction

The second reason for advance uneasiness over the issuance of the National Park Service report was, of course, concern with what it would say. As issued, the report does show awareness of the need to save, while there is still time, virgin redwood forest beyond that which is already set aside in parks. It contains good background information on what has happened and some obviously faulty conclusions about what is going to happen to redwood lands. Knowing the competency of the technicians who made the report, we can only surmise that the version that went to Washington from the regional office of the National Park Service in San Francisco was substantially stronger and better than the one that was published. At any rate, we are not concerned with the virtues of the present report, but with its faults and failings, which should be pointed out in hope of correction in the later, final report.

Before getting down to specific plans, the report exhibits prolonged concern over a “local economy” sustained in a major way by old-growth redwood logs. It fears decline in an essentially single-industry economy as a result of possible appropriation of land for a park. But the report fails to make the point that decline and termination of big-redwood logging are very near anyway, and that the biggest parks envisioned by the most zealous preservationists would still leave the lion’s

The Sierra Club’s Position on a Redwoods National Park

At its October 17, 1964 meeting in Los Angeles, the Executive Committee of the Sierra Club’s Board of Directors passed the following resolution:

“The Sierra Club commends the National Park Service and the National Geographic Society for the brochure “The Redwoods” published in September, 1964. This is an excellent analysis of the remaining redwood forests. It points out the scarcity of primeval redwood forests and the necessity of their preservation in watershed drainage units.

“The Sierra Club recommends to the National Park Service preservation of the two major park watershed protective units indicated in the brochure, namely, the entire watershed of Mill Creek in Del Norte County, California, and the watershed of Lower Redwood Creek in Humboldt County, extending upstream to take in the watersheds of Bridge Creek and Devil Creek, stretching from Coyote Peak on the east to Rogers Peak on the west. The report to the Secretary of the Interior should recommend the optimum plan for a truly great Redwoods National Park.”

A more complete statement of the formal position of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club on this question will be carried in the December 1964 *SCB*.

share of former redwood forest land in the hands of private owners for renewal and continued utilization of the resource—if such renewal is indeed as feasible as the industry says it is.

Fallen Giants Don’t Pay Taxes

Civic weal sometimes seems to be the all-consuming interest of the logging companies. They deplore removal of land from the tax rolls, and they take great pride in the taxes they pay. But they make no mention of the fact that in Del Norte and Humboldt counties (the only counties in which redwood parks are proposed) you can, for all practical purposes, remove your land from the tax rolls and keep right on owning it, by the simple expedient of denuding it of its virgin forest. The value of standing virgin timber is the basis for tax assessment of forest lands, and every time a giant redwood falls the owner of the land on which it stood is relieved of part of his obligation to contribute to all the fine things he claims he enjoys paying taxes for. That is the way things are in the region where a single absentee-owned industry has enormous influence over the writing and enforcement of laws, over the press, over objectors to its practices, and over its employees who write letters to the government objecting to preservation of even the small remaining remnant of old-growth forest.

It is no fault of the report that when it gets down to specific plans it cannot make good its proposition that ecological integrity (i.e., complete watershed protection) should be the guiding ideal in the preservation of redwood forests in parks. At this point, we’re not even considering the saving of a major redwood-forested watershed in pristine condition, because there is no longer any such thing, either inside or outside of the state redwood parks. At this moment, one *small* stream included only in Plan 1—largest of three park proposals in the report—remains essentially virgin: it is Little Lost Man Creek. Redwood Creek, trunk stream of the area proposed to be added to Prairie



Remnant Groves along the banks of the Klamath River are as fine as many of the dedicated memorials in the state redwood parks; yet all park proposals ignore the Klamath.



Creek Redwoods State Park to make up a national park of 53,000 acres, is joined, a mile and a half upstream from the tallest known trees in the world, by Bridge Creek, which is not quite reached by the logging in its watershed. Between the main stream and its tributary is a unique mountain covered with prime redwood forest but inexplicably omitted from all three park plans.

The Last Chance for Boldness

Weak, timid, inadequate, illogically bounded—even Plan 1 is all of these. Looking toward the future with past park campaigns in mind, one shudders at the prospect of a compromise embracing Plan 2, when much bigger Plan 1 is so far below an acceptable minimum in the eyes of anyone who wants to see a redwood national park worthy of the name. Proposing acquisition of only a portion of the far-downstream watershed of Redwood Creek, the report plaintively hopes that in the much greater area to remain in private hands upstream, “reasonable safeguards against erosion and stream damage can be worked out through a sound management plan for the watershed.” This reads well but seldom materializes.

A paragraph introducing Plan 1—the most ambitious of all three plans—states: “[it] should be noted, and clearly, that this plan does not represent the ultimate which might be considered worthwhile. . . . Certainly in detail it is not the solution which might be suggested if the clock could be turned back a decade or two.”

Until a few decades ago, these trees had been standing a dozen centuries or more. Then the first timber barons arrived

to pre-empt them. A decade or two from now is all it will take to erase the last vestiges of commercial virgin redwood. This is the last chance for boldness. It is not the time to recommend park boundaries that omit some of the most important groves while embracing thousands of acres of cut-over land.

The report tentatively proposes a national park; it proposes also federal grants-in-aid to California for emergency state purchases of redwood land. Unfortunately, it leaves out of all consideration the greater portion of the Mill Creek watershed (now being logged) upstream from Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, while proposing a corridor between Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park that is cause for uneasiness in itself—because it hints at a road link between the areas that could prove ruinous to the present matchless beauty of lower Mill Creek.

We suspect that the sins of omission in Plan 1 stem from a bureau’s fear of being militant and its hope to elicit local support (or at least to minimize local opposition) for the park idea. We suspect also that some of this concern is founded on poor information, and that if the Congress will listen at grass-roots level, it will find much more local support for a truly adequate and representative national park in the redwoods than is presently evident through the muted local channels of communication. No matter what the outcome, the lumber companies—logging the virgin redwoods until they give out or charging Uncle Sam the maximum for unlogged lands—are going to come out ahead, and need no sympathy.

