

Sierra Club Bulletin

May 1965
May 1965



The light in the depths of the forest is dim and muted
as it filters down from the canopy two or three hundred feet above.

—FRANÇOIS LEYDET
The Last Redwoods

The Need for "Classic Conservation"

President Johnson's Message on Natural Beauty lifted the spirit of conservationists everywhere. There is hardly a detail of the message that a conservationist could quarrel with. Nevertheless, a nagging doubt persists. "Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development," said President Johnson, "but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation."

Restoration of areas already blighted by man is an increasingly important conservation objective, and deserves more attention. But "classic conservation" needs more attention too, and the president's heavy emphasis on de-uglification tends to de-emphasize the necessity of preserving areas that still remain in something resembling their natural condition. The emphasis on restoration as opposed to preservation was reinforced by the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in mid-May, which might more accurately have been called the Conference on Man-Made Blight.

Without depreciating the importance of restoration, or denying the considerable conservation accomplishments of the Johnson administration, it must be noted that "classic conservation" projects of the utmost importance are hanging fire at the very time when the administration is making "natural beauty" a catchword. Consider:

Grand Canyon—Proposals for one or more unnecessary dams within Grand Canyon proper, which would impair the national park and monument and threaten the integrity of the National Park System itself, are being pushed within the Johnson administration. Perhaps the most famous example of natural beauty in the nation, Grand Canyon can be saved but cannot be restored. This is a case of "classic conservation" or no conservation at all.

North Cascades—An investigating committee of the Department of the Interior reported in 1937 that "the area is unquestionably of national park caliber, is more valuable used as such than for any other use now ascertainable, and should receive park status. . . . It will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." Today, 27 years later, this matchless area still awaits the protection of park status. There is less to be saved than there was 27 years ago—or one year ago. But there is more to be saved than there will be in another year, and what remains ought to be saved *now*. The scars left by logging and mining cannot be quickly or easily healed, if they can be healed at all.

Redwoods—Our generation is the last one that can save fairly extensive stands of virgin redwoods for the nation. At the current rate of cutting, all unprotected virgin timberlands will be gone in thirty years. But President Johnson, who had earlier expressed his support for a redwood national park, asked only for "a study on the desirability" of such a park in his natural beauty message. While the administration studies, the subject of its study is fast disappearing; lumbermen are denuding whole watersheds in potential parklands. The temptation, of course, is for lumbermen to cut first and fastest where the "danger" of a park is greatest—taking what they can while they can, and perhaps inflicting enough damage to foreclose the possibility of a park altogether. Stands of virgin redwoods, once destroyed, are not restorable. The situation calls for "classic conservation" or capitulation.

Programs to control man-made blight—air and water pollution, junkyards, billboards, overhead wires, and the like—deserve every citizen's support. But if either restoration or preservation is to get priority, the priority should go to preservation. Each passing year increases the opportunities for restoration, but diminishes the opportunity to save shrinking remnants of truly *natural* beauty.



Sierra Club Bulletin

MAY, 1965
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... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT
THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

COVER: Sun and fog, Prairie Creek Redwood State Park, by Philip Hyde. From The Last Redwoods, a Sierra Club publication by François Leydet and Philip Hyde.

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

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Plans for a Redwood National Park

By
Edgar Wayburn
and
Michael McCloskey



Redwood Creek in the proposed national park.

FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS, conservationists have recognized the need for a Redwood National Park and have put forth a succession of proposals. As the years have passed and the axe and saw have left less and less to preserve, the extent and variety of these proposals have shrunk. If one flew north from San Francisco to Crescent City today, he would see that extraordinarily little remains of the almost two million acres of virgin redwood that once forested the redwood region.

The last opportunity for the American people to establish a Redwood National Park worthy of the name is now at hand. It exists in Humboldt and Del Norte counties in northern California. It has been brought into focus by the preliminary report issued by the National Park Service in September, 1964. The Sierra Club has studied and endorsed that report; it has also made a proposal of its own that amplifies the report (see the January 1965 *SCB*, page 8). To help speed a recommendation to Congress, the club has also prepared a draft of a bill to establish a Redwood National Park and has submitted the draft to the Department of Interior.

The boundaries in the draft are shown on the accompanying maps. They include the acreage of Plan I of the National Park Service, supplemented by a few additional tracts. These include: the drainages of Bridge and Devil's creeks, both virgin forest areas, and that of Coyote Creek (all three upstream from the Plan I boundary); the virgin drainage of Skunk Cabbage Creek on lower

Prairie Creek; the area about the mouth of Redwood Creek; and the forest back-drop for the town of Orick. An area included in Plan I but excluded from the club proposal is the spit at the mouth of the Klamath River, where an Indian family operates a fishing camp. There are 90,000 acres within the park boundaries proposed in the draft, almost half of it forested with virgin redwood. The balance is cut-over land in varying stages of second-growth that is needed to protect watersheds, provide development space, and connect major areas of virgin forest.

The draft also provides that the federal government may purchase easements beyond the park boundaries in watersheds that send water into streams flowing through the park. The easements would control logging practices in order "to protect the park from flooding, channel erosion, and gravel movement." Easements to preserve scenery adjacent to the park, and along Highway 101 south of the park to Patrick's Point State Park, are also authorized.

A key provision in the draft provides for federal payments to the counties in lieu of the taxes now paid on the private land to be acquired. The payments would equal the average taxes paid during the past five years and would continue until the new tourist industry, which the park would stimulate, boosts the assessed valuation in the county to 125 per cent of what it was before the park was established. In any event, the draft provides that the payments must be made for at least five years.

Financing for land acquisition would come from two sources. One would be composed exclusively of federal money derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and from appropriations from the Treasury. Another would be composed of money from private sources that the federal government would match on a 50-50 basis. It is expected that private foundations would contribute substantially to this second fund.

Other sections of the draft bill provide protection for local interests. Land on which residences and resorts now stand would not be subject to condemnation if the buildings conform to zoning standards for the park. Preferences in awarding contracts for construction in the park would be granted to local contractors, and local persons would be granted preferences in securing employment. A five-man advisory board, which is to include local residents, would also be established.

Comparisons

In deciding which area to recommend as a Redwood National Park and how large an area is desirable, the club has studied other proposals in detail. It does not feel that a proposal for a National Parkway through the redwoods is a substitute for a National Park there. It does not believe that relabelling an existing state park is sufficient. It agrees with a former director of the National Park Service that National Parks should be: "spacious land areas, distinguished by scenic beauty or natural wonders, so outstandingly superior in quality to aver-

age examples of their several types as to be distinctly national in importance and interest, justifying their preservation in an unimpaired state . . . for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all the people for all time."

The club believes that a Redwood National Park proposal, to be adequate, must fulfill these objectives: it must include a major block of virgin redwoods of national significance. (The block should include enough virgin redwoods, with protected watersheds, to insure perpetuation of the species in its native state.) It should include scenic vistas and other features of interest, and should offer broad recreational opportunities. It

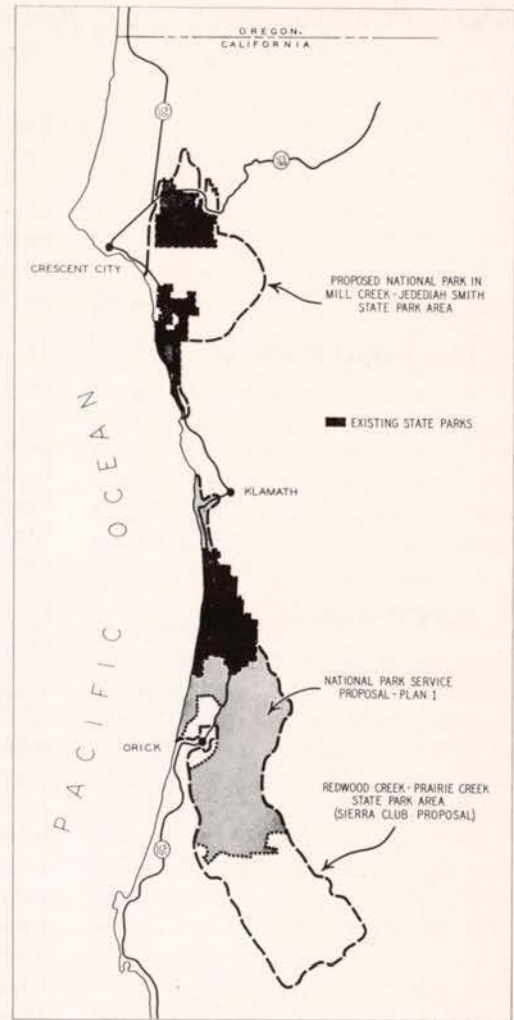
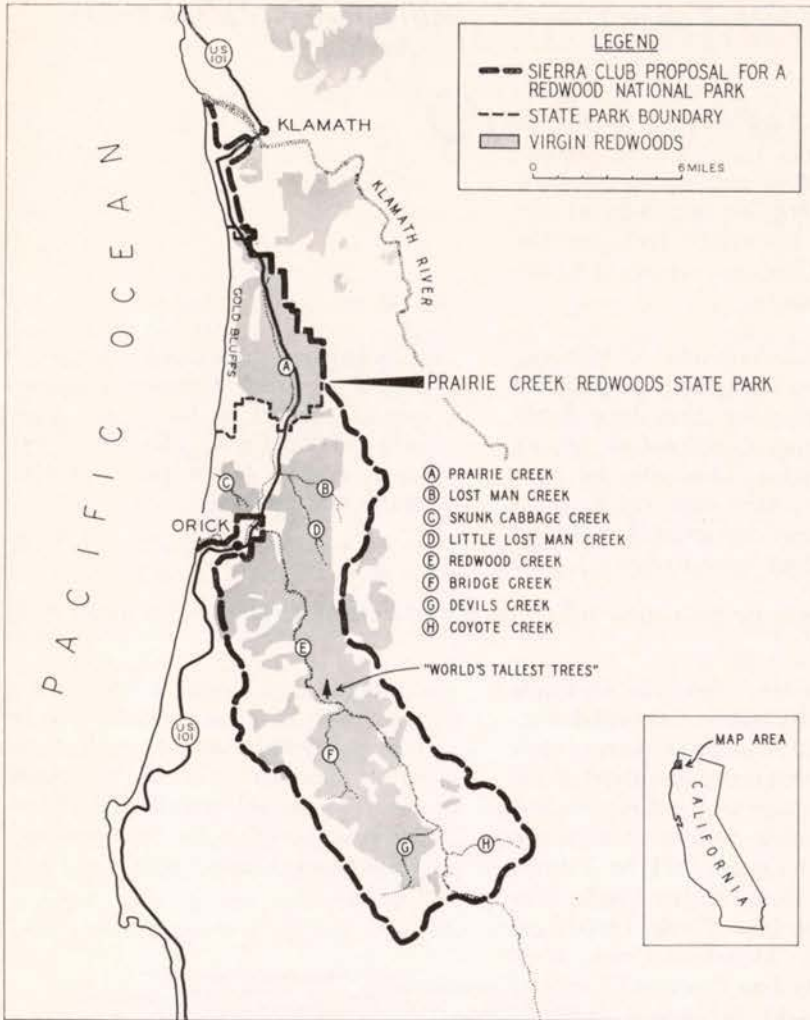
should be able to withstand the constantly increasing visitor use that a National Park inevitably invites. Because the redwood area has been so extensively—and haphazardly—cut over, the club also recognizes that it is necessary to include state park properties to achieve an area of sufficient importance.

