



I followed the creek back from the river, and found that past floods had blocked its narrow canyon with room-sized boulders, which dammed the little stream into a series of exquisite falls and pools. . . . Elves' Chasm, this oasis was called.

—FRANÇOIS LEYDET

Time and the River Flowing—Grand Canyon

Dams Would Eviscerate Grand Canyon



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

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado extends unbroken from Lee's Ferry, below Glen Canyon Dam, to Grand Wash Cliffs at the head of Lake Mead. How badly would the 280-mile Canyon be maimed by the proposed Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge dams?

Both dams and both reservoirs would be wholly contained within Grand Canyon. Of the Colorado's course through the Canyon it created, nearly half would become slack-water reservoirs; the rest would become a tame trickle, metered through valves at the Bureau of Reclamation's pleasure. This would halt the processes that created the Canyon, turning a living laboratory of stream erosion into a static museum piece. It would flood the habitat of wildlife that through the ages has depended on the living river for its own life. It would render invaluable archaeological and geological records inaccessible. It would inundate campsites on beaches and sandbars, and the sheer walls of new shorelines would offer no substitute. Fluctuations in reservoir level would stain the walls between high and low water. Dambuilders' access roads would disfigure the scene, as would power transmission lines.

This damage would be irrelevant, advocates of the dams assert, except insofar as it affected Grand Canyon National Park and Monument (which contain less than half of Grand Canyon). Portions of the Canyon outside the park are in no way inferior to portions that are included, however, and the Sierra Club advocates national park or equivalent protected status for the entire Canyon. But for the sake of argument, let's take the narrow view that only the park matters. What then?

Reclamation projects within the national park are permissible under the Grand Canyon National Park Act of 1919, but only on condition that they be "consistent with the primary purposes of said park." The primary purposes of the national parks were defined in the National Park Service Act of 1916: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Bridge Canyon dam would back water all the way through the national monument and 13 miles into the national park. Drowning scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife habitats, it would be totally inconsistent with the primary purposes of Grand Canyon National Park as defined by law.

Marble Gorge dam would be upstream, regulating the Colorado's flow through the park and monument. "It is anticipated," says the Bureau of Reclamation, "that a minimum flow of at least 1,000 cubic feet per second will be maintained . . . through the Grand Canyon." This pitiful trickle would hardly float a cork, much less a boat, and many of the Canyon's scenic gems can only be visited by boat. If Marble Gorge dam were to be built it would make Elves' Chasm, shown on this month's cover, very nearly as inaccessible as Fern Glen and lower Havasu Creek (which would be drowned by Bridge Canyon dam) or Redwall Cavern and Vasey's Paradise (which would be drowned in Marble Gorge).

A thorough examination of the dam proposals, including their shaky economic underpinnings, has just been published by the club: *Dams in Grand Canyon—a Necessary Evil?* Priced at 35 cents, or 30 cents apiece in lots of ten or more, this 20-page illustrated booklet provides plenty of ammunition for anyone who cares to help keep Grand Canyon intact.

COVER: Elves' Chasm, at Mile 116.5 on the Colorado River within Grand Canyon National Park. The photograph is by Dr. Joseph G. Hall.

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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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A California Suburb. Photograph by Rondal Partridge.

Esthetics and Economics

by Hugo Fisher

Mr. Fisher, Administrator of the Resources Agency of California, delivered this speech before the Citrus Belt Division of the League of California Cities at Banning, Calif., May 19, 1965.

IN THE LIGHT of your kind invitation and the subject Mayor Warren proposed I discuss, I am particularly pleased to have this opportunity to address you.

The invitation suggested that I speak on what you should be doing at your city council meetings to make California an esthetic but functional place in which tomorrow's millions can live. I suspect that Bob [Mayor Warren] knew such a subject would ring just about all my bells and flash most of my lights. And he was right.

However, I am going to interpret the subject liberally and treat it broadly. I doubt that Mayor Warren really intended that I try to tell him how the City of Perris should be conducting its affairs, and none of the rest of you has proposed that I suggest what your city councils should be doing. But I shall speak to the subject and I hope to stir some worthwhile thoughts, bearing in mind that no one really wants advice, even when he asks for it.

My remarks will stem from a basic conviction I have come to hold regarding government—all government. It is

the conviction that in any action contemplated by government, the first and most important element to be considered is the human spirit or, if you will, the dignity of man. In the next few minutes I shall try to explain this conviction and to relate it to your responsibilities, and to see whether perhaps the spirit and dignity of man shouldn't be lighting some lights and ringing some bells in your city council rooms.

Let me give you first a simple set of figures and then relate a simple set of facts that may seem unrelated to city government but that underlie every square inch of the subject we are discussing.

There are living in the world today some three billion people. While it took all of recorded history up to the mid-nineteenth century for the world's population to reach one billion, it took little more than the span of one lifetime to add the next billion. Today there are three billion and, according to the *medium* estimate of the United Nations, there will be more than six billion within the next 35 years.

Now let's relate that to California. California in 1940 had a population of seven million. Today it has 18½ million. Within the next 15 years it will be nearly 30 million. Furthermore, of today's 18½ million Californians, 45 per cent are under 25 years of age, and the average age is dropping each year.

Think that over a moment. Nearly half of California's population is composed of youngsters, few of whom pay taxes. Yet they all consume. For education alone they now consume 53½ cents of every dollar the state spends.

Now consider these related facts:

If present trends continue, the United States within 15 years will have about 9½ per cent of the world's population. At that time this 9½ per cent will be consuming some 83 per cent of all the raw materials and resources produced by the entire world.

No matter what the reason for this, I assure you that the slight political envy evidenced in the scrap for Colorado River water will pale into insignificance compared with the envy the rest of the world will feel when it sees us consuming such a large portion of this planet's resources. Imagine how that envy will grow as the world watches us so misuse those resources that we heedlessly fill foothill canyons with refuse, ocean bays and offshore waters with garbage, and highway frontage lots with junked cars, beer cans, and other assorted litter. The world will certainly ask with increasing insistence how we can incinerate billions of tons of wood-fiber wastes with one hand while denuding our forests with the other, how we can strip our rivers and beaches of sand while covering the world's most productive

agricultural lands with freeways, airports, slurbs, and go-cart runways.

We may think up some answers to give them and ourselves. We may even make some adjustments, although we are not likely to do so until it becomes economically important for us to do it. But I say it is politically and humanly important that we do it long before it becomes economically important.

Now, in order that you may better judge the weight you may choose to give my remarks, let me expose a few of my biases before I launch into what I really came to say.

First of all, I suppose I am considered a liberal. Perhaps not in economic matters, but certainly in constitutional matters.

I am one who believes that government is not something separate and apart from the people. I hold that, in the long run, the public's belief will decide the issue—no matter what rules are laid down. And I suggest that anyone in government who contemplates flying into the teeth of an informed public belief might do well to step back and re-examine his position and course.

I am a member of the Sierra Club, which is one of the great conservation organizations of the world.

I am also the Administrator of the Resources Agency of California, a state agency made up of four major Departments and some 39 Boards and Commissions, which spends on the order of \$300 million a year in natural resource development—far more than any other comparable state government agency in the United States. If you exclude the development of atomic energy, the 8,000-employee agency I administer invests probably as much or more in resource development than do most states for all their public needs.