All the park proposals ignore the Klamath River. In my opinion, they should not. Remnant groves along its banks

(pictured on pages 93 through 97 of *The Last Redwoods*) are as fine as many of the dedicated memorials in the state redwood parks. The river's course, though far from virgin, is roadless for considerable stretches between Johnson's and Starwein Flat, and would be an important recreational asset to a park that cannot be wholly primeval anyway.

Under Plan 1, the proposed grants-in-aid should cover state condemnation and purchase of all of the Mill Creek watershed. To preserve skylines, proposed national park boundaries should be extended outward beyond watershed divides, where such divides are proposed as boundaries, to lines drawn 200 feet lower than the crests, on the back sides of ridges. All virgin redwood between Orick and present Prairie Creek State Park—particularly in the vicinity of Skunk Cabbage Creek—should be in the park, and the south boundary of the park should be drawn so as to include the entire watersheds, plus skyline protection, of Coyote Creek, Devil's Creek, and Bridge Creek—all tributaries of Redwood Creek. The strip extending north along the coast to the Klamath River should be widened to watershed divides, the gap in it should be filled in, and in my opinion it should cross the mouth of the Klamath to take in national forest redwood lands (now being logged off through timber sales by the Forest Service) in the watersheds of Minot Creek and Hunter Creek. (At the same time, the Secretary of Agriculture should call a halt to all timber sales on the publicly-owned redwood lands administered by the Forest Service.

The National Park Service's redwood report is grimly dis-

Action on Redwoods Park Report Needed Now

The Regional Director of the National Park Service (Edward Hummel, Western Regional Office, National Park Service, Box 36063, Federal Office Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco) will submit new recommendations to the Director of the National Park Service in December. His recommendations will be based on the responses to the present interim report. Your letter should stress the importance of an enlarged and amended Plan 1.

Recommendations do not make a park. The Secretary of the Interior and the President may help, but *they* do not make a park, either. A bill must be readied and steered through committees to the floors of the House and the Senate, and *passed*. What your congressman and United States senators do about it, and how soon they do it, will be determined in part by what you ask them to do and help them accomplish.

appointing—but not so much for what it proposes or fails to propose as for what it shows us: that the opportunity to establish a redwood national park—or indeed any redwood park that is safe from human attack—is almost gone. Unless a strong national park project gets under way immediately, the opportunity will vanish completely in a matter of months.

At the end of every working day, centuries of redwood "increment" are on their way to the mills. Tomorrow's dawn will light ranks of noble giants that will be gone by nightfall, replaced by a no-man's-land of torn earth and Caterpillar tracks.

Board Action

On September 5 and 6, thirteen members of the Board of Directors met at Tuolumne Meadows in Yosemite National Park for the Board's annual mountain meeting. (Directors Martin Litton and Wallace Stegner were unable to attend.) The following actions were taken.

Manipulation of Habitat within National Parks or Wilderness Areas—Adopted as a general policy the principle that there should be no forest management in National Parks or Monuments or in Wilderness, Wild, and Primitive areas of national forests unless it can be clearly demonstrated that unusual, calamitous, and prolonged damage to wilderness values can be averted by such action. Forest management is permissible, however, in developed roadside camps and utility areas, provided that any pesticide applied in such areas not be allowed to contaminate streams that flow out of those areas.

Motor Vehicles off Roads—Recognized that the increasing motorized vehicle travel on trails and cross-country causes damage to watersheds, growing timber, forage, trails, wildlife, wilderness environment, and esthetic values. And because of such damage recommended that public land management agencies: (1) prohibit all motorized vehicle travel in Primitive, Wild, Wilderness, and

Roadless areas of national and state forests; (2) confine to roads maintained for public use or to certain excepted routes all motorized vehicles entering classified and unclassified national and state wilderness, park, or forest areas; (3) adopt club-recommended policies for the designation of the excepted routes; and (4) design foot and horse trails so that they will not facilitate motorized travel. The Board also recommended that state and county legislative bodies pass ordinances that will penalize violators of the vehicle-closing regulations set up by federal land management agencies.

Yosemite Pesticide Spraying—Opposed application of pesticides in the park except in the designated roadside and utility areas, and in those areas only under the conditions specified above.

Upper Priest Lake, Idaho—Supported preservation of the lake and surrounding area in a natural state with access by boat and trail only, and recommended that part of that surrounding area be a buffer zone around the lake for a distance of at least a mile from the shore.

Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars in Idaho—Commended the United States Forest Service for setting aside the grove as a Scenic Area.

Whooping Crane—Opposed plan of United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and the Canadian Wildlife Service to take eggs from the breeding area of the Whooping Cranes in Canada to establish a "safe" means of preservation of the species within zoos.

Honorary Life Members—Elected Ralph W. Chaney, C. Edward (Ned) Graves, and Samuel F. B. Morse to Honorary life memberships.

The next meeting of the Board will be December 12, at 9 a.m. in the Empire Room of the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco. The hotel is on the corner of Sutter and Powell streets.

Tribute Grove Freeway

The Sierra Club recently wrote California's Governor Edmund G. Brown urging him to recommend to the highway authorities additional study of alternatives to the proposed freeway through the National Tribute Grove at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. The Governor replied that he understands the freeway will not go through the memorial Grove. The club, however, has just received information indicating that the route does in fact go through a mile of the Grove. (Details will be in the January SCB.)

Letters

The Sierra Club Should Contribute

Editors:

I think the Sierra Club can and should contribute to the discussion on the problem of population control. I second Maryline Conrey's letter in the October *Bulletin* in urging the Board not to sweep it under the table.

The Club's publications and activities most impellingly make the point that a man needs more "living space" than the fraction of an acre required to house him and raise his food.

Other proponents of population control are often reduced to the argument that in a few hundred years there will be standing room only. That's beside the point, and offers a dangerous encouragement to procrastination. The Sierra Club can argue with force that there are more than enough people around *now*, and that the problem is indeed immediate.