The Secretary of the Interior is due to make a decision soon on what area to recommend to the President as the location for a proposed Redwood National Park. As the decision draws near, attention is centering on both the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area and the Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park area. A choice between the

two areas may have to be made. The Sierra Club agrees with the National Park Service report that the Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith state park complex in Del Norte County is a valuable one that needs further protection. It is, however, much smaller, more fragile (from the standpoint of visitor use impact), and more limited in recreational opportunity than the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area to the south. The club feels that the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area would make a far more significant national park and contribute more to the conservation of virgin redwoods. It has submitted the comparative analysis that follows to the Secretary of the Interior.

A Comparison of the Suitability of the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek Areas as Locations for a Redwood National Park

<i>Points of Comparison</i>	<i>Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park Area (Plan I of the NPS with Sierra Club expansion in italics)</i>	<i>Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park Area (including Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park)</i>
1. Total Acreage: (prospects for perpetuation improve with greater acreage)	—53,600 acres (<i>90,000 acres in Sierra Club proposal</i>)	—42,000 acres
2. Virgin Acreage:	—30,000 acres (<i>42,000 acres in Sierra Club proposal</i>)	—18,000 acres
3. Conservation Opportunity: (privately owned virgin acreage to be protected)	—22,580 acres (<i>33,760 acres in Sierra Club proposal</i>)	—6000 acres
4. Record Displays:	—World's tallest trees. —World's best example of redwood slope types (fairly even-aged stands of 400- year-old redwoods). —Opportunity to include world's largest mountain covered with redwoods, nearby at Bridge Creek (<i>in Sierra Club proposal</i>).	—No record displays; fine bottom stands are displayed along the Smith River and lower Mill Creek.
5. Elevational Contrast:	—Slope types extend up hillsides to an average elevation of 2000 feet, with a better demonstration of the variation in redwood types as elevation and dis- tance inland increases.	—Slope type redwoods here reach an average elevation of 1000 feet.
6. Notable Views:	—Lower Redwood Creek valley from Bald Hills Road: unbroken panorama of last, large valley of virgin redwoods. —Northern Gold Bluffs from Highway 101. —Gold Bluffs beach from the beach road. —Elk Prairie from Highway 101 at south edge of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.	—Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park coastline.



The maps above depict the relationship between various proposals for a Redwood National Park and existing state parks. Map on the left shows that most of the remaining virgin stands in the Redwood Creek area are included in the Sierra Club proposal. The map on the right shows the smaller size of Plan I of the National Park Service and of the proposal for a national park to the north in the Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith State Park area. Not shown is the Humboldt Redwoods State Park area to the south.

In contrast to proposals for national parks to the north and south, only the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek location would provide a national park affording: (1) unequalled expanses of virgin redwood forest; (2) record displays of redwood groves; (3) outstanding panoramas; (4) major concentrations of wildlife; (5) a long ocean beach; (6) a number of wilderness watersheds; and (7) a variety of growing conditions conducive to perpetuation of redwoods. Maps by Alan Macdonald

7. Additional Recreational Attractions:

- 18 miles of coastline.
- 11 miles of usable beach (Gold Bluffs beach).
- 12 miles of river frontage along Redwood Creek on which spring float trips can be made down a canyon enclosed in virgin redwoods (22 miles in Sierra Club proposal).
- 18 miles of scenic highway through the park (at least 8 more miles south of Orick should be protected by scenic easements); 57 miles of additional display roads are now available (76 miles in Sierra Club proposal).
- Associated features include: herds of Roosevelt Elk at Elk Prairie and at
- 8 miles of coastline.
- 2 miles of usable beach (Enderts Beach).
- 8 miles of river frontage along the Smith River.
- 12 miles of scenic highway; 24 miles of display road available.
- Smith River fishing and swimming.

Points of Comparison

Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek Area

Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith Area

the beach, Fern Canyon, waterfalls over the Gold Bluffs, nearby lagoons with waterfowl and marsh displays, sites with Indian artifacts at the mouths of Redwood Creek and the Klamath River, and renowned Klamath River fishing.

8. User Impact Patterns:

—Over a 25-mile-long area (*33-mile-long area in Sierra Club proposal*) available for recreational use; thus there should be no tendency to concentrate impact on fragile areas. Ideal sites for park headquarters exist near Orick. Good sites for new campgrounds exist on open flats along lower Redwood Creek.

—15-mile-long area available for recreational use, with a tendency to concentrate impact on the fragile lower valley of Mill Creek. This narrow valley is marred by the primitive road that is already there.

9. Flood Protection:

Park proposals for both areas include parts of mainstem streams and tributary drainages.

—12 miles of land along the mainstem of Redwood Creek is proposed for acquisition (*22 miles in Sierra Club proposal*), embracing one-third of the creek's drainage area (*about one-half in Sierra Club proposal*); 8 named tributary drainages will be entirely within the park (Prairie Creek, May Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, McArthur Creek, Bond Creek, Forty-four Creek and Tom McDonald Creek) (*12 named drainages are included in Sierra Club proposal*).

—6 miles of land along the mainstem of the Smith River is proposed for acquisition, embracing one-tenth of the entire drainage area of the Smith River; 3 named tributary drainages are entirely within the proposed park (Mill Creek, Clarks Creek, and Cedar Creek).

—Complete flood protection will be provided to the stands in the tributary drainages. Control of one-third to one-half of the entire drainage will also appreciably help in controlling mainstem flood problems. As Redwood Creek features mainly slope types, there are only a few major flats with bottom stands (about 4) to protect. These stands should be protectible by agreements (easements) to control land treatment practices in the remainder of the drainage and by local protective works.

—As the Mill Creek-Jedediah Smith area features primarily bottom stands along the Smith River (Simpson Grove and Stout Grove), flood protection is a major problem. Although acquisition of the entire Mill Creek watershed would provide protection of lower Mill Creek, protection would not be provided against flooding by the largely uncontrolled Smith River.

10. Feasibility:

—Preliminary professional report of the National Park Service identified this area as the most outstanding. National interest has centered on it (both as a result of the report and the discovery of the tallest trees). Considerable support is developing for a national park here, including support from a local citizens group (Citizens for a Redwood National Park).

—Not recommended by the professional report of the National Park Service for federal acquisition. National attention would have to be re-directed toward this area, producing confusion. No local support group exists.

President Johnson's Message On Natural Beauty

Part II

In the March SCB, we printed the first part of the President's message on natural beauty, which had been sent to Congress on February 8. The second and concluding part of the message, which focuses on pollution, appears below.—Ed.

ONE ASPECT of the advance of civilization is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste. Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes—the by-products of growth, industry, agricul-

ture, and science. We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control.

Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes.

The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem.

Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respecter of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. This generation has

altered the composition of the atmosphere on a global scale through radioactive materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

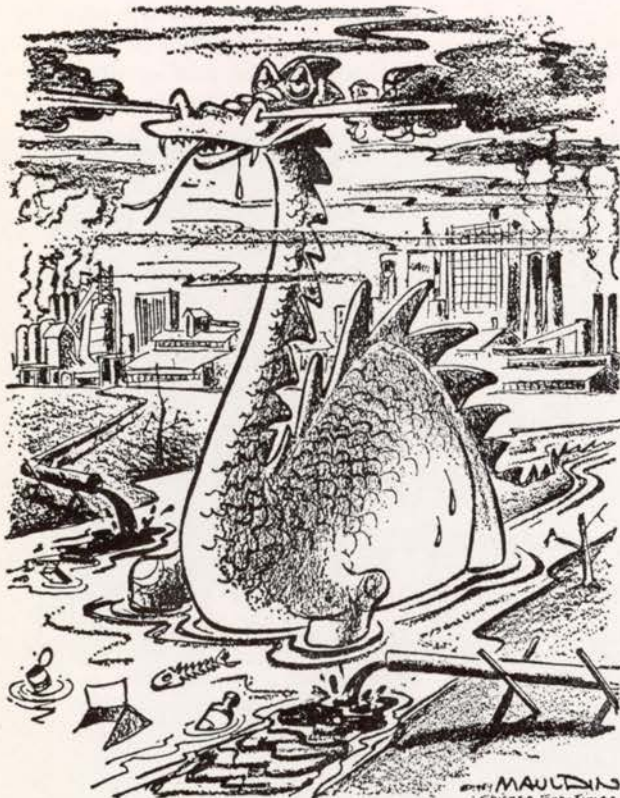
In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution. In New Orleans, epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods. The White House itself is being dirtied with soot from polluted air.

Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry.

In spite of the efforts and many accomplishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old:

—Waterborne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard.



This cartoon by Bill Mauldin is reprinted with permission from the Chicago Sun-Times.

"NOT ALL FORMS OF WILDLIFE ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY POLLUTION."

- Mass deaths of fish have occurred in rivers over-burdened with wastes.
- Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated forms, produce abnormalities in animals.
- Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie—over a quarter of the entire Lake—were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growths, fed by pollution from cities and farms.

In many older cities, storm drains and sanitary sewers are interconnected. As a result, mixtures of storm water and sanitary waste overflow during rains and discharge directly into streams, bypassing treatment works and causing heavy pollution.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid waste. These wastes—from discarded cans to discarded automobiles—litter our country, harbor vermin, and menace our health. Inefficient and improper methods of disposal increase pollution of our air and streams.