And yet, from my vantage point it is clear that California is still overdrawing its natural resources—that it is losing the "wise use" battle on nearly every front. Obviously, we have been fooling ourselves about the renewability of some of our basic resources, and yet the plunder goes on, with most everybody giving lip service to conservation while practicing exploitation.

The time is upon us when we must come to terms with the carrying capacity of our land. It is time we realized that the waste of any resource is in large measure irreparable. We must face up

to the social and moral issues that the technical and industrial and agricultural revolutions of the world have thrust upon us.

And now, after that introduction to some of my beliefs, I should like to make one recommendation about what you might do at your city council meetings to make California an esthetic but functional place in which tomorrow's millions can live.

I suggest that as a prelude to each and every proposed council action you thoughtfully address yourselves to this question: "What would be the ultimate effect of this on the soul and spirit of man?" Before you write that off as the whimsical thought of a misty-eyed dreamer I should like to remind you of some plain, hard facts that now confront conservatives and liberals alike.

California had an extraordinary opportunity as late as 25 years ago to maintain at very little cost, and even to enhance, one of the most beautiful and comfortable environments on earth. But in our rush to grow and compete and prosper we failed to look ahead to the end product. Everything had to make short-term economic sense and be totally useful to our totally obsessive growth.

On every hand, open space and natural beauty were destroyed by the impetus of those who contend that what has no price has no real value, and that what cannot be sold is not real. So, these people conclude, the only way to make something actual is to put a price on it and place it in competition on the dollar market.

How much is a walk through a park worth? How much is the sight of a hillside of wildflowers worth? How much is the feeling of open space worth? Nothing, apparently, to those who would sell the sunset if someone would put a price on it.

As a result, in what was once one of the best endowed and most beautiful pieces of country in the world, millions of Californians see little in their busy lives other than sidewalks and streets, walls and signs, neon and traffic lights. They have mostly forgotten, or have never known, what it is like to walk in a wild meadow, or to ponder the milky way. Each, in his little house just like his neighbors', sees only his own little man-made world. Around the houses grows the proliferation of shops and services and poles and wires and

billboards that cater to the needs of an ever-growing population. It has been said—and it is a sobering thought—that in another 25 years only the very rich can expect to live with the dignity of peace and privacy.

It is not something pleasant to think about, people without space. For people minus space equals poverty—a kind of poverty that warps the mind and soul as well as the body.

In addressing other audiences that were probing the specific subject, I have repeated the biologists' warning that man must act immediately to curb his uncontrolled increase in numbers. Yet hard-fact scientists point out that far short of the population density that will tax our potential food supply there will be a limit to the tolerance of the human spirit, the advent of social and cultural stagnation, the disappearance of compassion and sensible morality and the dignity of man. Scientists and philosophers alike have long agreed that beauty and open space and naturalness are important parts of our emotional and conceptual environment; that we cannot be independent of this earth on which we live; that we sprang from it and our relations in it determine all our instincts and satisfactions.

Certainly we cannot return our cities to the natural environment, and it isn't even desirable that we should. Man has increased in understanding of himself and of his world as he has formed his civilization. But man cannot be free of the need for open space and beauty any more than he can be free of his need for civilization. It is in the achievement of a harmonious balance between them that he will find his optimum existence.

In conclusion I should like to relate this harmonious balance and the kind of life it makes possible to what you might do, or more precisely a viewpoint you might take, in your city council meetings.

I suggest that the next time someone rises in your council meeting to say, "Why, certainly a park would be nice, but we can't afford it—we need the land on the tax rolls," you ask him to show you the long-term figures.

I say to you here and now that land in parks is almost always more profitable to a community than that same land would be on the tax rolls. Most urban land on the tax rolls goes into residential developments. Does your city *really* make a tax profit from residential

*San Mateo dump.
Photograph by
Rondal Partridge.*



developments? Before accepting the tax roll argument, I suggest we add up the costs of the new schools, the new streets, the police and fire protection, the sewage facilities, and all the other services necessary to any housing development.

Then I suggest we contrast this with the increased values in areas surrounding land dedicated as parks or open space. Why is the highest priced land often around parks and golf courses? And why do the sophisticated, new technical industries, those which compete for the most skilled and highest-paid personnel, why do they tend to locate in communities with ample parks and golf courses and other outdoor recreation facilities?

Why are some cities converting their formerly car-choked main streets into broad, beautifully landscaped pedestrian malls? And why are they tearing out blocks of old buildings to make way for spacious and convenient parking lots? I think you will find it is generally because development practices that were considered reasonable and economically sound just a few short years ago have now become esthetically unacceptable to the public and therefore economically intolerable for the business community.

I am not suggesting that parks and open space are the answer to all our problems. We *must* have more housing

development and business development. We couldn't even stop them if we tried, and I don't think anyone is suggesting that we should. I am saying that we do need a better balance between the utilitarian and the esthetic.

From what I have seen, I would judge that essentially the same ingredients that attract people to their chosen recreation areas attract new industry to a chosen community, and incoming families to a chosen neighborhood, and customers to their chosen shopping area. These ingredients are quiet beauty and open space, and the pleasure and convenience of easy movement. This is in the manner of things that the human spirit wants, and this is what the public will pay for.

Governor Brown has been hammering this fact home ever since he took office in 1959. He has said again and again that one of the most critical domestic issues of our time is that of order and beauty in the urban environment. He has insisted on a bold public investment to preserve the open space needed as parks for the growing millions within this state's great metropolitan areas—an investment to assure that natural beauty and open space will continue to be an integral part of California living.

Last November 3, the \$150 million state parks and recreation bond act the Governor initiated was passed by an

overwhelming majority of California's voters. Today we are busy investing the bulk of these funds in new parks within easy reach of our major population centers. This investment will have a profoundly good effect on the beauty of livability of California for years to come.

The writing has long been on the wall. President Johnson was pointing to it when he recently said, "Our conservation concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relations between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare, but the dignity of man's spirit."

Philoxenus, a sixth century Syrian, wrote that one who has not had the opportunity to be alone can never have discovered his own identity. And long before him, Isaiah said it this way: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, 'til there be no place that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

Today, even in California, the country we like to call God's, we are experiencing the woes Isaiah spoke of. There is no question but that we will always have plenty of opportunities to be jostled by the crowd. The question is whether we will always be able to escape to some quiet and uncluttered place where we may at least periodically rediscover our own identity. ■



Senator
Nelson

America's Last Chance

by Senator Gaylord Nelson

Senator Nelson, of Wisconsin, has been a conservation leader in Washington since 1962.

A GREAT NEW SURGE of interest in the conservation of natural resources is making itself felt in our country. The outstanding development was President Johnson's message to the Congress on natural beauty. This gave us what we have long needed—the leadership and inspiration of the President to summon all of America to save something of the land of beauty handed down to us by our forefathers.

The President's commitment of his administration to the cause of conservation comes on the heels of a number of other encouraging developments. The last session of Congress, which enacted the Land and Water Conservation fund, the Wilderness Act, the Clean Air Act and many related measures, is being justly hailed as the "conservation congress"—the session with the greatest achievement in this field since the days of Theodore Roosevelt.

The newspapers, the magazines, and the television industry have discovered conservation as a subject with broad popular appeal, and they are giving it attention it has not had for a long time. This reawakening of the Nation to what Secretary Udall has called "the quiet crisis" was helped greatly by the late President Kennedy's decision in the fall of 1963 to make a nation-wide tour devoted entirely to the urgent problems of natural resources.