When a German scientist makes the news (as recently) by announcing that he has concluded that the world will be able to raise enough food by the end of the century to support a projected doubled population, it is time there were strong voices protesting that there are other considerations.

ED LEEPER
Berkeley, California

Success on Proposition One

To the President
of the Sierra Club:

With a plurality of a million and a half votes that speaks for itself, saying thank you for your help in the Proposition One campaign is a particularly gratifying chore.

I do not know how I can start to enu-

merate the many contributions that the Sierra Club and its members made toward the success of the Proposition One campaign. The active support and the major effort of every member of the Sierra Club was vital to the passage of Proposition One.

Dr. Edgar Wayburn, David Brower, Cliff Rudden, and Anne Chamberlain, and all of the other members of the Sierra Club staff are deserving of our heartfelt thanks for the time and effort which they devoted to our campaign. I am sure that upon reading the results of the election, each and every member of the Sierra Club was as gratified as we were with the outcome. In addition, they should have been very proud, for that overwhelming victory was the direct result of their individual and collective efforts.

HENRY RAY KING
Executive Secretary,
Californians for Beaches and Parks

In Excellent Company

Editors:

This afternoon we were visiting the British Museum in London and were in the King's Library, looking at rare books. In a case marked, "new acquisitions" we saw a copy on "*In Wildness . . .*" It was such a pleasant surprise that we thought we should tell you about it. Just a few feet away was a copy of the Gutenberg Bible. All told, "*In Wildness . . .*" was in excellent company indeed.

RAY AND BETTY RAMSEIER
London, England
(residence: Berkeley, California)

Outings Preview

(Continued from page 7)

tions are requested, ages if under 21, and relationship.

4. State whether or not trip applicants are Club members or junior members.

5. Let your trip leader know whether you want transportation to the roadhead or can provide it for others. This information is given to the volunteer transportation coordinator for each outing (the club office does not make arrangements for rides). Transportation expenses usually are shared.

6. For Burro, Family Burro, Wilderness Threshold, Knapsack, Clean-up Work Party, or Trail Maintenance trips, give age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all participants, including any experience on Sierra Club trips.

Detailed information about each summer trip will be published in the February *Bulletin*. Information about specific outings will be available in March upon request.

Dunnage

Following are weight allowances in pounds: High Trips, 30; High-Light, 20 and 25; River, 40; Base Camp, 30; Knapsack, 20 (including packframe); Burro, 25; Wilderness Threshold, 75 per family unit of 3, plus 20 for each additional child. On some trips, excess dunnage may be accepted for a fee. For specific trip, see supplemental announcement or ask leader.

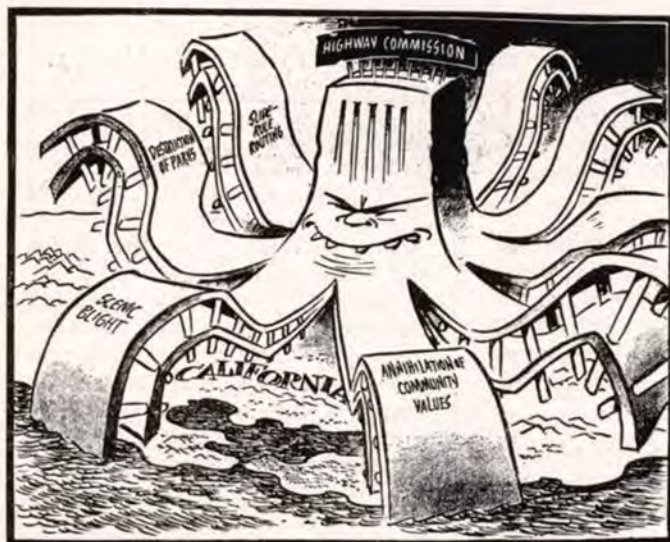
Important

A Sierra Club outing is a cooperative enterprise, and each person partaking of the benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities. In case of accident or illness, the club, through its leaders, will make every reasonable effort to provide aid and evacuation. Costs of specialized means of evacuation, such as helicopters, and of medical care beyond first aid, are the responsibility of the person involved.

While on the outing, each member is expected to volunteer part of his time and skills. Although there are commissary crews on some of the large outings, they are not expected to perform all the tasks necessary for the group. The cooperative effort makes it possible to run the trip at a cost lower than that of a strictly commercial outing.

Medical Precaution

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a physical examination is advised. As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extreme in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to have a series of anti-tetanus injections, or a booster shot if appropriate. Full effectiveness from your tetanus immunization takes about two months—do it now.



This Octopus seems to be able to grow an unlimited number of tentacles. Cartoon by Bastien is reprinted by permission from San Francisco Chronicle, October 13, 1964.

Briefly Noted

It Just Takes a Few Minutes

One of the more interesting letters that came to the attention of the Bulletin this month was the following short note and questionnaire from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Equitable Building, Portland 4, Oregon. Its obvious intention should help Bulletin readers appreciate the intense opposition of the redwood lumber industry to the preservation of any additional virgin redwoods in a national park. (See "President Johnson Orders Redwood Park Study" in the June, 1964, SCB.)

Dear Friend:

Enclosed with this note is an addressed post card with some questions printed on it. We would like to get your answers to these questions about redwood if you can take just a few minutes to read them. All you have to do is make a check mark in the boxes that indicate your answer, then put the card in a mail box at your first convenience. This questionnaire is being sent to influential people in many parts of the nation. We are greatly concerned with the emotional campaign to nationalize the Commercial redwood forest. This would wipe out the redwood economy of California's coastal plain from San Francisco to the Oregon border.

Sincerely,

JULIAN N. CHEATHAM
Vice President

1. How big through do you think a mature redwood tree is? 4 ft., 8 ft., 12 ft., 20 ft.
2. How old do you think a mature redwood tree is? 100 yrs., 400 yrs., 1000 yrs., 2000 yrs.
3. Are the North Coast Redwoods and the Sierra Redwoods the same kind of tree? yes, no, don't know.
4. Are there any redwood trees in state or national parks? yes, no, don't know.
5. If you said "yes," what do you think the amount is? 1000 acres, 800 acres, 52,000 acres.
6. If you said "yes," are these parks in the Sierra Redwoods or Coast Redwoods? Coast, Sierra, both, don't know.