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

Federal Government Activity

I am directing the heads of all agencies to improve measures to abate pollution caused by direct agency operation, contracts, and co-operative agreements. Federal procurement practices must make sure that the Government equipment uses the most effective techniques for controlling pollution. The Administrator of General Services has already taken steps to assure that motor vehicles purchased by the Federal Government meet minimum standards of exhaust quality.

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

- Provide, through the setting of ef-



Two scenes—unhappily all too common—along the freeway that skirts the east shore of San Francisco Bay. Above, an automobile junkyard in Emeryville, west of Oakland. Below, a welcome to Richmond, north of Oakland. Photographs by Rondal Partridge

fective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.

- Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the

waste treatment facilities construction program.

- Increase the ceilings for grants to State water pollution control programs.
- Provide a new research, and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.



The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the nation's most polluted rivers. With the co-operation of States and cities—using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives—we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

Through an expanded program carried on by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest co-operation of our state and local governments. Working together, we can and will preserve and increase one of our most valuable national resources—clean water.

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

One of the principal unchecked sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officials and other interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fueled motor vehicles.

Solid Wastes

Continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an ever mounting increase of discarded material. We need to seek better solutions to the disposal of these wastes. I recommend

legislation to:

- Assist the states in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal.
- Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes.
- Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

Pesticides

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds, I have included increased funds in the budget for use by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regula-

tory control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the government.

Research Resources

Our needs for new knowledge and increasing application of existing knowledge demand a greater supply of trained manpower and research resources.

A National Center for Environmental Health Sciences is being planned as a focal point for health research in this field. In addition, the 1966 budget includes funds for the establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems.

Legislation recommended in my message on health has been introduced to increase Federal support for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. This proposal, aimed at health research needs generally, would assist in the solution of environmental health problems and I urge its passage.

We need legislation to provide to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior authority for grants for research in environmental pollution control in their areas of responsibility. I have

Natural Beauty and the AEC

On May 20, residents of Woodside, California, a small suburban community about 30 miles south of San Francisco, enjoyed for a few short days the satisfaction that comes from winning a long and difficult fight. At stake in the fight was a community's insistence on the right to preserve the beauty of its natural environment. The community's opponent in this particular struggle was the Atomic Energy Commission. This commission, in the face of local opposition, had insisted on *its* right to string an overhead powerline across the Woodside hills to bring power to the Stanford Nuclear Accelerator. On May 20, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the AEC could not build the powerline overhead and that its construction was subject to the will

of Woodside and San Mateo county, who want the line underground.

But the victory, at this writing, appears to have been short-lived. Within a week after the court's decision, the AEC asked Congress to enact a law that would clearly exempt it from any local regulation. The law, of course, would be retroactive. A bill was quickly introduced and, according to the attorneys for Woodside, will almost certainly be passed. Almost—because there is one man who could halt its passage. He is the man who said, in a much quoted speech earlier this year (see March 1965, *SCB*, page 6): "What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence." The speaker was Lyndon B. Johnson.

asked the Secretary of Interior to submit legislation to eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research.

Other Efforts

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities.

I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the Federal government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

White House Conference

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

—Automobile junkyards. I am con-



Rondal Partridge shot this view of San Francisco's Russian Hill from one of the city's other famous landmarks, the hill some farsighted person named after the telegraph.

vinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.

- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.
- The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.
- Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.
- The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

Conclusion

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human re-

sources of our land.

TVA transformed an entire region that was "depressed." The rural electrification co-operatives brought electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America. We have seen the forests replanted by the CCC's, and watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on forestlands.

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil. ■

Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

Upper Priest Lake

When the House and Senate conferees had the Land and Water Conservation bill before them, they included language to provide, "That lands outside of but adjacent to an existing national forest boundary, not to exceed five hundred acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a forest recreational management area may also be acquired with moneys appropriated from this fund." This language sponsored by Senator Church was general in its authorization but was intended to make possible the early acquisition of three tracts needed to protect Upper Priest Lake.

Subsequently it was found that Idaho was one of eight states with statutes or constitutional provisions that seem to require the consent of Congress to permit the acquisition of lands within those states by the United States. Although the legal advisors to the Forest Service believe that the Weeks Act is sufficient authority to permit these purchases, it was decided that it would be better policy to proceed under a specific authorization. Therefore, Senator Church and Representative Compton White, Jr. introduced companion bills (S. 435, H.R. 5798) to extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest to include Upper Priest Lake. S. 435 was first passed by the Senate and then in amended form by the House. The principal points in dispute seem to be a \$500,000 limitation on land purchases and the authority to make land exchanges. As there is agreement that the Lake should be protected, and as the private landowners may start subdividing after June 1, it is certain that the House and Senate will soon reconcile their differences.

Other Legislation

Representative Sisk's bill (H.R. 903) to add Tehipite Canyon and Cedar Grove to King's Canyon National Park was reported by the House Committee on Interior Affairs without a dissenting vote, and with only two witnesses, Representatives Sisk and Hagen (California), heard by the subcommittee. The Sierra Club submitted a short paragraph in support of the bill.

Another bill on which early action is expected is H.R. 89 to establish Tocks Island National Recreation Area. It has been reported to the House, where it has bipartisan support. It has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and has been endorsed by New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The area, on the Delaware River above the Delaware Water Gap, will be easily accessible to the metropolitan complex of New York City and Philadelphia.

Representative Duncan has introduced a new bill (H.R. 7524) to establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore. On April 29, the House Committee requested reports on this bill from Interior and Agriculture. Chairman Aspinall has given assurance that the Oregon Dunes will have prompt consideration, but obviously not until the Department reports have been received.

The bills to establish the Assateague National Seashore appear to be momentarily at a standstill. The Senate subcommittee, which held hearings, seemed inclined to favor construction of a road through the length of the island, as urged by Virginia witnesses. Secretary Udall's request, that the committee allow

the Interior Department to study the problems that would be created by a road through the existing wildlife refuge, and then report back to the committee, was received coolly.

It has been no trouble to pass the Indiana Dunes bill in the Senate, particularly as the two Indiana Senators are now in agreement with Senator Douglas, the chief sponsor of the legislation. It is not clear, however, what effect the continued opposition of Representative Halleck will have. His retirement from the job of minority leader has certainly lessened his power. On the other hand, the election of Representative Ford of Michigan to succeed him may improve the prospects for enactment of the Sleeping Bear Dunes bill. It would be rash to forecast passage of these two bills at the present session. There is already talk that Congress should adjourn by Labor Day.

Rampart Dam

The Department of the Interior has recently released a small number of copies, apparently mostly to persons in Alaska, of a *Field Report, Rampart Project: Alaska Market for Power and Effect of Project on Natural Resources*. The three volumes have a total of 998 pages, including numerous charts, maps, and photographs. The Preface carries a positive disclaimer, to the effect that the report constitutes only the findings of the field agencies of the department and, "will undergo a complete review by Interior agencies in Washington and by the Secretary of the Interior before his conclusions and recommendations with regard to the project are determined." Most of the Interior bureaus took part in the field studies.

Part X is entitled "Effect of Rampart Project on Alaska Development and Resources." Out of a report of such size and character, it may be unfair to extract some of the "Conclusions" at the end of this Part, but here they are:

"Construction and operation of the Rampart Project would result in enormous losses of fish and wildlife resources. It would be difficult to maintain the runs of salmon now passing the damsite. . . . Any facilities or means which would help sustain the salmon runs would be extremely costly. . . . The salmon fisheries which presently exist in the Yukon River drainage of Canada would be lost. The degree to which measures would offset losses to other salmon fisheries is difficult to assess. It is believed, however, that a portion of the run could be perpetuated." Part X then points out that big game, fur animals, and small game populations of the area would be lost. "It would be infeasible to provide substitute habitat specifically for these animals." Finally, the conclusion is, (1) that the Rampart Canyon Dam and Reservoir Project *should not be authorized* for construction; (2) that if the Project is authorized, the legislation should require additional studies of fish and wildlife resources in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Co-ordination Act; that \$110.5 million be authorized for temporary or pilot facilities; and that \$470 million be authorized for capital expenditures for measures to mitigate the losses to fish and wildlife resources, and \$8.1 million be made available each year of the Project's life to implement such measures.

In the session of the Alaska legislature just ended, a bill was introduced to establish a Yukon Power Authority, authorized to issue bonds to aid in financing Rampart Dam. The bill was not enacted. ■

Open Spaces for All Americans

By Floyd E. Dominy

Mr. Dominy is Commissioner of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior. These remarks are excerpted from a speech he made before the Outdoor Recreation Congress for the Greater Pacific Northwest, Wenatchee, Washington, April 1, 1965.



"... open spaces . . . can enrich men's lives by bringing them into contact with the majesty and age-old freshness of nature." Redwall Cavern, Marble Gorge Reservoir would be 260 feet deep here. Photograph by Philip Hyde from Time and the River Flowing, Grand Canyon, by François Leydet.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has called on us to co-operate in building a Great Society, where all Americans will share in the inherent material and spiritual richness of this country.

One of the most important aspects of the Great Society is to preserve open spaces and make them readily accessible to our citizens. Programs have been initiated to supply the fundamental necessities of decent food and shelter to those of our countrymen who still lack them, but this is not enough for a Great Society of free men.

In the Scriptures we find the question: "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world if in so doing he lose his own soul?" Today, we may well ask, "What shall it profit a man to have his body well fed if his soul be starved?"

A Great Society, where, to quote the President, "The meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor," involves much more than material welfare. Man lives not by bread alone. Besides sustenance for his body, he needs inspiration and stimulation for his spirit.

These await him along quiet streams, on the shores of sparkling lakes, in the solitude of the mountains, and at outdoor playgrounds. In recent years Americans in ever-increasing numbers have been seeking spiritual fulfillment and physical well-being in the great outdoors. It is estimated that 90 per cent of all Americans today participate in some form of outdoor recreation.

With the burgeoning population, increased leisure and higher income, and

constantly improving transportation, these numbers can be expected to skyrocket in the next several years. And the development of recreation opportunities is lagging behind the rising demand.

President Johnson is keenly aware of men's need for the spiritual refreshment afforded by nature. In his special message to Congress on natural beauty he stressed the need for establishing outdoor recreation areas in all sections of the United States—national parks, seashores, lakeshores, and recreation areas, as well as smaller open spaces in centers of population. His national beautification program requires not only the setting aside of open spaces in urban areas wherever possible, but also the improvement of the natural beauty of these precious precincts. . . .