I welcome these heartening developments. They are long overdue—and are of priceless value. They give us a new chance to save our land.

But I want to warn you that this may be our *last* chance.

I want to warn you that this fight to save our beautiful land is very nearly lost now, and America the beautiful could simply become a kind of natural ruins that would be remembered throughout history for what it once was.

Just take a look at our vanishing America, the land which I am sure was once the most beautiful on earth and the most richly endowed with natural blessings:

- We have destroyed our rivers, whose clear blue waters once delighted swimmers and fishermen, fish and wildlife. Every major river system in America is now polluted. Waterways that once were sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are now "forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell."
- We have plundered our forests. Much of our state and local tax problem in Wisconsin today is caused by the fact that we ravaged our northland, recklessly consumed its one good crop, ruined its soil and even altered its climate—leaving it almost destroyed for those to whom we sold it as a land of opportunity.
- We are strip mining our mountains, ripping the earth to pieces with shovels as big as houses which spread ugliness, erosion, and siltation on a scale undreamed of a few years ago, and once the coal is gone the land lies barren and ruined for any purpose.
- We are overpopulating and overdeveloping our public parks, turning many of these last refuges of cool, green beauty into sylvan slums. We are utterly failing in our obligation to add new park space, even though our population will double by the year 2000.
- We are bulldozing away most of the green spots and open spaces in our cities for highways and interchanges

and parking lots and other forms of progress.

- We are pushing heavy industry into the last sanctums of natural beauty, up the beautiful river valleys in quest of sparkling water to cool our hydroelectric turbines.
- We are blighting the landscape with junkyards, with buildings deliberately designed to shock the eye, and with monstrous, electrified billboards that wage war with one another in the battle to catch the eye of the passing citizen.
- We are planning a highway through the California Redwoods.
- We are building a steel mill in the Lake Michigan sand dunes.
- We are considering a barge canal through scenic Lake Champlain, to attract oil tankers.
- We are damming our trout streams, filling in our swamps, cutting down our trees, poisoning our birds, and suffocating our fish.
- We are planning to turn the Grand Canyon of the Colorado into a reservoir.

Worst of all, we are destroying our sources of fresh water—the very basis of life itself—and the source of much of our scenic beauty and our recreational pleasure. Once it seemed that we could destroy only the water in our rivers, but now we are organized, and mechanized, and automated, and now we are embarked on a systematic campaign to destroy the greatest source of fresh water on the face of the earth—the Great Lakes themselves.

AT THIS POINT people are inclined to say, "That's an exaggeration," but let

me assure you that I am telling you only a tiny fraction of the problem.

A dull, gray tide of pollution is moving through our Great Lakes, following the path of human progress. I wish I had the time to describe it to you in all its shocking detail, but I can mention only a few highlights, based on studies by the United States Public Health Service and Wisconsin's own State Department of Resource Development.

The Great Lakes are becoming progressively more polluted every year: first of all, by community sewage systems that dump raw sewage into the lakes; secondly, by industries that dump lethal chemicals, and third, by ships that dump almost every form of waste directly into the lakes.

This has been going on for more than 50 years, with mounting seriousness, but we have paid little attention because we thought these lakes were so vast that even Americans could not destroy them. Now we are finding out otherwise. It turns out that the lakes are even more likely to be permanently ruined than the rivers, because they cannot purge themselves of pollutants as rivers can in time of high water runoff.

The southern tip of Lake Michigan is turning into a cesspool. Three steel plants, three oil refineries, several communities, and thousands of ships are pouring out pollutants at an astonishing rate—human waste, industrial acids, and iron slag. A federal study shows that the organism which is the principal food for the finer grades of fish has practically disappeared, and trash fish have taken over. The study shows that pollution on the lake bottom in this area is "practically irreversible."

In November, 1963, 10,000 gulls and loons died along the south and west shores of Lake Michigan in this area.

Closer to home, two of the city of Milwaukee's four beaches were closed completely from 1959 through 1962, and intermittently after that, and the other two have been closed intermittently since 1959.

The Fox, Oconto, Peshtigo, and Menominee rivers are seriously polluted. Green Bay itself is badly polluted at its southern end, largely by the pulp and paper industry but also by waste from canneries, milk processing plants, oil, tars, chemicals, and various other manufacturing by-products. Green Bay looks from the map like a summer resort city,

But its beaches have been closed by pollution for 25 years. The tide of pollution is steadily advancing up the Green Bay shoreline, towards our multimillion dollar recreation area in Door county.

We live in the midst of this, but are we aware of the seriousness of it?

Over 250 American and Canadian cities use the Great Lakes for their public water supply. Fourteen million people—60 per cent of the Americans living in the Great Lakes basin—depend upon the lakes for their water. They draw off 3.3 billion gallons a day for public use and 22 billion gallons for industrial use, using and reusing the water every day.

In Wisconsin, 27 communities draw water from Lake Michigan—and many of these same cities dump sewage back into it.

In Milwaukee, 300,000 people are served by storm and sanitary sewers that are interconnected. During heavy rains, 252 sewer outfalls of the intercepting sewers discharge raw sewage into the Milwaukee, Menominee, and Kinnickinnic rivers, which flow into the harbor and then into Lake Michigan. The Milwaukee sewage treatment plant also bypasses sewage directly into the Milwaukee River during heavy runoff. Another combined storm and sanitary sewer

discharges directly into Lake Michigan during heavy runoff.

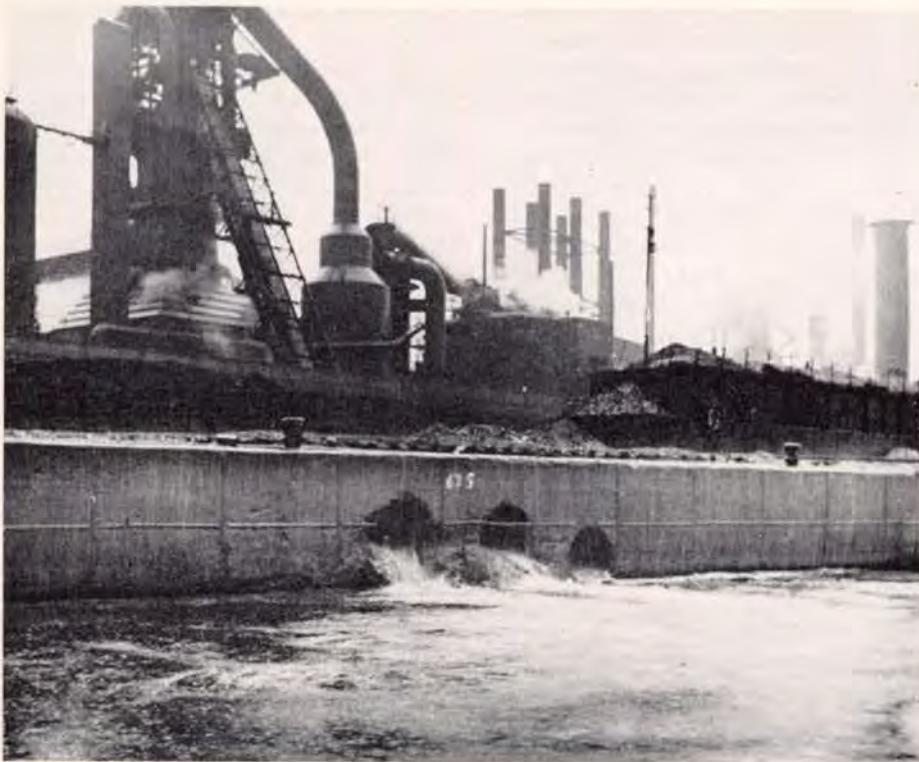
If we want an example of where we are going, we need only look at Lake Erie. Our great American system has had more time to work on this lake. It is the dumping ground for the sewage outflow from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo. Among other things, it receives 2½ million tons of silt a year. Some people think it will eventually just fill up. But before it does, life will cease to exist in its waters. Studies show that the percentage of chlorides in Lake Erie—which closely reflects municipal sewage pollution—is 230 per cent higher than in 1900. The water also shows an amazing concentration of calcium, sodium, potassium, and sulfate compounds. It is no longer simply water. It is a chemical tank.