7. If you said "no" to Question 4, what percent of mature redwoods do you think are on private lands? 10%, 60%, 100%.
8. Do you believe that all redwoods should be made a national park? yes, no, don't know.
9. How many people do you think would lose their jobs if this were done? 400, 2000, 5000, 20,000, more.
10. Are private owners of redwood timberlands guaranteeing redwood trees forever? yes, no.
11. If redwood parks exist, do you feel they would have been established by: industry? government? jointly?
12. If redwood parks exist, would you guess they are widely used? yes, no.
13. If all redwoods were in parks, would this hurt the national economy at all? yes, no.
14. Is redwood lumber used as a building material throughout the United States? yes, no, don't know.

Who's Who Citation

The Sierra Club and its executive director, David R. Brower, were selected by the editors of *Who's Who in the West* to receive one of their second Biennial Citations. The citation reads:

"Hailed by a *New York Times* writer as 'the most effective of national organizations working for conservation,' the Sierra Club has selflessly achieved much for all the American people—as typified by its work in behalf of the mountain-and-sequoia-bedizened Kings Canyon National Park. The Club's chief instrumentality — conservation education through an excellent program of publication—is brilliantly guided by its executive director, David Ross Brower. He has planned and produced such books as *This Is the American Earth*, *Words of the Earth*, and two that are in matchless color photography, *The Place No One Knew* (Glen Canyon) and *In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World*; all have been praised fervently for the natural beauty they reflect. In helping save our wilderness and our scenic glories, the Sierra Club and David Brower are part of the conscience of America."

PG & E and Bodega Head

At the end of October, Pacific Gas and Electric Company announced its decision to abandon plans for building a nuclear power plant on Bodega Head. The Sierra Club has long opposed building such a power complex on the scenic Sonoma County peninsula.

"Bodega Head," club president William E. Siri said, "now appears to have been an unsafe location for an atomic plant, and it remains an unsuitable place for any power plant on the original grounds of scenic, historic, and biological preservation." Professor Siri expressed the Sierra Club's pleasure with the PG&E decision and added, "Now would seem the appropriate time to actively explore plans for a state park—anticipated eight years ago in the State Park Master Plan, recommended by the National Park System, and supported by an original \$350,000 appropriation by the state legislature."

New!



\$4.95

230 pages

50 pictures

Sierra Club member
COLIN FLETCHER
has just written a fascinating book

THE THOUSAND-MILE SUMMER In Desert and High Sierra

It is the account of his 6-month solitary walk up eastern California from the Mexican to the Oregon border. Everything he needed was carried on his back in a carefully planned pack.

His photographs of the trip are excellent. A great Christmas gift.

at leading book stores

HOWELL-NORTH BOOKS

1050 Parker Street
Berkeley, California 94710

Book Reviews

STANDING UP COUNTRY: THE CANYON LANDS OF UTAH AND ARIZONA. By C. Gregory Crampton. Illustrated with 110 black and white and 16 color photographs. 192 pages. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, and the University of Utah Press, in association with the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, 1964. \$15

"This book," the author states in his Preface, "is a biography of a region that stretches from the Book Cliffs in Utah south to White Mesa in the Navajo country of Arizona, and from Bryce Canyon National Park eastward to where Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado come together. . . ."

In this beautiful volume, which tells the history of an area little known to the general public until the beginning of the twentieth century, C. Gregory Crampton has sought to fill a lacuna among the chronicles of the great regions of the West. And he has succeeded—up to a point. Chapter Two describes the topography of this extraordinary land of cliffs and canyons, sculptured buttes and rounded expanses of slickrock, monuments and fins, stone "goblins" and clustered spires, natural arches and bridges. ("There is as much country standing up as there is laying down," an old-timer said; hence the title of the book.) Chapter Six sketches the "conditions of life" in the canyon lands, discusses the flora and fauna that have been able to meet those conditions, and tells of the Ancient Ones, the prehistoric men who were able to find a living in this glorious but harsh environment. But the principal interest of the author, a professor of history at the University of Utah, is in the human history of the region since the coming of the white man, in the white man's activities in this land, and in his reactions to it.

In a clear, concise, and carefully documented text, Mr. Crampton follows the trails of the conquistadores, the mountain men, the explorers, the Mormons, the cattle runners (and rustlers), and the miners of the gold rush days. All this material is well organized and interestingly presented.

The twentieth century, however, is dealt with in a more perfunctory fashion. Probably the two most important—and antithetical—developments affecting the

region in recent years have been the reclamation projects and the campaigns to preserve the natural landscape. The author mentions such reclamation projects as the Colorado River Compact of 1922, the Upper Colorado River Storage Act of 1956, and the erection of Glen Canyon Dam and subsequent filling of its reservoir, Lake Powell. But nowhere in the text is there any recognition that Glen Canyon Dam was in any way controversial. The author describes the changing attitudes and the events that led to the establishment of Arches National Monument, Natural Bridges National Monument, Navajo National Monument, and Rainbow Bridge National Monument. But he fails to mention the fact that Lake Powell has been allowed to invade Rainbow Bridge National Monument in direct contravention of the law. And one omission is inexplicable in a book about the Canyonlands of Utah; there is no reference whatever to the campaign that culminated this year in the establishment by Congress of a Canyonlands National Park.

The book is profusely and handsomely illustrated. Many of the illustrations are of historical or period interest, but principally they portray the astonishing forms and unique beauty of this region. (Alas, too many of the photograph legends end with the words "Utah, 1962," indicating that the photograph was taken before Lake Powell rose to mutilate the beauty of the scene.) And they leave no doubt that these canyon lands of Utah and Arizona are, as the author concludes, "one of the world's great places."