When our cities were mere settlements dotting the countryside, very few foresaw the need to provide open spaces. After all, the country was all around; if a man wanted to enjoy the scenery or indulge in some sort of outdoor sport, he simply walked out into the fields or woods, or up into the mountains.

Today the situation is totally different. It is possible for a child born in the city to grow up knowing nothing firsthand of meadows, open skies, expanses of trees and grass, or lakes and streams. Not so long ago I read that some entrepreneur was planning a Disneyland-type establishment in an eastern city and that one of the features would be a real live cow. It seems to me that a child who has never seen a cow—or a waterfall, or a mountain, or a lovely valley—has indeed been severely deprived. . . .

Here in the West we are more fortunate. We have recognized the need for

open spaces before the whole countryside has been covered by roads, buildings, and parking lots. The President's program recommends systematic planning of communities that will include open spaces. It also recommends establishment of large outdoor areas where people can go to enjoy nature and to participate in healthful sports. He proposes that revenues derived from the recently created Land and Water Conservation Fund, which you helped to bring into being by your support of the authorizing legislation, be used to acquire acreage for a dozen large outdoor playgrounds of national importance. It is notable that three of these are located around Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs.

As I am sure you know, the Bureau of Reclamation has long been doing all in its legal power to provide outdoor recreation for the people of the western states and those who visit the West.

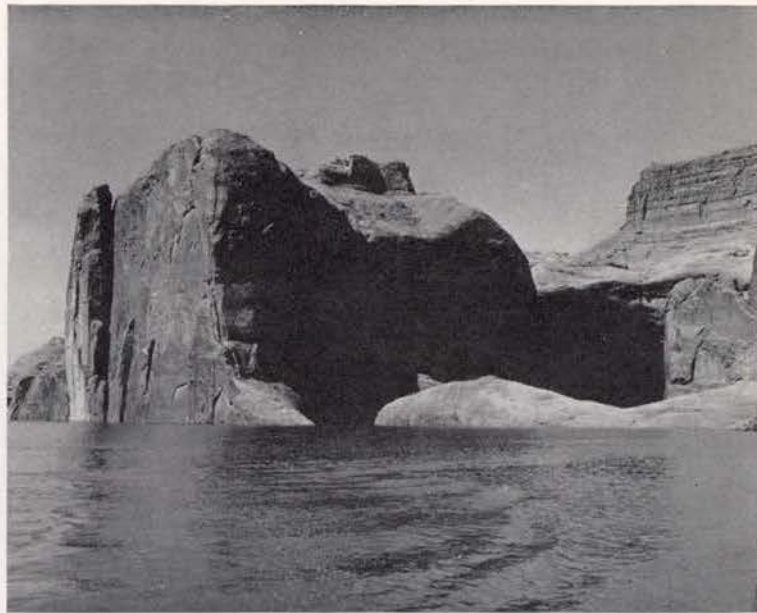
Reclamation multiple-purpose development has provided public access and has brought the satisfying and invigorating pleasures of the outdoors to millions. . . .

. . . Once a river was plugged by a dam and water began to fill the valley behind it, the public literally beat a path through the wilderness to the rim, to look at the expanse of impounded water and the works of the dam itself. Before long, they were using the water and the shoreline for fishing, swimming, camping, and other recreational activities, whether there were any planned facilities for their use or not. . . .

Not long ago, I spent several days at one of our new recreation areas, this one at Lake Powell, the reservoir that has been impounded by Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River at the Arizona-Utah border. A main feature of the Colorado River Storage Project, Glen Canyon Dam and Powerplant are in

"The erratic river." Lava Falls. Bridge Canyon Reservoir will be 214 feet deep here if the river is "plugged" with a "mammoth concrete slab." Photograph by Clyde Thomas from Time and the River Flowing, Grand Canyon, by François Leydet.





"I feasted my eyes—and the eye of my camera—on sights seldom before seen by man." The flooded scenery will never again be seen by man. Above: The entrance to Hidden Passage in Glen Canyon, April 1963 and May 1964. Left photograph by Bruce M. Kilgore, right photograph by Philip Hyde. Below: "Reclamation multiple-purpose development has provided public access and has brought the satisfying and invigorating pleasures of the outdoors to millions." Spencer Canyon silt, Lake Mead. Photograph by Clyde Thomas from Time and the River Flowing, Grand Canyon, by François Leydet.



themselves worth a trip to the site. They comprise one of the engineering wonders of the world. The dam was honored by the American Society of Civil Engineers as the outstanding civil engineering achievement of 1964.

But this great dam—710 feet high, with a base 340 feet thick, that tapers to a 1,550-foot-long crest, 25 feet wide—is much more than a monument to modern engineering skill.

It is food for growing America, drinking water for dwellers in an arid country, electric energy to provide the comforts of life and to turn the wheels of industry. It is jobs and paychecks—in the West and across the nation—and it is also taxes for the United States Treasury.

Most significant of all, however, it is health and fun and the contentment of contemplating Nature's beauty for thousands who might never experience these thrills of the outdoors if engineers had not inserted between the steep walls of Glen Canyon a mammoth concrete slab to control and clear the erratic river that used to be known as the "Big Red." . . .

The superb scenery itself is breathtaking. I feasted my eyes—and the eye of my camera—on sights seldom before seen by man. Of course, the scenery was always there, but until Glen Canyon Project was built, only a handful of hardy, adventurous boatmen ever viewed it.

Now that Lake Powell is stretching far upstream and is reaching venture-some fingers into little canyons and

pockets along its sides, the visitor is privileged not only to enjoy the sports provided on the lake, but also to probe into virtually virgin territory hidden beyond every turn in the hundreds of side canyons.

There is no doubt that Lake Powell is well on its way to becoming one of the most popular attractions in the country. We in the Bureau of Reclamation are very proud of it and of the enthusiasm shown by visitors to the Recreation Area, which is administered by the National Park Service.

However, developing this project was by no means clear sailing. It was, in fact, fraught with headaches and controversy.

Let me say here that I bow to no one in the wish to conserve our natural resources compatible with wise use to meet the nation's needs. But I want to conserve them for the good and enjoyment of the people. I cannot accept the brand of conservation that advocates locking them up.

When conservation first emerged into the national consciousness shortly after the turn of this century, the theme of the conservationists was, simply, the preservation of our resources. They had seen some grim results in other lands and in our own country, of the waste and destruction of natural resources. It was logical that their tendency was to cherish and husband America's natural treasures that they be not dissipated and destroyed, to put a fence around them to save them for the future.

Today our concept of conservation is quite different. As the late President Kennedy explained in a speech on September 25, 1963, "Our primary task now is to increase our understanding of our environment to a point where we can enjoy it without defacing it, use its bounty without detracting permanently from its value, and, above all, maintain a living balance between man's actions and nature's reactions, for this nation's great resource is as elastic and productive as our ingenuity can make it." . . .

"Lake Powell has changed the environment. . . the area has been enhanced for public use and enjoyment. . ." Gregory Natural Bridge. The underside of the arch is at present 50 feet above Lake Powell—but the water still has 200 feet to rise. Photograph by John V. Young

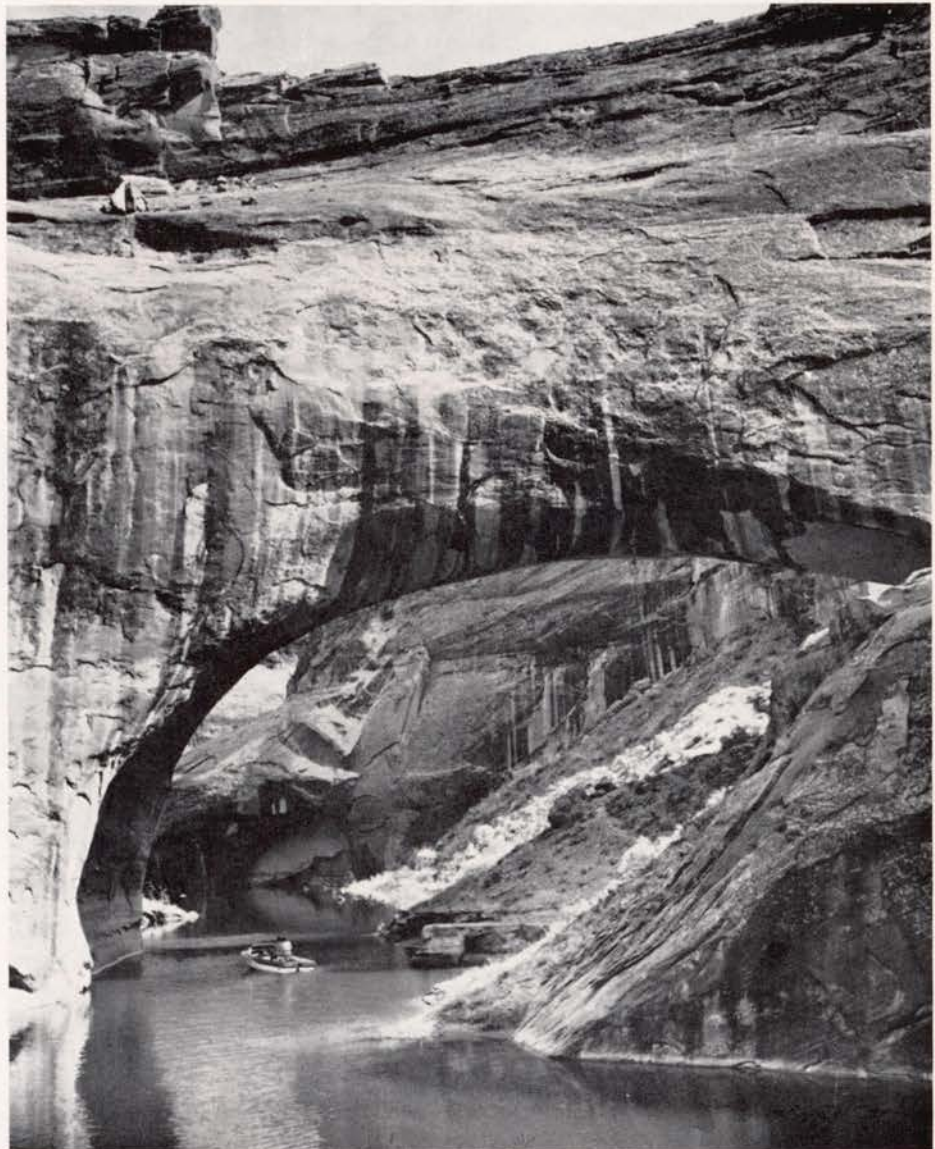
But many of our professed conservationists close their eyes to this interpretation of conservation; they still want to lock away our scenic wonders and keep people out. They appear to want only the real adventurers to invade the wilderness. What good is beauty if there is no one to enjoy it? When President Johnson urges the doctrine of open spaces, he means open spaces that can enrich men's lives by bringing them into contact with the majesty and age-old freshness of nature.