Last summer, 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie—over one-quarter of the entire lake—were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growth, fed by pollution from cities and industries.

But don't feel too badly. American optimism is equal to a defeat of such a magnitude. It turns out that the Corps of Engineers is now planning to build a whole new lake—even bigger than Lake Erie—in Alaska.

Barren, eroded land in Kentucky five years after strip mining. Photograph courtesy of the U. S. Forest Service.





A steel plant at Cleveland dumps waste into the Cuyahoga River, an important river in the Lake Erie basin. Photo by Gladwyn Hill, courtesy of the New York Times.

And in our typical American way, we are prepared to do this despite the cost—in dollars or in natural resources or anything else. The new lake in Alaska would be created by building a dam 530 feet high on the Yukon River. It would create a lake 280 miles long and 80 miles wide. The Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, after studying the proposal, said:

"Nowhere in the history of water development in North America have the fish and wildlife losses anticipated to result from a single project been so overwhelming."

In addition to costing \$1,300,000,000, this Rampart Dam project would reduce the annual salmon catch by at least 200,000 fish a year, destroy 2,400,000 acres of duck breeding habitat, destroy the range for 5,000 moose, and eliminate the habitat used by animals that provide seven per cent of the total Alaskan fur harvest.

But, of course, it is argued that that is the price of progress.

Well, this is our record. This is what we have done with the beautiful land given to us by our forefathers. This is how we have held in trust for the future our beautiful woods and waters and

wildlife. This is how we have repaid the land that has given us the highest standard of living on earth.

NOW THAT I HAVE TOLD of the defeats, let me tell of some of the hints of victory that now seem possible—now that our nation seems to be rousing itself for one last chance at saving its heritage in the out-of-doors.

With bipartisan support, we have launched a fine program in Wisconsin to acquire the recreational resources we need for the future and to save some of the scenery and even some of the swamps to provide food and shelter for wildlife and to preserve some of the natural landscape as God created it.

With the nation's conscience aroused and with the support of the Secretary of the Interior we seem to have an excellent chance to save part of the beautiful St. Croix river and its wild tributary, the Namekagon, as one of our first "national scenic waterway" projects and as an example to be followed in other "wild river" legislation.

Making up for our default of recent years, we are moving ahead with several excellent national park proposals, and

I have high hopes that we can rally the united support we need to bring Wisconsin a national recreation area in the Apostle Islands in the next three to five years.

We have just passed a bill in the Senate to centralize the water pollution fight in an assistant secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

With the President's leadership we have hopes of controlling pesticides, helping cities build more parks, screening our junkyards, saving some of our highway landscapes, cleaning up the foul Potomac, and building some hiking trails for the forgotten outdoorsmen, those who simply like to walk.

In the President's words, we can now make a "massive effort to save the countryside as a green legacy for tomorrow."

I hope every public official, every businessman, every bird watcher and deer hunter and ice fisherman and plain citizen, will join in this massive effort.

I hope we will each assume our responsibilities as citizens and stop our own littering and defacing of the landscape. I hope we will realize that when we take something out of our bank of natural resources we have to put something back in.

I hope our people will participate in the educational programs that are needed to spread the story of the conservation crisis far and wide. I hope they will support the legislation needed to save our land: good zoning and sanitation ordinances, reasonable regulation of industries to protect the public interest, sensible restraints on billboard construction, a significant investment in buying land and water resources for the enrichment of life in the future.

Most of all, I ask of all Americans a simple recognition of a fact of life.

We can't have everything. Our land cannot be used up and still be the land of our childhood.

The great resources of America—the soil, the timber, the minerals, the wildlife—have sustained us for hundreds of years. But now we have got to think about sustaining them. The frontier is gone. If we destroy these rivers and lakes, if we plunder these forests and rip up these mountainsides and foul this air and water, there will be no new green paradise awaiting us over the horizon. If we don't save the America we have today, I don't think we will have another chance. ■

Jewels, Gold, and God

by Alfred G. Etter

Dr. Etter is Field Representative of the Defenders of Wildlife. The following article first appeared in Defenders of Wildlife News, July 1965, and is reprinted here with the permission of that publication.

WITH MISSIONARY ZEAL the Bureau of Reclamation invokes the help of God to dam Nature. In its new slick publication, "Lake Powell: Jewel of the Colorado," the Bureau tries to use poetry and picture to sell its religion. But a bible isn't written overnight. The ring is hollow. It is man worshipping man, and, in particular, one man worshipping himself. Floyd Dominy, Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, is co-author and co-photographer for these new scriptures. They tell of the greatness of his works, Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Powell. "I am proud of this aquatic wonder, and want to share it with you," he says.

Back of the title page, a poet sets the tone by admonishing God. "Dear God," he says, "did you cast down two hundred miles of canyon and mark: 'For Poets Only'? Multitudes hunger for a lake in the sun."

Shame on you, God!

This gives Secretary Udall his cue to walk on stage in a splendor of flashy photos and read a short foreword written for him by Dominy, from all indications. "Lake Powell holds working water . . ." Udall reads. Later on in the show, Dominy proclaims, "Lake Powell holds working water . . ." Apparently like many ghost writers he is unable to keep secret the fact that he is the one who is writing all the good speeches.

Where Dominy has felt inadequate, a hack psalmist has been hired to put words in the mouth of the Colorado:

"To the sea my waters wasted
While the lands cried out for moisture
Now man controls me,
Stores me, regulates my flow."

Technicians turned apostle have been hired to document the faith. Using props supplied by God—the red rocks and time-worn towers of Glen Canyon—they swirl the water with a motor boat, comb it with water skiers, use the mirror surfaces to claim for the Reclamation Bureau in thirty pages what God has been working on for eternity. Overtaking the Almighty is their mission. First Lake Powell, then Bridge Canyon, then on to heaven. They say:

"To have a deep blue lake
Where no lake was before
Seems to bring man
A little closer to God."

The Bureau Director is a great but volatile man. One is not always certain what his intentions are. At times he is prophet. At times he appears to be running for the job of Moses.

Occasionally he veers in the direction of Walt Whitman:

"How can I describe the sculpture and colors along Lake Powell's shores. Over eons of time, wind and rain have carved the sandstone into shapes to please 10,000 eyes."

And perhaps sextillions of infidels.

"The graceful, the dramatic, the grand, the fantastic. Evolution into convolution and involution."