FRANÇOIS G. LEYDET

ROADLESS AREA. By Paul Brooks. Illustrated. 260 pages. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1964. \$4.95

In "Roadless Area" Paul Brooks describes travels he and Susie, his wife, have taken in wilderness regions on this continent and in England and Africa. He has illustrated this beautifully written book himself with charming black and white sketches. Through every chapter run the authentic observations of a fine naturalist and ecologist—and his joy when he finds the primitive and complex web of life unbroken and unchanged.

Unexpectedly, one comes across de-

lightful tidbits, as his description of the Virgin Islands, our newest national park, "where one can step into a wilderness environment hardly out of binocular range of a bikini." The book also carries a strong conservation message—a dedication to the cause of wilderness preservation. When Mr. Brooks speaks of the extinction of well over a hundred species in the last few centuries, he does so with knowledge and authority. "America," he writes, "has turned her back on her rivers. Once her lifeblood, they are now too often her drains."

In the Canyonlands of Utah, bemoaning the senseless destruction of prehistoric Indian paintings and artifacts, he observes, "A bulldozer undoes in an hour the work of a million years." After a trip to Alaska, thinking of its still untouched expanses, he offers the reader this sobering reflection: "We now realize at what cost we have conquered most of our continent. Alaska today offers us something that history seldom affords—a second chance."

"There is only one hope for the survival of wild country," he concludes, "our awakening consciousness toward our fellow creatures on this planet, our growing sense of trusteeship for a natural heritage we did not create and which is ours to destroy. . . . Our remaining wilderness will survive only if we are aware of its value in terms of human culture. . . . Like a work of art, the natural scene can be used without being used up. How we use it in America will have a real bearing on the sort of people we become."

Here, too, is the awareness of beauty only a poet and an artist knows. Remembering his beloved Quetico-Superior country, he says, "The purest voice of the north country is the wild unearthly cry of the loon pulsating through the darkness like northern lights through the night sky." This book is a treasure for all who feel deeply about wild unsettled places. It is also a powerful warning to take heed—before we find that we have lost such places of joy and spiritual meaning forever.

SIGURD F. OLSON

Mr. Olson has written The Singing Wilderness and Runes of the North.

The Story of a River—Three Books in One

When the plan for this book finally took shape in my mind, I realized with some trepidation that I was attempting a rather ambitious task. Not just that the subject was the Grand Canyon, a subject big enough to daunt any writer. But that what I proposed to do was, in effect, to write three books in one. There would be an account of our boat trip through the Canyon from Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead. There would be a general profile of the Canyon—its geology, its climates, plant and animal communities, archaeology, and history. And there would be an extended plea to preserve the Canyon as it is—to thwart the dam builders' plans to put almost two-thirds of the Colorado River's canyon course under reservoirs.

As it turned out, the plan was less unwieldy than I had feared. The river trip was more than a succession of rapids and quiet stretches and glorious views and evening campfires. There were fantastically carved and fluted streamside rocks 200 million to 2 billion years old. There were Indian ruins and artifacts; pioneer cabins and trails; inscriptions left on rocks by early explorers; storms and blazing sun; sights of wildcat and beaver, bighorn sheep and eagles. Also, in the course of our traverse we saw at close hand every mile of the Inner Gorge that would be drowned if the Bureau of Reclamation had its way. Each pristine sand dune, each dancing rapid, each native plant or animal, each gentle oasis such as Vasey's Paradise or Fern Glen, was another argument for the preservation of the living river.

Throughout the book, I kept the main focus on the Colorado River. This seemed appropriate since the river has been the main architect of the Canyon, since it is the main artery, the aorta, of the whole Canyon country, and since it is the plan to dam the river at Bridge Canyon and in Marble Gorge that threatens the integrity of the Grand Canyon and more particularly of Grand Canyon National Park. I hope that readers of the book will be convinced that there *are* alternatives to Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge dams, and will insist that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Congress give these alternatives full consideration—as they failed to do at Glen Canyon and so far have failed to do at Grand Canyon.

What is at stake is not just the future of white water boating on the Colorado, or the preservation of the unimpaired beauty of 150 miles of the Grand Canyon's Inner Gorge, or even the protection of the integrity of Grand Canyon National Park. What is at stake is the whole National Park System. If we sacrifice Grand Canyon National Park and Monument to the dam builders' dreams of empire, we will sooner or later have to accept similar infringements of Dinosaur, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, Yosemite, Kings Canyon, Mammoth Caves, Big Bend, and Arches national parks and monuments. The Bureau of Reclamation and Army Corps of Engineers have plans for them all.

FRANÇOIS LEYDET

Printing a Photographer's Vision

Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada, the ninth in the Sierra Club's Exhibit Format Series, might reasonably have been expected to be among the first. Its text is drawn from the writings of John Muir, a founder of the club. Its photographs are by Richard Kauffman, a member of 25 years standing who has known the range intimately for forty years. And his lens focuses on the very center of most members' interest.

Gentle Wilderness will be bought and read primarily for its subject, and readers will enjoy it whether or not they have any knowledge of the book's history. But their enjoyment may be enhanced if they know that the book is a unique publishing venture, and why. And that story is the story of Richard Kauffman.

Kauffman was born in Los Angeles in 1916. He was introduced to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada on childhood trips, and his affection for them matured while he attended Stanford University. After graduation, he continued his mountain excursions as a member of the Sierra Club and the Canadian Alpine Club, climbing extensively in the Sierra, Canadian ranges, Alaska, and the Alps. But his first love remained his best love. As he writes in his preface to *Gentle Wilderness*: "The Sierra Nevada is a beautiful and gentle range—in my opinion, the loveliest of mountain country."

Interest in mountaineering went hand in hand, as it often does, with interest in photography and the graphic arts. Kauffman became president of one of the nation's major printing concerns, and had one-man photographic shows at George Eastman House in Rochester, New York, the Los Angeles

County Museum, the Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, and the San Francisco Museum of Art.