Despite their former opposition, I believe that even the dedicated diehards among the "status quo" conservationists would be unable to sustain their argument that the Glen Canyon development has "destroyed" the beauty of Glen Canyon. Lake Powell has changed the

environment. But I will not accept the premise that change in scenic values is always negative. The famed Glen Canyon and its environs, including Rainbow Bridge National Monument have not been destroyed. Quite the contrary—the area has been enhanced for public use and enjoyment. . . .

And, even more important perhaps, is the fact that the lake has made it all accessible to thousands who would have been denied the opportunity to see its splendors if those who criticized the project had had their way.

Well, Glen Canyon is an accomplished fact. But we are now getting more of the same frantic flak from the same groups. Their new targets are Bridge and Marble Canyon dams on the Lower Colorado. I do not believe they will be successful in



their attempts to prevent construction of these structures, which are necessary to the multipurpose development of the Colorado River. But, doubtless, we shall have to combat their propaganda, which seems aimed at keeping much of the remote areas of Grand Canyon a private preserve for the exclusive benefit of a few river runners.

The Lower Colorado River Basin is the fastest growing and the driest area in the United States. Since the water shortage is already critical and promises to worsen, early development of additional water is essential to the area's very survival. Extensive studies are being made to determine how to increase the water supply and protect that now available.

To this end, a bill has been introduced in Congress which would authorize the initial phase of a comprehensive Lower Colorado River Project. Main features of the plan are: the diversion of Colorado River water from Lake Havasu behind Parker Dam to the Central Arizona area; the Southern Nevada Water Supply Unit; salvage operations to conserve river water presently wasted by phreatophytes and other water-gorging plants;

and building the two dams on the Colorado.

The area is borrowing a leaf from basin developments patterns elsewhere and calling on hydroelectric power to pay most of the bill. It is for this reason that Marble and Bridge Canyon Dams must be built if the Southwest is to reach its ultimate development—or even to maintain its present level of development.

Power revenues from these projects, together with those from established federal dams on the Lower Colorado River will be pooled in a basin fund, from which monies will be used to repay project costs that are beyond the ability of the water users to carry. . . .

As soon as Marble and Bridge Canyon dams were proposed, a great cry went up that they would "flood out" the Grand Canyon. There is no basis for such accusations.

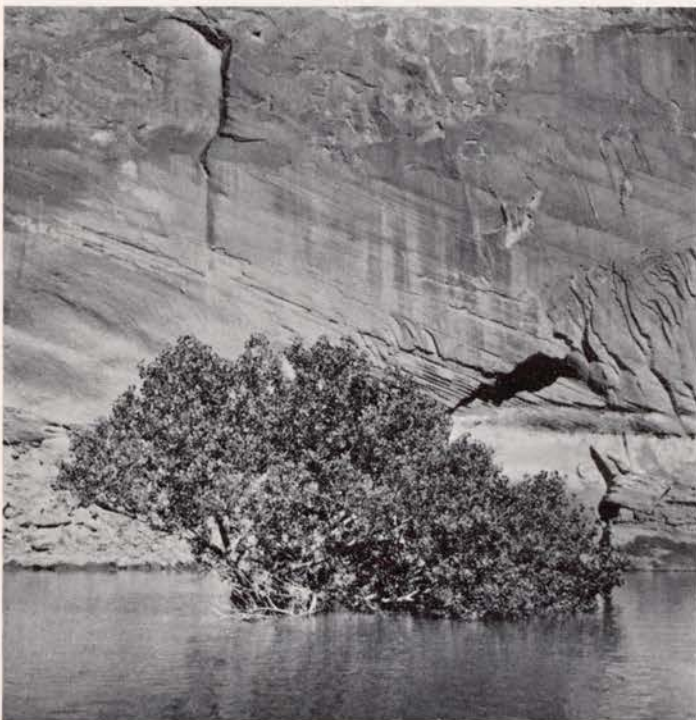
Site of the proposed Marble Canyon Dam is in the Marble Gorge of the Colorado River, well above the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park; it will back water through the Marble and Glen Canyons to the tailrace of presently existing Glen Canyon Dam.

It will in no way affect the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon, other than to take out such silt as washes into the river below Glen Canyon Dam, except from the Little Colorado River, which joins the Colorado below the proposed damsite. Glen Canyon Dam already has evened out the flow of the river so that the springtime high water floods are controlled and minimum flows of late fall and winter are augmented, thus providing much more uniform flows through the Grand Canyon stretch of the river.

Bridge Canyon Dam will be constructed near the headwaters of Lake Mead and within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The Bridge Canyon Reservoir will back water through the Grand Canyon National Monument and for 13 miles along the Colorado River where the river marks the Park boundary. The reservoir, throughout its length, will be within the deep inner gorge of the canyon. The plateau of the canyon rim towers as much as a mile above the riverbed so it is plain that by no stretch of the imagination will the reservoir "flood out" the

Left: "In the woods we return to reason and faith." Drowning tree, Lake Powell. Photograph by Bruce Kilgore. Right: "there will be 105 miles of white water between the headwaters of Bridge Canyon Reservoir and Marble Canyon Dam which will not be dis-

turbed." Serpentine Rapid, part of the 105 miles of undisturbed river—all of which will be inaccessible. There will be no way to get a boat down to the water. Photograph by Clyde Childress from Time and the River Flowing, Grand Canyon, by François Leydet.





“Our primary task now is to increase our understanding of our environment to a point where we can enjoy it without defacing it, use its bounty without detracting permanently from its value, and, above all, maintain a living balance between man’s actions and nature’s reactions. . . .”—John F. Kennedy. Silt opposite Grand Wash, Lake Mead recreation area, 1964. Photograph by Clyde Thomas

canyon. At the down-river park boundary the canyon wall is 2,100 feet above the river. The water in a full Bridge Canyon Reservoir would be only 90 feet above the present river level, and this added depth would taper to zero 13 miles upstream.

Three other facts need to be borne in mind. One is a reservation in the Act creating Grand Canyon National Park which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit Reclamation development within the Park under certain circumstances. The same reservation exists in the proclamation creating the Grand Canyon National Monument. Secretary Udall has found that these circumstances now exist and has recommended the construction of Bridge Canyon Dam.

A second fact is that there will be 105 miles of white water between the headwaters of Bridge Canyon Reservoir and Marble Canyon Dam which will not be disturbed. Ninety-two miles of this untouched river will be within the confines of Grand Canyon National Park.

The third fact is that when Bridge Canyon Dam is constructed, there will be created another extraordinary man-made lake which I expect will rival the

beauty of Lake Powell. Here you will have in the depth of the inner gorge of the canyon a waterway which will take boaters 93 miles upstream into some of the most spectacular scenery in America. . . .

When the dam is built there will be an access road from the plateau down to the structure, a launching area for boats, and then a clear, cool lake of deepest blue which can accommodate thousands of visitors annually without destroying the feeling of solitude and isolation with which the area abounds today.

When this development becomes reality and when Flaming Gorge Recreation Area is added to that at Glen Canyon, the entire 1,270-mile length of the Colorado River within the boundaries of the United States will be the spine of a spectacular American playground for millions of sun worshippers, nature lovers, fishermen, and water sports enthusiasts. . . .

Secretary Udall, who is heading the President’s program for beautification of our country, has pointed out that private enterprise—the traditional American spirit of initiative and ingenuity—must meet the challenge of the millions of Americans who seek outdoor recreation. It is a tremendous challenge to us

all, government and private interests alike.

The Bureau of Reclamation welcomes this challenge and stands ready to develop recreation on its own projects wherever possible, and to offer cooperation and assistance to other government agencies and to individuals and private groups who join in this important aspect of building our Great Society. . . .

In the frenetic pace of life today, with dangerous uncertainties ever hanging over our heads, the healing quality of the beautiful outdoors is even more important to us than it has been in days past. When we were a young Nation—and “nuclear” was not even a word—Ralph Waldo Emerson said, “In the woods we return to reason and faith.”

Let us all today work together toward making it possible for every American of our Great Society to return when he wishes to “reason and faith” amid beauty.

Another perceptive man, a Greek philosopher, said long, long ago, “Life is a gift of Nature, but a beautiful life is a gift of wisdom.” So let us be wise in what we provide for our countrymen today and bequeath to our children for tomorrow. ■

Letters

Trees Don't Vote

Editors:

The article by Mr. Pesonen in the April 1965 *SCB* warns that enormous and devastating blows to conservation might result from the adoption of the Dirksen Amendment. This is extremely speculative. The Dirksen Amendment will merely enable the states to continue their present lower house apportionments. The assumption that the friends of conservation are urban and its foes are rural is clearly and demonstrably false.

I do not wish to use this letter to defend the Dirksen Amendment. My point is that the interests of the club are not served by dividing its members urban against rural and Democrat against Republican. Surely the areas in which we can concur are vast enough to include persons of widely varied political views and geographical residence. We have too much at stake in the Grand Canyon, the Coast Redwoods, the North Cascades and our Sierra Nevada to become involved in such a divisive issue as reapportionment.

HAROLD DRAKE
Willows, California

The Author Replies

The author has responded to the preceding letter at the invitation of the Bulletin editors, who themselves do not believe that Mr. Pesonen's article was divisive.—Ed.

Editors:

Thank you for the opportunity of replying to Mr. Drake's letter. It is nice to know that conservation has friends in rural areas, but this is not the point. If my "assumption" that the conservation movement finds its chief political support among urban populations is "clearly and demonstrably false," the demonstration would be more interesting than the flat allegation. The contention that conservation would suffer from passage of the Dirksen Amendment is "speculative" because the amendment has not yet passed. But the record of rurally dominated legislatures yields ample support. The recent action of the California State Senate, rejecting a resolution to Congress for a Redwood National Park, is a case in point.

In a survey among a cross-section of the nation's wilderness users, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's report on "Wilderness and Recreation" (a Sierra Club reprint) found that they were overwhelmingly urban residents, with above average education and from predominantly white collar professions. These are the voters who are disfranchised by rural domina-

tion—a circumstance the Dirksen Amendment aims to make permanent.