And some revulsion.

"Sharp edges, round edges, blunt edges, soaring edges, spires, cliffs, and castles in the sky."

And pie.

At times the metaphors become a little mixed. "Like a string of pearls ten modern recreation areas will line Lake Powell's shores . . ." pearls with names that have the "tang of the old west"—like Oil Seep Bar . . . Warm Creek . . . Rainbow Bridge. Rainbow Bridge! Aye, there's the tang! The burn. The salt in the wound! The old West! "Because of Lake Powell," Dominy says, "there is now easy access by boat for the millions to Rainbow Bridge." Not hidden now! Just another "Lover's Leap," Nature's feeble effort to imitate a world's fair.

It is good to know that four pearls will have airstrips on them. Five will have Marinas . . .

Blessings on thee, little Man,
Barefoot metropolitan
With thy jets and bright saloons,
And thy souped-up outboard tunes . . .

Lake Powell was sired by the muddy Colorado, Dominy claims. And all the time we thought it was the Bureau. Glen Canyon was the mother. Rape, some thought.

"Feel like exploring?" Dominy asks. "Hundreds of side canyons—where few ever trod before the lake formed—are yours." How many will tread them now, submerged as they are?

Whether you like it or not, Dominy says that "You have a front-row seat in an amphitheatre of infinity . . . Orange sandstone fades to dusky red—then to blackest black . . . There is peace. And a oneness with the world and God. I know. I was there." We are relieved to know that he was successful in his efforts to communicate with his Master. He has returned with the message, the new code. "There is a natural order in our universe. God created both Man and Nature. And Man serves God. But Nature serves Man." This is where we came in. Dominion (spelled "Dominyon") over the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea and all the animals of the Grand Canyon is a part of the scheme, too.

"When the Colorado River Storage Project is fully integrated with present plans for the lower basin of the river (and incidentally, his plans still include Bridge and Marble Canyon dams) the long-cherished dream of full development and use



"The tang! The burn! The salt in the wound!" This detail of Lake Powell was photographed by John V. Young.

will have come true," Dominy confides. We appreciate this opportunity to be present when these dreams are revealed, but we are unimpressed. Long-cherished dreams of a Bureau director turned prophet turned poet turned promoter dwindle to nothingness in comparison with the longest-cherished dream of all time, the Grand Canyon.

"What do you do with a great river," he asks. "First you treasure, regulate, and husband what it holds. Then you plan the future for that water as carefully as King Midas counted his gold."

Is Dominy aware of the outcome of Midas' planning and counting—his transfigured daughter, the golden flowers, his desperation? And is he aware that it was the water of a free-flowing stream, the Pactolus, which was said to have restored him to his sanity, and to have revived the lifeless world around him? Is he aware that Midas died wearing the ears of an ass?

Dominy speaks like some voice thawed from a stone tablet salvaged from the dust of a desert civilization. Compare his proclamations with those of an ancient king of Mesopotamia.

This is Dominy:

"Built of rock and cement and sweat and skill, Glen Canyon Dam stands as a monument to the talent of

its builders. . . . The manmade rock of the dam has become as one with the living rock of the canyon. It will endure as long as time endures."

This is Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon:

"That which no king before had done, I did. . . . A wall like a mountain that cannot be moved, I builded."

With these voices from past and present ringing in our ears, it is of no little interest to hear disquieting rumors that the manmade rock of the dam has not, in fact, become one with the living rock of the canyon, that unanticipated pressures and reactions are creating a separation, that outlet conduits are already crumbling, that thirsty rock in the canyon is taking up water at an unexpected rate, and that slumping shales and sands are filling the reservoir in many places with sediment in place of water. Of course, no mention of all this is made in "Lake Powell: Jewel of the Colorado."

If you would like to obtain this religious tract, it will cost you 75 cents. No doubt the proceeds from the sales go into the "Missionary Fund."

LAKE POWELL: Jewel of the Colorado, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1965. Price, 75 cents. ■

The Coyote Fire

by Rae Jappinen

*The Los Padres
Chapter at work*

Miss Jappinen has worked extensively in publicity, promotions, and advertising in the publishing field. She is now with the Children's Home Society of California, a state-wide adoption agency. Miss Jappinen lives in Santa Barbara.

CUSTOMARILY, when Sierra Club members are engaged in club activity they are either on the trail with packs on their backs, or trying to convince officials and the public to preserve the wilderness. For six weekends in the fall of 1964, Los Padres Chapter members were on the trail, not with packs, but with axes, shovels, rakes, and saws. Joining other local residents in a cooperative community effort, they wielded tools rather than words in an effort to protect the city of Santa Barbara from serious flood damage, a possible consequence of one of the Southern California coast's most disastrous fires.

At the peak of the critical fire-hazard season, on a stifling, hot, dry afternoon, a small grass fire that had started in Santa Barbara's residential Montecito area went out of control and, fanned by the powerful Santana wind, spread in all directions.

Named for the road on which the first flames of the blaze were spotted, the Coyote Fire raged for ten days. Over one hundred homes were destroyed or seriously damaged. Some 46,000 acres of protective watershed land in Los Padres National Forest and 21,000 acres of private and city land were burned. A total of \$20 million in damages and fire suppression costs was the final estimate given by the Forest Service. The estimated watershed loss alone was placed at \$13 million.

Even while fire fighters battled the Coyote blaze in the back country the citizens of Santa Barbara were thinking of the blackened mountains that encircled their city and asking, "What will happen when the rains come?" Denuded of grasses, brush, and trees, these mountains, if hit by heavy rains, could bring

to the people living at their base even greater destruction than that caused by the fire.

Knowing that the rains could come soon, city, county, state, and federal officials met on September 26, just four days after the fire began, and set up the administrative machinery needed to organize channel clearing, reseeding, and debris dam construction. Three days later, helicopters started dropping seed on the south slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains and shortly thereafter Congress approved \$860,000 for flood control.

It quickly became evident that despite additional appropriations from Congress and from Santa Barbara's City Council, funds were sufficient only to clear the most critical points in the burn area. Officials warned of the imminent danger of reservoir pollution and slide damage to homes if the rains came early. Home owners were urged to clear culverts and creeks on their own property and to form work parties with their neighbors.

Responding to the urgency of the situation, the Los Padres Chapter Executive Committee met on October 13 and formed the Sierra Club Action Against Torrents committee (SCAT). Co-chairmen were Dan Schurz, former civil engineering instructor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Bill Hobbs,

Santa Barbara Public Works Inspector. On October 22, after conferring with county, city, and Forest Service officials, SCAT launched a six-week program. Thanksgiving weekend was set as the target date for the completion of channel clearing and debris dam construction in support of work already started by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

For its first project, SCAT undertook responsibility for the protection of Lauro Reservoir, which supplies a major part of Santa Barbara's water. Two hundred acres of steep-sloping watershed directly above the reservoir had been completely burned off. During the next three weekends, SCAT volunteers equipped with machetes, scythes, rakes, and shovels, cleared tons of debris out of culverts and the upper channels of Lauro Canyon. Under Schurz's direction, twelve debris dams were built or improved.