Kauffman prizes highly the comment made by Ansel Adams after he had seen Kauffman's San Francisco Museum Show. "I want to congratulate you," Adams said, "on an astonishing print quality; I cannot recall having ever seen such controls of contrast and 'accuracy' of color in color prints. You have succeeded amazingly in re-creating the values and colors of the 'external event'. This is a real achievement! Before I sound as if I were paying no attention to the creative aspects of your work, I wish to pay tribute to some of the prints as being esthetically as impressive as they are 'photographically'."

Never before, to our knowledge, has a color photographer exercised such complete control as Kauffman has over the reproduction of his work in a book. Normally, the photographer submits color transparencies and hopes for the best. Technicians, who may or may not share the photographer's vision, make four printing plates per picture (for red, blue, yellow, and black inks). If color is out of balance, some or all of the plates must be etched and sometimes re-etched by a craftsman—a laborious and chancy process. Kauffman, on the other hand, made his own color separations and plates in his professionally equipped home darkroom and shop. And he devised a method of making color corrections by photographic rather than mechanical means. The result in *Gentle Wilderness* is color reproduction as true to the photographer's vision as he himself could possibly make it.

Control Must Be Selective and Justified

EARLY LAST YEAR, a report by Secretary of the Interior Udall's Advisory Board on Wildlife Management discussed in detail the problem of managing wildlife in national parks (see March 1963 *SCB*). Now the same board has submitted its second report—this time on the controversial question of "Predator and Rodent Control in the United States." The report is based on study of the complex problems of reducing animal damage to private and public property. Although a large number of governmental and private organizations are involved in trapping, poisoning, or killing by various other means such species as coyotes, mice, and blackbirds, the Board focused its attention on the role of the Branch of Predator and Rodent Control (PARC), U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an agency directly under Secretary Udall's jurisdiction.

As a basis for its recommendations, the Advisory Board adopted these tenets:

"(1) All native animals are resources of inherent interest and value to the people of the United States. Basic governmental policy therefore should be one of husbandry of all forms of wildlife.

"(2) At the same time, local population control is an essential part of a management policy, where a species is causing significant damage to other resources or crops, or where it endangers human health or safety. Control should be limited strictly to the troublesome species, preferably to the troublesome individuals, and in any event to the localities where substantial damage or danger exists."

The following excerpts from the report indicate some of the reasons for the Board's conclusions and recommendations:

One of the first questions to which this Board directed its attention was to seek criteria which govern decisions on control. Marauding animals can cause damage, and decision on control would logically bear a direct relationship to the amount of damage

being caused, as expressed in dollars lost, or per cent of the lamb crop taken, or some other objective measure. We found a great paucity of such data, and in many cases they seem to play little if any part in decision making. . . . Some PARC administrators show remarkable discretion in encouraging only sound local programs and resisting marginal or spurious proposals, but we have abundant evidence that others willingly support almost any control proposal in which someone is enough interested to contribute matching funds. . . . In short, the federal predator and rodent control program is to a considerable degree shaped and designed by those who feel they are suffering damage from wildlife. . . .

Predator Control Today

The primary target of predator control in the western United States is the coyote, and the main purpose of coyote control is to protect domestic sheep. The total number of sheep in the eleven western states has decreased slightly in the past decade, from 12,527,000 in 1952 to 12,293,000 in 1961. . . . Whereas the decrease in the sheep industry as a whole would suggest a lessening need for coyote control, the shift to pastured sheep without herders counteracts this, since unherded sheep are highly vulnerable to predation. In those localities where sheep are a major commodity, there is still definite need for control of the coyote population. . . .

In our quest for substantive data on sheep losses to coyotes, we obtained fragmentary records from PARC and others from Wool Growers Associations verifying that local losses sometimes are severe. But the only extended record expressing trends in the sheep industry, predator losses, and costs of predator control were obtained from four western regions of the Forest Service. The data cover the years 1941 to 1962. . . . on the national forests at least, the total cost of control exceeds the value of the sheep lost during the summer grazing period (and it is traditional for sheepmen to charge nearly all losses to predators). In Region V, for example, which includes 18 national forests in California, the value of sheep lost in 1962 was \$3,501 and the cost of predator control on national forest lands was \$90,195. Admittedly, losses would have been higher without coyote control, both on

the forests and on adjoining private ranges. The issue is, how much of this control is really justified? . . . On many California forests the esthetic value of coyotes greatly exceeds any potential damage that they might cause. Although the PARC program in California is exceptionally well administered, there seemingly is no mechanism for re-evaluating the goals of predator control in the light of changing public values. . . .

In a good many areas where there is no livestock, or at least damage is not being reported, PARC conducts predator control on the grounds of protecting native wildlife. . . . In the opinion of this Board, predator control for the protection of other forms of wildlife should be undertaken only after competent research has proven it to be desirable and locally needed. . . .

Control Methods

When control is deemed necessary, it is important that the methods chosen be precise and selective. No method is acceptable if it results in the inadvertent death of a great number of animals during the process of killing a few that are causing damage. Efficiency, selectivity, safety, humaneness, and reasonable cost are the principal criteria which we have applied in evaluating the various methods of predator control. . . .

Curiously, the steel trap, which is the most widely accepted method of controlling predators, is one of the most damaging in the sense of being non-selective. Trapping stations baited with either scent, carrion, or both, may randomly take coyotes, bobcats, badgers, foxes, raccoons, skunks, and various lesser animals. Much of the unnecessary and unjustified killing of wildlife in the western United States is the result of the use of steel traps set for coyotes. Despite this severe limitation, the steel trap is relatively safe for human beings, dogs (which can be released), and livestock, and as such is the most acceptable method to be used in heavily settled country, where poison in any form would be dangerous. We therefore must accept its use in many situations throughout this country.