Mr. Drake misreads the article if he assumes it was intended to pit Sierra Club members against themselves. The article deals with broad trends, not particular individuals. But one cannot logically take the conservation side of specific controversies and at the same time favor an anti-conservation climate in which timber, oil, mining and similar interests wield exaggerated influence on the outcome. We have too much at stake in the Grand Canyon, the Coast Redwoods, the North Cascades and our Sierra Nevada, as well as in unknown battles to come, to ignore the fundamental forces that will influence the results.

DAVID E. PESONEN
Berkeley, California

An Unreasonable Request

Editors:

I am incapable of commenting on the following news item, beyond expressing the belief that your other readers will find it as "interesting" as I did.

The following lines are a full quotation of an article in a brochure that I recently received from the New Hampshire Division of the American Automobile Association:

"Nature lovers will be interested in a brand new 'automobile nature trail,' the first of its kind, opened in the Great Smokies National Park. You can explore the delights of America's wilderness without setting foot on mother earth. The trail is a one-way road, wide enough for one car—speed limit 10 miles per hour, so you can see the plant and animal life at close range as you drive through. There are many places along the 5½ mile loop trail where you can turn off, park your car and walk if you want to."

GEORGE W. DAY

Hanover, New Hampshire

P. S. On second thought, it's unreasonable for me to expect you to believe this. I enclose the pamphlet, with the quoted paragraph marked.

Population Control Policy

The following letter was received before the March meeting of the club Directors, at which a resolution was passed on population control. We feel, however, that Miss Carr's letter expresses so well the essential reasons for the passage of that resolution that it should be brought to the attention of our readers.—Ed.

Editors:

I believe the Sierra Club should take a public stand on the question of population control. It seems to me that this issue is of

fundamental importance to all of our goals—whether we are fighting for the establishment of city, state, and national parks, trying to keep vehicles off of the trails, objecting to the indiscriminate building of roads and freeways, protecting public recreational lands, enjoying trips in the wilderness (?), showing others the joys of the outdoors, or attempting to alert people to the problems of conservation. As a minority, we are fighting a losing battle to begin with, but even if the majority or the whole of an increasing population agreed to the immediate and ultimate values of nature, the sheer ratio of capita/square mile *must* eventually eliminate open land. To speculate about how long it will take for this to happen, or how many roof-top, algae-growing gardens it will take to feed the billions is absurd. Why should this disaster ever occur at all? I can't believe that anyone could prefer to exist in such a world, although I haven't the slightest doubt that technology is capable of finding ways to feed, clothe, house, and bury us there. . . .

I'm not against progress or science or freeways or cities or algae farms. I do believe that progress does not necessarily mean physical growth and expansion.

I suppose the club has hesitated even to evince more than a cautious awareness of this problem because it would harm our public image and relations. To many people, I think, our involvement with the birth control issue would seem superficially irrelevant, especially if they consider only the religious aspects. But certainly it is obvious that the growth of population and the accompanying pressures it exerts upon the shrinking wilderness is of vital, basic concern to the Sierra Club. I agree that taking a firm stand on birth control probably would affect adversely our public relations to some degree, but I believe we also have no real choice but to do so since if something is not done soon there will be no wilderness at all and no Sierra Club either. . . .

Eventually some restriction on population must be enforced because the earth does not expand. Most people see it as a problem of the future, that there is time to worry about it when the entire land is a city and even upward expansion nears its limits. The Sierra Club should realize that this is a problem to be confronted as soon as possible while there is yet land to fight for. I think the acceptance of our responsibility for population control would unify and strengthen our goals and is ultimately necessary for the survival of the club.

PENNY CARR
Berkeley, California

Book Reviews

WILD HERITAGE. By Sally Carrighar. Illustrations by Rachel S. Horne. 276 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1965. \$5.95

To write about animal behavior and stay within the middle ground between Disney-like anthropomorphism and a rigid system of classifying animal behavior as instinctual is extremely difficult. But Sally Carrighar has managed the trick in *Wild Heritage*. The result is a beautifully written and completely intriguing survey of what ethologists have discovered about the behavior of animals within their normal environment.

For those of us who have been taught to distrust anything faintly resembling anthropomorphism, some of the descriptions of what observers have seen animals do are difficult to accept. It is much easier for one's ego if he can continue to believe that anything all other animals do can be attributed to instinctual drives. But when one considers that biologists "... recognize only about five true instincts, those for nourishment, reproduction . . . sleep, care of the body surface, and . . . a social instinct which causes many animals to seek the companionship of their kind," it becomes not only difficult but impossible to place all animal behavior under the convenient instinct label.

A major thesis in *Wild Heritage* is "... that our behavior is related to that of the animals. The point is not that the animals are like us but that we are like them." Much as we might like the idea, man cannot claim—with any accuracy—that he appeared on this planet all at once and without going through the long process of evolution. Therefore, "... we can gain invaluable understanding of ourselves by observing animals as ethologists do."

Time and again, in example after example, the author points out the relationship of man's behavior to that of other animals. Love songs do not belong to man alone, for the nightingale "... male sings to persuade a female to join him as a mate, and then sings to her repeatedly in order to induce her final acquiescence." A fondness for alcohol is not unknown among other animals, and among

insects even hornets "... if they can get it, usually from fermenting fruit . . . become real drunks." The parental devotion of birds makes most human rearing appear very easy indeed, for "... most of them spend an immense proportion of their life energy in raising their young." The courtship and love affair between two elephants almost reads like a story from a lady's magazine. It may begin with his offering of a tender twig, and when they reach a more sensual stage, they entwine their trunks. "They are tied in lovers' knots over the elephants' heads. The tips are put into each other's mouths, an elephant's kiss."

But one may say, what about the violence in the animal world? Of course, the answer is obvious. Compared to the violence in man's world, the other animals are truly a most peaceful lot. They kill for food, true enough, but so does man.

As for the creative spirit, that divine spark as man likes to think of it, certainly it is not man's alone. Animals play just for the sheer joy of it. Children or adults sliding down a snowbank do not have any more fun than otters doing the same thing. Apes and monkeys enjoy drawing and painting and not because they do it for food. With or without a reward, they will produce their art work. Furthermore, individual apes develop their own styles, and all ape artists show an awareness of calligraphy and composition.

Can man's destructive tendencies, his inability to live with his fellow creatures, his own discouragement be the result of his separation "... from the patterns and rhythms and the renewals of the natural world?" The key message of *Wild Heritage* may well be that man has lost his way in his evolutionary journey. "Perhaps the individual's inner security has to stem from knowledge he gains with his own, concrete senses. To be reassured by the order in nature we may have to stand, literally, with our feet on actual soil (that element where death and life are so exquisitely balanced). Possibly it is necessary to measure the growth of some trees on successive years by their lengthening shadows; to feel in oneself, deeply, the changes of mood that are paced by the seasons; and to

watch, for more than five minutes at a time, the fabric of stars drawn smoothly across the sky."

Still the answer to the question as to whether or not man has lost his way is contained between the covers of *Wild Heritage*. For as long as the Sally Carrighars of the world can cry out from the wilderness of our concrete and glass jungles, there is still hope for the animal called man.

FEROL EGAN

Mr. Egan is a free-lance writer and reviewer and contributes frequently to the Oakland Tribune (Calif.) Sunday book section.

PESTICIDES AND THE LIVING LANDSCAPE. By Robert L. Rudd. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1964. 320 pages. \$6.50

The pesticide controversy goes on even in the face of the mass of accumulated data on the detrimental effects of chemical pesticides to various segments of the environment. Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*, brought the subject of the dangers of chemical pesticides to the attention of the public. Critics of her book refer to it as emotional, but these same critics would be hard pressed indeed to say that *Pesticides and the Living Landscape* appealed to anything but reason. Dr. Rudd develops his thesis in a logical manner and in such a way that the book could serve as a text for an ecology class, as a reference on the biologist's bookshelf, or as excellent reading for the layman. The book was made possible by a grant from the Conservation Foundation and Dr. Rudd was given complete freedom to write as he wished. An encouraging thought in this day and age.

Dr. Rudd is an Associate Professor of Zoology at the University of California at Davis. He has published a number of articles that pertain to the pesticide issue, and is one of the foremost experts on this topic.

In the first chapter the general nature of the hazards of the chemical pesticides in the environment is stated. The next four chapters describe something of the nature of chemical pesticides and their use. For the lay public, these four chapters provide an excellent introduction to the chemical pesticides and to the essen-

tial sections of the book. First, how the various chemicals may be classified is described and then an assessment of the hazards of chemicals. Next, the philosophy of pest control with a detailed look at five mass control programs. A discussion of the economics of pest control and a section on pesticide legislation conclude this part of the book. In the chapter on economics, Dr. Rudd points out some fallacies in the arguments for the advantages of using chemical pesticides over other methods of control.

The only weakness in the book is that Dr. Rudd neglects to stress that even greater care must be taken when chemicals are applied to a forest. In a complex environment such as the forest, there is much more danger of faunal simplification. Forestry does not deal with an annual crop as does agriculture. To complicate matters further, most forest insects classified by man as pests have a whole complex of natural control agents; we must be cautious so as not to disrupt any of these complex relationships. The recent disclosure that the spruce budworm, the number one forest pest, developed resistance after only two applications of DDT is an indication of some of the problems to be faced by forest entomologists in the future.

The most significant part of this book is the section devoted to ecological relationships and chemical control. Throughout this section Rudd shows his understanding of ecology and the disruptions caused by applying chemicals to the environment. The chapter on predator-prey relationships is particularly outstanding.

The time will have to come when the agencies that apply these poisons consider the facets of the environment other than just the target species and the target species alone. After considering some of the little studied aspects of pest control, such as secondary poisoning and the sublethal effects of pesticides (e.g., effects on behaviour, fecundity, etc.), one would think that the burden of proof for the safety of the living landscape should rest with those parties responsible for using the pesticides. The burden should not rest with ecologists.

DONALD L. DAHLSTEN

Mr. Dahlsten is an assistant entomologist in the Division of Biological Control, University of California, Berkeley. His special area of study is forest insects.

SOME NEW BOOKS ON OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

During the past few months a number of books on a variety of topics have been sent to the *Bulletin*. Because many of these books are of a specialized nature, we have not given them full review space. We do feel, however, that many of these titles should be brought to the attention of *Bulletin* readers, and so we provide a list of them below.