The response to SCAT's request for volunteers was remarkable. A call for help in the Chapter's newsletter, *The Condor Call*, warned that the work would be hard and dirty, but this did not discourage those who wanted to help. Entire families turned out, including some children only four years old. But those children helped too, carrying sticks to the mounting piles of debris that would eventually become check dams. A great number of older members came out for

Members of the Los Padres Chapter clean up Lauro Canyon. Photograph by Barbeau Engh.



every weekend workday. Members who had not attended meetings for years showed up with tools in hand. And non-members also came, many later joining the club.

On November 8, SCAT completed its three-week program in Lauro Canyon and counted more than 350 man hours of labor. The crucial test of SCAT's work came only hours after the job was completed, for on Monday morning, November 9, Santa Barbara was hit by a sudden downpour and flash floods. Heavy rains continued for two days. Montecito canyons, not yet completely cleared of debris, nor protected by check dams, filled to the brims with debris and mud, which eventually poured out of the canyons destroying one major bridge and seriously damaging houses below.

In Lauro Canyon, however, the check dams and cleared channels held back tons of debris and helped prevent flood waters from polluting the reservoir. SCAT's work was praised by federal, county, and city officials, as well as by individuals and groups of local residents, who also expressed their appre-

ciation to SCAT for preventing slide damage to their homes.

But SCAT's job was only half done. During the three weekends following the early November flood, volunteers worked cutting and hauling away channel obstructions in Rattlesnake Canyon, another vital foothill area that had been swept by the Coyote Fire.

The six-week program was completed on Thanksgiving weekend. Volunteer workers for SCAT had contributed almost 1000 man hours of labor to help prevent flood damage within the burned area. Further, they had achieved this without using the bulldozers usually employed in such work and so avoided additional heavy scarring of the land.

SCAT was credited by city officials with preserving much of the natural beauty of Rattlesnake Creek, which runs through one of Santa Barbara's finest recreation areas.

One further step was taken before SCAT's work was done: the initiation of a joint reforestation project in cooperation with the Forest Service. This marked perhaps the first time that the

chapter and the Forest Service cooperated in a matter of concern to them both.

It was decided that a "pilot project" would be started at Agua Caliente Hot Springs in Los Padres National Forest for the purpose of restoring growth in a public recreation area burned over by the Coyote Fire.

During a weekend in February, the Chapter planted trees and shrubs in the area. Its junior members between the ages of five and ten held a toy and food sale and raised more than \$20 to purchase shrubs. The trees were supplied by the Forest Service. The Forest Service also extended a pipe-line from the Springs to the newly planted area to insure steady watering.

SCAT's work left a deep impression on the city of Santa Barbara; the Sierra Club there is now seen in a new light. For it is now recognized as an organization that not only works to protect the wilderness far from man but is eager and willing as well to use its knowledge of the earth and nature and its experience with them to protect man. ■

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Conservation Education Aids

If this generation's efforts to preserve wilderness and its values are to prevail, conservation education in the schools should be made an integral part of those efforts. The materials mentioned below indicate some of the ways the Sierra Club is taking to introduce conservation to teachers and their students.

Some Suggestions for Teaching about Wilderness and Wildland Parks. This booklet, prepared by members of the Pacific Northwest Chapter, contains suggestions for and explanations of projects for the classroom, and an excellent bibliography of conservation publications. A second printing will be available later this year. Copies are \$1 each, and may be ordered from the club office or by writing to Box 98, Main Office Station, Seattle, Washington.

How To Teach Wilderness Conservation, by the San Francisco Bay Chapter Conservation Education Committee, is a teaching guide that has met with

enthusiastic response from California teachers and members of the State Bureau of Elementary Education who have seen it. Copies are 50c each.

"Conservation in the Classroom" by David Brower is a reprint of an article that first appeared in the *California Teachers Association Journal*. It is available in any quantity from the club office.

Nature Next Door is a half-hour film by Dr. Robert Stebbins of the University of California, Berkeley. A color and sound production, it follows the course of a children's walk through a small wild area in the hills above Berkeley. The film may be rented from the club office or purchased for \$265.

Nature Next Door, a booklet by Dr. Stebbins, provides information that can be used separately or in conjunction with the film. It sells for 75c per copy and \$5 for 10 copies.

A Cougar Is Killed—A Deer Is “Saved”

by Ferris Weddle

Mr. Weddle has written extensively for newspapers and magazines, mostly on wildlife subjects. He is also the author of three juvenile books. At present, he is completing a book on the cougar to be published in 1966 as a volume of the Devin-Adair Natural History series. Mr. Weddle lives in Kamiah, Idaho.

THE LATE ALDO LEOPOLD once remarked, with poetic understatement, that a mountain must live in mortal fear of its deer.

California, and most of the nation, knows only too well the truth of that observation. Deer have become the country's “sacred cows”—herbivorous monsters of a sort. After generations of ecological blindness it had to happen.

A cougar is killed; several dozen deer are saved; and a game range dies.

We can ask: What price bounties, what price runaway predator control programs? The questions have particular significance for Californians for two major reasons.

First of all, the state is plagued with deer problems that stem basically from inadequate hunter harvests regulated by archaic “bucks only” laws. California has one of the largest deer populations in the country—around 1½ million is the usual estimate. They roam some 57 million acres of range, including eight million acres of private land. Around 600,000 deer live on United States Forest Service range and are causing increasing headaches. National Parks and Monuments are also suffering on both winter and summer ranges from too many deer.

California has the largest number of hunters in the West, and the lowest hunter success in the nation. The average western state permits 20 to 35 per cent of its deer herd to be harvested

each year. California's harvest is seldom over seven per cent of a surplus that is at least 30 per cent in most areas.

The second reason is that the moratorium on the mountain lion bounty expires October 1, 1967. Californians will have to decide before that date whether the bounty is to be resumed or discontinued entirely, and perhaps whether the lion will be made a game animal or will be given protection.

From 1907 to October 1963, California residents collected bounties on 12,461 mountain lions, an average of a little over 222 lions per year at a cost that ranged from \$20 to \$60 each for females and from \$20 to \$50 each for males. This on-the-surface cost is deceiv-

ing. Up to July 1959, a majority of the lion bounties went to state trappers who received a salary *plus* the lion bounties. Many counties and stockmen's associations also paid bounties. Over a fifteen-year period, according to Walt Shannon, Department of Fish and Game Director, each lion was costing taxpayers \$629!

It's elementary ecology to point out that there is a direct relationship between points one and two. But how many people see a tree and not a forest? Even more see only that a deer lives and its “enemy” dies—that “enemy” which is a symbol of the traditional slogan: “The only ‘good’ predator is a dead one.”

The nation's taxpayers spend millions of dollars each year to make “good” pred-

A Colorado cougar at bay. Colorado recently repealed its bounty and made the cougar a game animal. Photograph by Don Domenick, courtesy of Colorado Fish and Game Dept.





The cougar is an important natural factor in game management. Yet the false dogma persists that predators are undesirable pests. Photograph by the author.

ators out of live ones. Nevertheless, the monetary costs of predator control are minor when compared with the cost from an ecological viewpoint. What did California pay in ecological terms for its 12,461 dead mountain lions? How many deer would these lions have killed had they been permitted to live, say, ten years?

If you like mathematical puzzles, figure it out on the popular basis of one deer per lion per week. Studies by competent biologists and naturalists place the number at one per month, or two at the most except in exceptional cases. At either rate one could say, "Well, a lot of deer were saved!"

If the deer were surplus, they were not saved.