One control method for predators that we suggest be deleted entirely is the broadcast distribution of poison baits. This certainly is the least selective control method with a maximum potentiality for damage to

purpose in the light
tudes toward wildlife.
tional point of view
on is responsible pri-
and agricultural inter-
wing interest of the
wild animal life, in-
potential obstruction
trol program and is
cumvented wherever
segment of the pub-
adry and wise use of
epresents a substan-

Operations
West we
rgan-
or

(One Reservation Application Per Family Per Trip)

OUTING RESERVATION

To the Sierra Club Outing Committee:

Please reserve space for.....persons on the

_____	_____	_____
Name of trip	Number	Date of trip
_____	_____	_____
Alternate	Number	Date of trip

Please answer all questions.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Print full name of <i>all</i> members and guests going on this outing	Sierra Club Member?	Age if under 21	Relationship	Address	Home phone and business phone

Please Read Carefully

1. Please note that the *reservation fee* is \$15 per family (husband, wife, and minor children—under 21) unless otherwise specified. The reservation fee is nonrefundable, and must accompany this request. Where special trips warrant a greater reservation fee, it is also nonrefundable unless your place can be filled by someone on the waiting list. In such cases all but the \$15 will be refunded.
2. Please include names for all persons covered by a single reservation. Additions to reservations can be made only if there is space available. Persons on a waiting list will be accepted as vacancies occur and those with the earliest postmark will be accepted first.
3. Nonmembers of the Sierra Club, including juniors (ages 12–21), may avoid the nonmember charge of \$14 by completing membership application and including the initiation fee and annual dues with this reservation.

080
out can
authorized
we see no way to
caused by many local
campaigns, other than
federal law and pro-
use of these poisons.
in some ways to the
careless use of insecti-
rules guarding public
the safeguards against
weak and ineffective.
Secretary of the In-
ion be explored with
rol Review Board. . .

Control Must Be Selective and Justified

EARLY LAST YEAR the Secretary of the International Board on Wildlife Management in detail the problem of life in national (SCB) mitigation.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

SIERRA CLUB
P. O. Box 3471, Rincon Annex
San Francisco, California 94120

he...
ited...
preferably...
uals, and in any...
where substantial...
exists."

The following expert indicate some the Board's conclusions:

One of the first Board directed its criteria which govern Marauding animals decision on control with direct relationship to

other forms of wildlife and it seems unjustifiable under any circumstances.

Another method of predator control for which we can find no justification whatsoever is the payment of bounties. . . .

In 1963, PARC distributed approximately a quarter of a million pounds of treated bait for rodents, and of this amount over 150,000 pounds was treated with 1080. . . . In many regions of the western United States where there are no sheep and where coyote damage is negligible, the coyote nevertheless has been essentially extirpated from treated areas as a secondary result of rodent control programs. In addition to coyotes and badgers, uncounted numbers of bears, foxes, raccoons, skunks, opossums, eagles, hawks, owls, and vultures are exposed to possible secondary poisoning in these programs. . . .

Some of the rare species in North America may be endangered by this type of program. The black-footed ferret in the northern Great Plains is nearing extinction, and the primary cause is almost certainly poisoning campaigns among the prairie dogs which are the main prey of the ferret. In the fall of 1963 two dead California condors were picked up in an area that recently had been poisoned with 1080 grain to reduce the population of ground squirrels. This operation was conducted by agricultural interests in Kern County, California. The circumstances surrounding the death of these birds and laboratory tests conducted at the University of California on the remains of one of them suggest that the condors died of 1080 poisoning, acquired from eating dead ground squirrels. The condor is a vanishing species and it is unthinkable that this sort of mistake can be permitted to recur.

In short, secondary poisoning of unin-

tended victims by 1080 distributed primarily for rodents is, in the opinion of this Board, a major problem in animal control which requires regulation. It is our recommendation to the Secretary that legal means be explored to ban the distribution and use of 1080 as a poison for field rodents.

To date, the Fish and Wildlife Service has been properly conservative about initiating mass control programs for pest birds. . . . As regards methods of controlling bird damage, we feel that much more attention should be devoted to repellents and scare-devices and less to procedures for killing birds. . . .

Recommendations

1. *Appointment of an Advisory Board on Predator and Rodent Control*

Our first recommendation is that the Secretary of the Interior appoint an Advisory Board on Predator and Rodent Control which will be a continuing body comparable to the Advisory Boards on National Parks or Water Resources. Such an Advisory Board should include carefully selected individuals representing the livestock and agricultural interests, conservation organizations, and technical organizations such as the National Academy of Sciences, American Society of Mammalogists, American Society of Range Management, and the Wildlife Society.

The Board would be advisory to the Secretary and would serve the important function of being a forum for the wide spectrum of opinions regarding where, when, and what animal control should be undertaken.

2. *Reassessment by PARC of its own goals.*

Our second recommendation is that the Fish and Wildlife Service and its Branch of Predator and Rodent Control completely re-

assess its function and purpose in the light of changing public attitudes toward wildlife. There persists a traditional point of view that the PARC operation is responsible primarily to livestock and agricultural interests, and that the growing interest of the general public in all wild animal life, including predators, is a potential obstruction to the progressive control program and is to be avoided and circumvented wherever possible.

In point of fact, the segment of the public interested in husbandry and wise use of all animal resources represents a substantial majority. . . .

3. *Suggestions on PARC Operations*

On the open grazing lands of the West we feel that the present form of PARC organization is the most efficient form of predator control. But there is need for explicit criteria to guide control decisions, something that we find sadly lacking at present. . . . The justification for each local control program should be documented far better than at present, and such proof of need should be available when requested by the Advisory Board or the Secretary. The mere appeal for additional control by local groups of ranchers or the offer to help pay for a control program by a county or state is not of itself deemed justification that the program should be undertaken. . . .

4. *A Greatly Amplified Research Program*

A well staffed and strongly supported research program can greatly enhance the effectiveness of the federal endeavor to minimize animal damage. . . .

5. *A New Name for PARC*

We have suggested a number of changes in basic policy and philosophy of the Branch of Predator and Rodent Control. . . . We therefore recommend that consideration be given to the selection of a new name for PARC that clearly connotes a broad management function.