The Sportsman's Almanac. By Carley Farquhar. Illustrated. 493 pages. Harper & Row, New York, 1965. \$8.95

Home In Your Pack. By Bradford Angier. 192 pages. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1965. \$4.50

Enjoying Life as a Sportsman's Wife. By Jean C. Vermes. 192 pages. Stackpole Books, 1965. \$4.95

Getting Out of Outdoor Trouble. By W. K. Merrill. 96 pages. Stackpole Books, 1965. \$2.95

Happier Family Camping. By George S. Wells. 96 pages. Stackpole Books, 1965. \$2.95

Better Ways of Pathfinding. By Robert S. Owendoff. 96 pages. Stackpole Books, 1964. \$2.95

Fell's Guide to Camping and Family Fun Outdoors. By Nancy Cleaver. 240 pages. Frederick Fell, Inc., New York, 1965. \$4.95

Western Campsite Directory - 1965. By the editorial staff of Sunset Books. Lane Books, Menlo Park, California. Paper. 112 pages. \$1.95

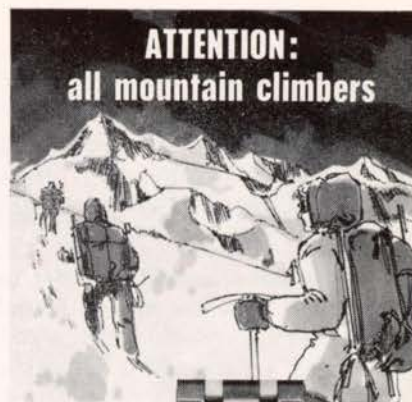
Paperbacks

Fresh-Water Fishing Illustrated. By Morie Morrison. 80 pages. Lane Books, 1965. \$1.95

Mountain Rescue Techniques. By Wastl Mariner. Illustrated. 200 pages. Published by the Austrian Alpine Association, Innsbruck, Austria, 1963. Distributed by The Mountaineers, Seattle, Washington. \$3.50

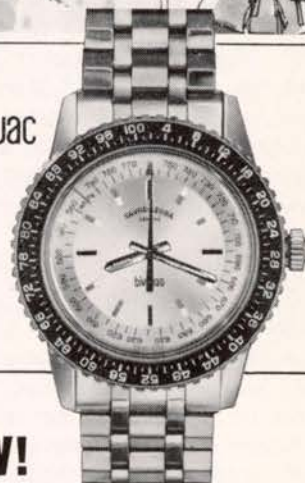
A Guidebook to the Sunset Ranges of Southern California. By Russ Leada-brand. Illustrated with photographs. 144 pages. The Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles, 1965. \$1.95

Spring Wildflowers of the San Francisco Bay Region. By Helen K. Sharnsmith. Illustrated. 192 pages. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1965. \$2.25



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Board Actions

All fifteen members of the Board of Directors attended the Annual Organization Meeting at San Francisco May 1-2.

Election Results

Secretary Richard Leonard read the report of the Judges of the Election, which certified that the following incumbent Directors were re-elected for a three-year term: Nathan C. Clark, George Marshall, Charlotte E. Mauk, and William E. Siri. Also elected was new Director, Eliot Porter.

[The first counting of ballots indicated the election of Daniel Luten by a narrow margin, and this result was widely though unofficially circulated. A recount showed, however, that Luten had the sixth rather than the fifth highest vote and was not elected.—Ed.]

The Judges of the Election also reported that all three proposed bylaw amendments were defeated: 1) Limitation of Term of Directors, 2) Unlimited Right of Comment, and 3) Publication of Voting Records.

Officers Elected by Board

The Board elected William E. Siri to a second term as President of the Sierra Club. Edgar Wayburn was re-elected Vice-President. Richard Leonard having declined re-nomination as Secretary, George Marshall was elected to the office. Lewis F. Clark was re-elected Treasurer and Richard Leonard was elected Fifth Officer. The five officers just named constitute the Executive Committee of the Board until their successors are elected.

Walter Ward and Daniel Luten were elected Assistant Treasurers, and Charlotte Mauk was elected Associate Secretary. The Board created the post of Assistant Secretary, but the position was not filled.

Pest Control Policies Adopted

After lengthy consideration (begun at its previous meeting), the Board adopted two resolutions on pest control based on recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Biological Sciences, Milton Hildebrand Chairman. Because debate on pest control policy has been long and intense, the *Bulletin* prints these resolutions in full.

I. General Policy in Regard to Pest Control

The Sierra Club urgently recommends that all agencies concerned with pest control on public lands adopt the following tenets and practices:

(a) The administration of public lands should take cognizance of all potential uses of the land; the interests of education, conservation, wilderness preservation, and recreation, as well as of forestry, agriculture,

and industry should be represented, in so far as applicable, whenever policy on pest control is made.

(b) General or extensive pest control programs on public lands, and similar tax-supported control programs on private lands, should be preceded by public justification including statements of purpose, long-range effects, methods, hazards, and economics.

(c) The various parts of the biota are not of equal importance to man, yet rarely is the value of the biota limited to one or several species; pest control programs on public lands should be made with consideration for the total environment—not merely for a part thereof.

(d) No species should be considered inherently and always as a pest or "bad" species; the concept of the pest species has meaning only in relation to circumstances prevailing at a specific place and time. Each control program, therefore, should be independently justified.

(e) Pest eradication is rarely feasible, economical, or possible without profound impact on the environment. Eradication should be attempted, if at all, only in rare and unusual circumstances.

(f) Bounty systems have usually proven to be ineffective and uneconomical and are contrary to tenets above. Therefore, bounties should not be paid on native animals.

(g) Since the broadcasting of poison baits for the elimination of vertebrate pests virtually always results in extensive loss of nonpest species (including vertebrates of value to man) by both direct and secondary poisoning, this method of pest control can rarely be justified.

(h) The use of pesticides tends to reduce the diversity of natural environments, and simplified environments are relatively unstable and subject to depletion by pests. The use of pesticides tends, therefore, to perpetuate a need for such use. It follows that pesticides should be used sparingly, if at all, and should never be extensively used as a hopeful trial.

The Sierra Club further urges that such of the above tenets and practices as are applicable be adopted by individuals and agencies concerned with pest control on private lands.

II. Specific Policy in Regard to Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Pesticides

Whereas: pesticides that are chlorinated hydrocarbons (including DDT, dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor, endrin, toxaphene, lindane, and chlordane) have great stability which leads to their persistence and accumulation in the environment; and

Whereas: these chemicals are not specific control agents for any pest species but are instead hazardous to virtually all animal species; and

Whereas: these chemicals are so readily stored and accumulated in animal tissues that hazard to secondary and tertiary links in natural food chains is greatly compounded even if the original level of application is low; and

Whereas: these chemicals are often widely redistributed beyond the area of original application by natural causes (notably runoff and wind); and

Announcement

The Sierra Club Board of Directors, at its May 1-2 meeting, asked the club Council to make a recommendation to the Board at its next meeting (Sept. 11-12) for a complete revision of the nomination and election procedures of the Sierra Club, suggesting bylaw revisions as needed. Accordingly, on May 9, the Council authorized its chairman to select an advisory study committee to work during the summer of 1965 on this task. This was done. The committee is to submit its report to the Council Executive Committee, which will in turn report to the Board. It is essential for any club member who has thoughts or suggestions on the problem to communicate directly with the advisory committee or with one of its members. Correspondence should be sent to: Nomination and Election Procedures Advisory Committee, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. The committee will select its own chairman at its first meeting in early June.

DICK SILL, *Chairman*
Sierra Club Council

The committee is composed of the following members (all from California except Dick Sill): Dr. Harold E. Crowe (Los Angeles), Francis P. Farquhar (Berkeley), Robert Howell (San Rafael), Charles Huestis (Culver City), Dr. Orville Miller (Culver City), Judge Raymond J. Sherwin (Vallejo), Dr. Richard C. Sill (Reno, Nevada), and Walter Ward (Los Gatos).

Whereas: in these circumstances, the long-range effects of these chemicals on the total environment are virtually never known at the time of their use; now

Therefore, be it resolved that the Sierra Club opposes the aerial or other general application of chlorinated hydrocarbons as pesticides on all lands and waters, both public and private.

Mineral King Development

In February the U.S. Forest Service solicited "proposals from private investors for the development of an extensive winter and summer recreation site at Mineral King," an enclave almost surrounded by Sequoia National Park. Such development was compatible with club policy adopted in 1949, but after long discussion the Board reversed existing policy. It expressed "support of the primitive aspects of the Mineral King Valley and the fragile ecological values of the timberline zone surrounding it," and requested "that no action be taken on any bid or bids submitted pursuant to the Forest Service prospectus until after public hearings." [Bids are due August 31.] Secretary George Marshall summarized the discussion in his minutes of the meeting:

"The major points made on the one hand were that the Sierra Club should be bound by its 1949 resolution which still was the policy of the club; that the Forest Service and others had relied on this being the position of the club; that Mineral King is a good ski area and the best available one outside of classified wilderness and national parks; that it would be wisest to accept this as a ski development area and to try to develop limitations on the Forest Service plan so that it would do as little damage as possible to the entire basin. On the other hand it was argued that it is proper to reverse an old position on the basis of a reappraisal of all factors involved; that Mineral King is a magnificent place and although not wilderness, except in parts, is a jumping off place for the wilderness about it; that a large ski development and its large parking areas and other developments would in large measure destroy these values; that the improved road necessary to bring people into

the area would do serious damage to much of the 11 miles of Sequoia National Park that it would cross; that it would create serious danger of pressures forcing the building of a connecting road through Farewell Gap to the proposed Olancho-Porterville road; that the basin should be preserved in its present character to keep alive the possibility of its inclusion in Sequoia National Park."

Revision of Election Procedures

Election procedures, established when the club was small and its membership was concentrated, are now seriously outmoded. The Board therefore requested the Sierra Club Council to recommend changes in nomination and election procedures and to suggest appropriate bylaw amendments. [See announcement on page 21.]

Other Actions

Trans-Sierra Highway—reiterated opposition to a trans-Sierra highway in the Minaret Summit ("Mammoth Road Corridor") area, which would bisect the longest stretch of de facto wilderness in the U.S. south of Alaska, and opposed the upgrading of a road to Devil's Postpile National Monument that lies along the proposed route of such a highway.

Point Reyes—supported the exchange of land in the public domain for private holdings at Point Reyes National Seashore, and opposed any reduction in the planned size of the national seashore.