If man and his helpers, the predatory species, do not take care of a wildlife surplus, nature has a cruelly direct manner of doing so through diseases, para-

sites, harsh winters, malnutrition, and reduced productivity. Or by extermination if a habitat is destroyed or becomes deficient.

Glancing at a few case histories, we find that in Santa Clara County, over a two-year period, 22 lions were destroyed. The deer herd mushroomed, depleting its range. A disease outbreak, complicated by malnutrition and bad weather, caused a 60 per cent loss of the herd.

On Arizona's Kaibab Plateau, over-protected deer herds soared from around 10,000 head to 75,000 head in twenty years. By 1924, the range was 80 per cent depleted; malnutrition and disease had become widespread, and in two or three bad winters the herd was decimated. The range has never fully recovered.

It's interesting to note that during the same period almost 800 cougars were

killed on the Kaibab, plus 5,000 coyotes, 500 bobcats, and 30 grey wolves, a species now extinct in the area. All this to "protect" the deer.

Even in the early 1900's elk were overgrazing their range in Yellowstone National Park. Their main enemies were cougars, wolves, and lesser predators. Yet hunters were hired to "control" these predators, and cougars and wolves were exterminated. Today it is rare to see a cougar in Yellowstone. It should come as no surprise then to discover that in 1961, it was necessary to kill almost 5,000 elk of the Park's southern herd!

Back to California's ubiquitous deer, however. Perhaps too many of them were "saved" by the destruction of 12,461 lions. So we must ask: How many thousands of acres of game habitat were ruined, or partially ruined, by the deer (and their increase) the lions *did not* kill? How much damage was done to young forest growth, tree farms, orchards, and agricultural row crops by the "saved deer"? A deer herd will rebuild itself in two seasons; but a depleted range may not recover in fifty or more years.

Can cougars actually control deer numbers now that man has upset the balance? Since all wildlife is protected in National Parks and Monuments, why do these areas have too many deer and elk?

The trouble lies *outside* the parks as Lowell Sumner, a respected biologist-naturalist, points out. In a recent letter, he wrote: "There is a severe overpopulation of deer in various parts of Lassen, Lava Beds, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon." Mr. Sumner, and numerous other conservationists, have urged that lion control be eliminated in areas where deer are underhunted. "Buffer zones" around parks, where no predators are taken, would help. Yet lion control has continued even in areas where there is no conflict with livestock.

"We do find," Sumner observes, "that in Sequoia, where interrelation of deer and lion ranges have been closely studied, 'the undamaged deer range definitely corresponds with the best populated lion range.'"

Numerous big game studies throughout the West indicate that the cougar is an invaluable aid in helping to control excess deer and elk. This is particularly true of the Wilderness and Primi-

tive Areas where hunting pressure is too light to take care of surplus big game. In my own state of Idaho, big game problems are increasing in such areas as the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the Idaho Primitive Area.

In answer to complaints by some Idaho outfitters that the cougars are damaging deer herds in the Primitive Area, Roger M. Williams, big game supervisor for the Fish and Game Department, has this to say: "It is difficult to reconcile the depleted condition of the winter range due to overbrowsing by deer with statements that cougars are reducing the deer population."

An intensive ecological study of the mountain lion, the first study of its kind in a wilderness environment, has recently been launched in Idaho's Primitive Area. It is being conducted by Maurice Horner of the University of British Co-

lumbia in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Support for the project is also being given by the University of Idaho, the Boone and Crockett Club, the New York Zoological Society, and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History.

So far in this discussion of the cougar we have considered, for the most part, only economic factors. What of the intangible losses involving recreational, esthetic, ethical, and spiritual values?

"For my part, I have said for years that cougars should be carefully managed for their esthetic and recreational value." So writes Dr. A. Starker Leopold of the University of California, a nationally known biologist and naturalist.

But 12,000 dead California lions provide no esthetic or recreational enjoyment, nor do the many more thousands

killed in the same period elsewhere in the West. Evidence accumulated in recent years has made it clear that there is no longer any justification for a policy that recommends the continued indiscriminate killing of cougars. Many scientists and concerned non-professionals have long maintained that there has never been any ethical justification for such a policy.

In 1964, the Leopold Committee Report on federal predator control programs gave final and convincing support to the growing numbers of people who felt the cougar "control" policy to be inefficient, unethical, and ecologically unwise. The report, in part, concluded that: "It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that control as actually practiced today is considerably in excess of the amount that can be justified in terms of total public interest." ■

Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

Correction

My apologies to my readers, and more particularly to Senator Michael J. Mansfield and Senator Lee Metcalf. In the June issue of the *Bulletin*, in a paragraph headed "Tax Exemption Bills," I stated erroneously that Senator Mansfield was one of the sponsors of a Senate bill (S. 1625) that would permit certain tax-exempt organizations to seek to influence legislation directly relevant to the purposes that qualified such organizations for tax exemption. At my request, the bill was introduced by Senator Metcalf, not Senator Mansfield. Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan was a co-sponsor.

The bill would permit donors to take a tax credit for gifts to organizations that restrict their legislative activities to the fields or purposes for which the organizations themselves were given tax exemption. The bill would remedy the existing inequities of the Federal tax code that permit dues and donations to trade associations to be written off as business expenses. It does not matter particularly to a trade association, formed primarily to benefit its members with tangible results, usually measurable in dollars, whether or not dues are deductible as business expenses. If the benefits exceed the costs, the organization's purpose has been achieved.

However, scientific and educational organizations that work primarily to benefit the public, without seeking a business profit for themselves or their members, may be inhibited by the lack of clarity in the existing law. Several nationally known conservation organizations have declared that any legislative activity, unless specifically invited by a member or committee of Congress, might result in the revocation of their tax exempt status. The code should be amended, eliminating the legislative test, but maintaining a distinction between groups working for their own benefit and those serving the public interest.

Representative Henry S. Reuss, a member of the Sierra Club and an ardent supporter of conservation legislation, has introduced H.R. 8127, a slightly modified version of the Metcalf-Hart bill. It includes reference to one section of the Code not included in the Metcalf-Hart bill, and, perhaps more important, it would add new language at nine appropriate places to make sure that activity "to promote the conservation of natural resources" is specifically permitted. The need for this added language is being debated; it is argued that such a provision would encourage other groups to seek special language, and that conservation organizations have repeatedly been cleared under the present language of the Code.

Overhead Electric Transmission Lines

Representative Richard L. Ottinger, a freshman Congressman from Westchester county, New York, has introduced three bills which will, if enacted, have a lasting effect on the current program to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of our country. Mr. Ottinger has been active in the effort to preserve scenic values on the Hudson, where the Consolidated Edison Company seeks to build a power plant at the historic site of Storm King Mountain. He was also actively opposed to the determination of Stanford University and the Atomic Energy Commission to build overhead power transmission lines to the vast accelerator plant on the Stanford campus. It is worth recording that only two California Congressmen, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and Representative J. Arthur Younger, appeared before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to oppose the overhead transmission lines.

Mr. Ottinger's three bills are H.R. 10513, H.R. 10514, and H.R. 10515. The first bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake research to determine the extent of economic

(Continued on back cover)

Book Reviews

THE DESTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA. By Raymond F. Dasmann. Illustrations. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1965. 247 pages. \$5.95

Californians are rewriting the fable. Not only are they killing the goose, they also are destroying its habitat. *The Destruction of California* is a grim survey that so neatly pinpoints the history of man's inhumanity to the earth, it might well have been sub-titled, "A Handbook for Homemade Disaster." For "... in California one sees not only the consequence of unplanned, careless, or deliberately destructive past activity; one also gets the feeling that the worst is yet to come."