6. *Legal Controls Over the Use of Poisons*

. . . At present there is no legal machinery to prevent a county or municipality from acquiring and using 1080 in any way it sees fit. The regulations state merely that 1080 cannot be distributed to individuals but can be purchased and used by any authorized government agency. We see no way to regulate the damage caused by many local rodent control poison campaigns, other than through strengthened federal law and procedure governing the use of these poisons. The situation is parallel in some ways to the problem of regulating careless use of insecticides. There are rigid rules guarding public health and safety, but the safeguards against ecological abuses are weak and ineffective. We recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that this question be explored with the Federal Pest Control Review Board. . . .

Statement required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946, June 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208), and October 23, 1962, showing the OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published monthly (except April, July, and August) at San Francisco, California—for October 1, 1964.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, assistant editor, and executive director are: Publisher: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor: Bruce M. Kilgore; Assistant Editor: Sidney J. P. Hollister; Executive Director: David R. Brower.
2. The owner is the Sierra Club, an incorporated non-profit membership organization, not issuing stock; William Siri, President; 1015 Leneve Place, Richmond, California; Lewis F. Clark, Treasurer, 1349 Bay Street, Alameda, California.
3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 10 months preceding the date shown above was: 21,000 (appx.).

(Signed) BRUCE M. KILGORE

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of November, 1964.

(Seal)

(My commission expires January 22, 1967)

(Signed) ADA C. SCHWARTZ

Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

A refreshing departure from the Washington routine of conferences and hearings was the comprehensive showing of photographs by Ansel Adams at the Department of the Interior. Secretary and Mrs. Udall held a reception to open the show, which called forth a laudatory editorial two days later in the *Washington Post*. Although there was no formal advertising, about 150 to 200 people a day visited the exhibit. Mr. Adams' imagination, technical skill and power were deftly revealed as the visitors moved from one group of photographs to another. It was a beautiful show, marred only by the absence of Mr. Adams.

Oil Wells on Lower Souris Wildlife Refuge?

Sierra Club members may remember the storm raised during the tenure of Secretary McKay and his successor, Secretary Seaton, when the proposal was made to lease portions of the Lower Souris Refuge. Secretary Seaton finally decided that there was no need to offer these lands for lease at a time when domestic oil production was being restricted or prorated. At that time, regulations were issued, with the approval of many of the nationally known conservationists, forbidding oil and gas prospecting and leasing on wildlife refuges unless government-owned oil was actually being drained away by wells on lands outside the refuge. Such a condition did not exist at Lower Souris then, but it does now.

With the favorable recommendation of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Secretary Udall has authorized the leasing of 1,574 acres of the 58,693 acres in the refuge. The Department of Interior insists that stipulations will be included in the leases to protect the wildlife values of the refuge. Surface operations will be permitted only on grazing and buffer lands, and will be prohibited in important marsh and water habitat. Every precaution, including adequate diking, will be taken to prevent pollution. Any materials that contaminate the waters or soils of the refuge, so says the department, will be completely removed under the provisions of the leases. Under present law, the two North Dakota counties involved may elect to receive either 25 per cent of the refuge revenues or $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent of the land's appraised value. If oil is produced, the counties would undoubtedly receive more money under the first option. Many conservationists have been disturbed by an apparent change in policy that was not formally announced by the department in Washington, but was disclosed in a press release October 2 from the regional office of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The alleged reason for a release in Minneapolis rather than in Washington was that it would stimulate local interest and increase the likelihood of competitive bidding.

The Scenic Hudson in Danger

It is not only on the Colorado and other rivers of the West that danger threatens. On the Hudson, which would seem to be in an established, well-settled area, the Consolidated Edison

Company of New York hopes to build a power plant that would deface Storm King Mountain, one of the best known scenic and historic spots on the river. (See Oct. 1964 *SCB*.) The plan is an engineer's dream. Water from the Hudson would be pumped into a natural basin near the top of the mountain during the hours of the day when power for this purpose could be spared; the water would be released to flow through the plant when the demand for power was great. The company says that it is true that part of the face of the mountain would be cut away, but the power plant would be painted so that it would look like the natural rock. And furthermore, says the company in its brief before the Federal Power Commission, along the Hudson are abandoned coal yards, tumble-down buildings of various kinds, all more disfiguring than a power plant. The Commission's examiner has recommended that the federal license be granted. The Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club has been co-operating with Nature Conservancy and an ad hoc committee to preserve the Scenic Hudson, but the fight has aroused little national interest. The pressure of public opinion recently forced Consolidated Edison to abandon its plan to build an atomic power plant on the outskirts of New York City. Perhaps an aroused public can still save the Hudson.

Trail Bikes and Other Mechanized Transportation

It has been my hope that the Sierra Club would adopt a statement of policy on this controversial subject that the Forest Service could accept as a workable base. I am not sure that my hope will be realized, but I am confident that the areas of agreement can be defined and the areas of disagreement can be reduced. My contention has been that the Forest Service does not have a national policy, leaving to the regional foresters the decision to permit or forbid cross-country motor travel.

Chief Forester Edward P. Cliff maintains that the Forest Service does have a national policy, and that it recognizes that "cross-country motor travel is a form of recreation in itself and a means of travel to and from recreation resources." At the same time Mr. Cliff admits that such travel "in some situations may cause erosion or damage to young timber and forage, or may impair recreational values and adversely affect fish and wildlife resources."

Chief Cliff points to the closing of the Pacific Crest Trail and the closing of a major part of the trails in Los Padres Forest as proper use of administrative discretion. The decision "whether or not cross-country motor travel should be excluded or permitted must be based on local criteria and conditions." In the case of Los Padres, Mr. Cliff believes that 93 per cent of the trails (in terms of miles) have now been closed. As to formally designated wilderness and primitive areas there is no dispute; off-road motor travel is banned completely. Further, the Forest Service accepts the principle that administrative use of motor travel in such areas "will be limited to administrative necessities, special situations and emergencies."