Forest Practices Act—urged the California Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Planning, and Public Works to make further amendment of the Forest Practices Act the subject of an extensive interim study during 1966.

Redwoods—supported the appropriation of \$5 million by the State of California to purchase redwood lands, and commended the Save-the-Redwoods League for raising and contributing an equal amount.

Highways—endorsed 14 bills by California Assemblyman Z'Berg to limit the powers of highway authorities and give greater protection to parks and scenic areas.

The next meeting of the Board will be held on September 11 in San Francisco. ■

State Park Bond Money Snagged

Despite passage by a plurality of 1½ million votes last fall, plans to implement California's \$150 million bond issue for new parks met strong opposition in the legislature. The budget the governor submitted to the legislature for expenditure of 80% of money provided to purchase parks was turned down by both the Assembly and Senate. Only a few of the sixteen projects recommended were approved.

Attempts were being made at press time to persuade a free conference committee

to restore money for such critical projects as: Santa Monica Mountains, Marin Headlands, and Delta Meadows, and additions to Mount Tamalpais, Prairie Creek Redwoods, and Pfeiffer-Big Sur state parks.

The budget was rejected because Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh felt that "not enough funds were allocated for Southern California beaches."

Governor Edmund Brown pointed out that prices for park land escalate by about 20% a year.

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Summer Vacations and Summer Outings

It's vacation time again, so make your reservation now and go on a Sierra Club Wilderness Outing this summer. There is plenty of room on the following trips:

High Trip 1, July 25–Aug. 7

Base Camp 1, July 4–16

Base Camp 3, Aug. 8–19

High-Light Trips

Grand Tetons, Wyoming, July 7–16

Sawtooth Mtns., Idaho, Aug. 2–13

Sierra 3, Sept. 4–11

Burro and Family Burro Trips

Burro Trip 2, July 17–24

Burro Trip 4, July 31–Aug. 7

Family Burro 1, June 14–19

River Trips

Klamath River 1, June 14–19

Rogue River, Ore., 1, June 28–July 2

Rogue River, Ore., 2, July 5–9

Main Salmon, Idaho, 1, July 7–14

Main Salmon, Idaho, 2, Aug. 16–23

Bowron-Spectacle, B.C., 1, Aug. 4–11

Bowron-Spectacle, B.C., 2, Aug. 14–21

A third two-week Sierra Base Camp, Aug. 8–19, has only recently been added to the trip roster. It will be located in an open forest terrain adjacent to Rush

Creek, just above Waugh Lake (elev. 9500'), in the same area as Base Camps 1 and 2. The trail into camp climbs seven miles and 2300 feet through one of the east side's most beautiful canyons. From this location, easy cross-country routes lead to the many secluded recesses of the Rush Creek basin, each with its lake or lakes. Good trails lead to three nearby passes that afford access to a large and varied alpine region. Roadhead will be at the Frontier Pack Trains station at Silver Lake, eight miles west of U.S. Highway 395 and the Grant Lake-Silver Lake turn-off.

See the February *SCB* for trip details, or write the club office (1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104) for supplemental information about any trip.

Correction

On page 12 of the April *SCB*, we incorrectly identified the subcommittee of which Senator Ribicoff is chairman. It is the Subcommittee on Re-organization and International Organizations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.—*Ed.*

Briefly Noted

Boundary Waters Canoe Area

As reported by William Zimmerman, Jr., in the March *SCB*, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has come under sharp attack from local Minnesota interests for his January decision to enforce new controls in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. A story by Austin C. Wehrwein in the May 30 issue of *The New York Times* underscores Mr. Zimmerman's report.

Writing from Ely, Minnesota, just south of the canoe area, Mr. Wehrwein reports that the majority of local resort owners, timber and paper mill interests, and related commercial and civic interests are opposed to the new regulations. Supporting the regulations are state and national conservation groups.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area within Superior National Forest is, in Mr. Wehrwein's words, "... the finest canoe country in the world — a tangle of thousands of dark 'drinking water lakes' in thousands of shapes, linked by bogs, meandering creeks and many white-water streams. The rocky soil is loosely carpeted with jackpine, spruce fir, and aspen.

Mr. Freeman's directive doubled the no-cut timber zone in the canoe area, banned mechanized travel on all public land and on all but three portages in the area, blocked further mining activity except in a national emergency, called for a strict zoning system on motorboats and outboard motors, and initiated plans to curb water pollution.

The objective of the local opposition is to modify this directive.

Some Recent Articles On Conservation

"The Plot to Drown Alaska" by Paul Brooks; *Atlantic*, May, 1965. (Reprints of this article are available from the Sierra Club: under 25, 20¢ each, 25 or more, 15¢ each.)

"The Fouling of the American Environment," a series of articles on pollution by a number of contributors; *Saturday Review*, May 22, 1965.

"The Colorado—America's Nile" by the Editors of *Fortune* in that magazine's April, 1965, issue. (Reprints are available from Time, Inc.)

"Our Wilderness Alps," in the June, 1965, issue of *Sunset*.

Visit Santa Barbara's Renowned Scenic, Historic and Wilderness Landmarks Plan now to attend the

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS ANNUAL CONVENTION

September 4, 5, 6, 1965

Seashore campus of the University of California
at Santa Barbara

Program

Distinguished conservationists and national authorities will speak on the new look in conservation with emphasis on masterplanning the urban environment and protecting natural beauty. To be featured are Santa Barbara area issues—the California condor, a national park at the Channel Islands, vehicles in trail country, and beach preservation. Field outings are scheduled. Join the deliberations and help shape important conservation policies.

Accommodations

Provided on campus are rooms (linens, maid service) for two nights, and seven meals (lunch, Saturday, September 4 through lunch Monday, September 6) for \$19.25 per person (two in room) and \$21.25 (single). In addition, the registration fee (non-refundable) is \$5.00. University facilities (library, swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts, beach, etc.) are available at no charge.

Register Now

Early reservations appreciated. Payments for registration and accommodations close August 21 with room and meal deposits refundable until that date. Make checks payable to the host organization: "Los Padres Chapter, Sierra Club." Members of outdoor groups please indicate affiliation and whether attending as delegates.

For further details, including day rates, write Fred Eissler, Convention Chairman, c/o Sierra Club, 817 Via Campobello, Santa Barbara, California.

. . . the greatest beauty is organic wholeness,
the wholeness of life and things,
the divine beauty of the universe.
Love that, not man apart from that . . .

—Robinson Jeffers

NOT MAN APART

With lines from Robinson Jeffers

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BIG SUR COAST

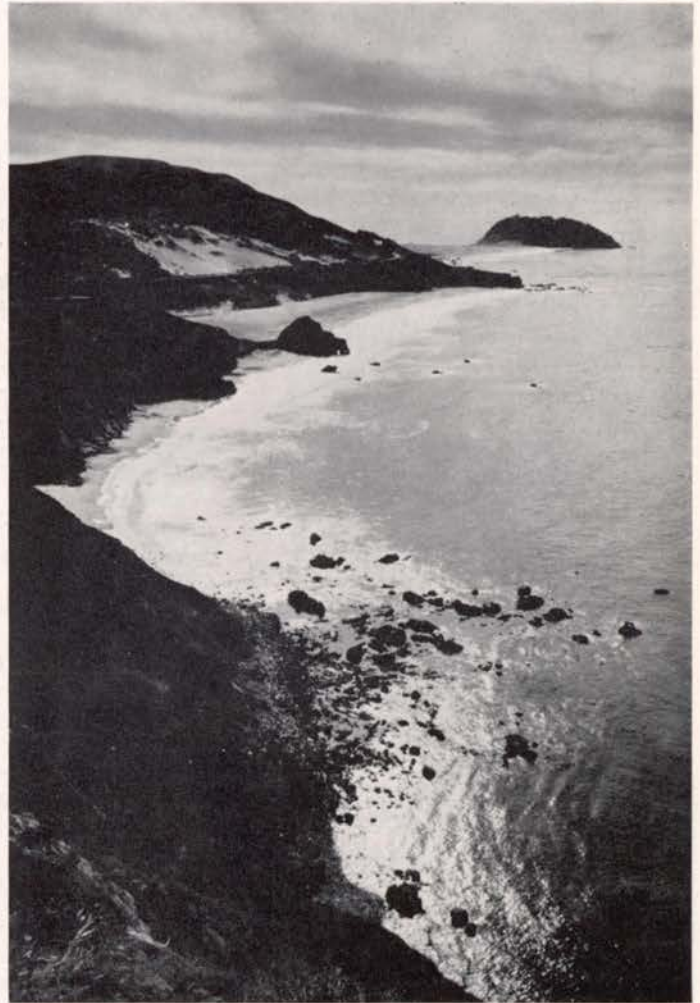
by Ansel Adams, Morley Baer, Wyn Bullock, Steve Crouch,
William Garnett, Philip Hyde, Eliot Porter, Cole Weston, Ed-
ward Weston, Don Worth, Cedric Wright, and others.

Foreword by Loren Eiseley

Introduction by Margaret Owings

Edited by David Brower

The Jeffers country is fully qualified, if any place is, to be a national seashore in perpetuity, but it never will be—not in the usual sense. The national approach that seems to be working along the Ocean Strip of the Olympic Peninsula, or at Point Reyes, or at Capes Cod and Hatteras, or on Fire Island, is not likely to work between Point Lobos and Piedras Blancas, the Big Sur Coast. If the traditional approach to preservation won't work for this, one of the great meetings of wild ocean and almost-wild coast, then what can be done to make sure it will remain a great place? We need to find out; *Not Man Apart* may play a role in the search. The Sierra Club is known to be pledged to support wilderness as wilderness, to make as secure as we can by enlisting public assist-



ance, those exhibits of wildness where the evolutionary force, the life force, has come down through the ages unbroken in its essence by man and his technology. We are concerned about this continuity in areas already dedicated by various agencies of government. We are also concerned about places, growing ever rarer, that are still wilderness in fact even though the government has not yet been persuaded to set them aside.

Sierra Club books have their own peculiar purpose. We needed a book about this country, its meaning reinforced by Jeffers. We hope it will remind those who already know it how splendid a place it is, or bring an intimation of that splendor to those who have never been there, encouraging them, not too many at a time, to seek it out.

If they do and their spirits are not moved by it, they cannot help. Those who are moved, we would like to think, will somehow see that the significant things on this coastline endure; it was John Muir's postulate 73 years ago, that those who know a place will defend it best, and we still think so.

DAVID BROWER

(Available late June, 1965)