As in his highly praised *The Last Horizon*, Dasmann stresses the short-sighted policies that threaten mankind's freedom in the name of mass survival. However, this earlier book dealt with the issues of ecology on a world-wide basis. The new volume narrows the focus, and by using California as an example Dasmann has sharply underlined the great tragedy of man's incredible inability to separate economics from ecology.

To clearly illustrate what has happened to California, he gives detailed descriptions of what the land once looked like. He points out that man's first natural resource consisted of fantastic game herds. Then he shows how these herds vanished. He leaves no doubt as to man's responsibility for the destruction of the great herds of antelope and elk that once were a common sight in the Central Valleys. Market hunters killed these animals, and only a few protected herds remain. Furthermore, other animals such as the grizzly bear, the wolf, the mountain lion, and the condor are either gone forever or are on the verge of extinction. The sad fact is that most persons fail to realize that "... a world with no space left for wild animals ... will prove to be a world with little space for human freedom."

But game animals were only part of our heritage that was destroyed by thoughtlessness and greed. Natural grasses were either destroyed or limited to bypassed areas. For as newcomers brought their livestock with them, they also brought the

seeds of destruction for native grasses. "The needle grasses and wild rye disappeared and we were left with foxtail and Medusa's head." The old prairies of California are gone, and remaining grasslands are often blighted by "... poverty grass, tarweed, and thistle."

California's timber stands have fared somewhat better than game or grassland, but this is not to say that timber conservation is among the state's outstanding accomplishments. We should never forget that "... evergreen conifers once covered more than 21,000,000 acres, more than one-fifth of the state. ..." Yes, we have saved some redwoods, some big trees, and some other timber stands, but can we save them for all time? Can we say these trees won't be cut for new freeways, new housing developments, and new profits?

Perhaps the most frightening portions of Dasmann's book are those that deal with the trinity of air, land, and water. The pollution of our air and water has become so much a part of our daily lives that we "... accept our daily potion of poison as a price for civilization." Worse yet, we accept the notion that the solution to our water problems is to dam all our rivers and transport water to dry areas that never should have had a large population or an agriculture economy. Retarding population growth, decentralizing urban sprawls, saving farmlands from building booms, and keeping deserts dry instead of trying to cultivate them are ideas that are easily overlooked in our marmot drive for growth and progress. "Since growth is by definition progress, and progress is by definition good, this is deemed to be the answer for any but a fool." So we cover the land with suburbs and cities; we give first priority to automobiles and highways, and we accept as our destiny the concept of a super-city that stretches from San Diego to the Oregon border and from the Pacific to the Sierra foothills.

But there is some hope, some chance that those who don't want to live in the worst that man's mind can imagine will hold back the economic boomers. If they do, if we do, California could become "... an ideal ... a land that would

permit the greatest diversity of human activities and the fullest expression of human freedom in a setting of natural splendor and man-made beauty—a place where technology is made to work for the interests of humanity, and man is not forced into a warped mold to suit the requirements of the computer." The alternative is the nightmare world that Dasmann describes in *The Destruction of California*.

FEROL EGAN

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

CRISIS IN OUR CITIES. By Lewis Herber. Illustrated. 223 pages. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1965. \$5.95

WITH EVERY BREATH YOU TAKE. By Howard R. Lewis. Illustrated. 313 pages. Crown Publishers, New York, 1965. \$5.00

THE BREATH OF LIFE: THE PROBLEM OF POISONED AIR. By Donald E. Carr. 175 pages. W. W. Norton & Co., New York, 1965. \$3.95

These three books are must reading for everyone interested not only in the conservation of the environment but in his own health. What they have to say is far from pleasant; it is even shocking. It is meant to be. For that is the nature of the wastes from uncontrolled urbanization and industrialization.

The persistent and poisonous pollution of our air is the main theme of these three books, but Lewis Herber in *Crisis in Our Cities* discusses additional aspects of the urban environment that also threaten human health. He devotes attention to the stresses and pace of city life that, combined with the increasing lack of balanced physical exercise, pose dangerous psychological and physical hazards to human well-being.

Herber's main emphasis is on the pollutants of water and air upon which urban residents (and that includes most of us) so vitally depend. The author admits that public money has been spent on trying to clean up and protect our rivers, lakes, bays, and ground-water; yet, he

characterizes as woefully inadequate most of these programs. Urban growth and industrial expansion alone more than offset any potential gains in most situations, and every day new chemical compounds are manufactured, some of which cannot be broken down by conventional purification processes. Says Herber: "Most of these synthetic chemicals are biologically unique: the human body has never had any experience in dealing with them physiologically."

As in *With Every Breath You Take* and *The Breath of Life*, which are entirely devoted to the air pollution crisis, Herber in his book discusses the multitude of dangerous and persistent air pollutants from industries, power plants, incinerators, and the automobile: dust, smoke, and poisonous, gaseous chemical compounds. All three authors tell of such smog disasters as occurred in London in 1952 when 4,000 people died; in the Meuse Valley of Belgium in 1930 when 60 died and 6,000 became ill; in Donora, Pa., in 1948 when 20 people died and nearly 6,000 were ill; and in New York City in 1953 when between 175 and 260 people died. "These episodes," says Howard R. Lewis in *With Every Breath You Take*, "cause permanent injury if not death. . . . And even when the sky is not black at noon, the poisoning continues, the emissions invisible, the effects just as deadly."

All three authors expressed deep concern over the lower-level persistent air pollution that has become for millions of Americans an almost daily occurrence. "Air pollution," writes Herber, "does not have to take the form of an acrid stench or eye-smarting irritation to inflict serious damage on the human body." Grim evidence is presented in each book of the harm polluted air is doing to the public health. Some pollutants are directly harmful, causing cancer (Herber points out that there has been a 20-fold increase in cancer during the past half-century; Lewis states that metropolitan residents have twice the death rate from lung cancer as the national average), damaging the respiratory system, and producing nausea, fatigue, and headache. Other pollutants act indirectly by weakening the defenses against other forms of illness; viruses and bacteria are given a greater opportunity, and diseases increase. Colds, coughs, chronic bronchitis, emphysema—there is increasing

evidence that irritating pollutants carried into the respiratory system cause these illnesses or are at least one important cause.

Lewis writes as a public health consultant. He is thus able to discuss extensively the health aspects of pollution. He methodically describes the many kinds of pollutants that come from the automobile, from industries, and from other sources and explains how these affect the body processes. In a section titled, "Outrages Against Nature," Lewis also cites instances of severe damage to other forms of life, to agricultural crops, city trees, and to forests.

Donald E. Carr, in *The Breath of Life*, on the other hand, approaches the subject of air pollution as a professional chemist. His book concentrates mostly on automobile pollutants, which he considers the most serious air pollution problem of our cities. Los Angeles is his case study, but the author hastens to point out that most other cities have the same problem, that Los Angeles is not unique but is a portent of things to come wherever there are large concentrations of automobiles and whenever the weather conditions are favorable for pollution concentration.

Carr shows that not only are the chemical pollutants that come from the exhaust pipe of an automobile dangerous to health, but that some of these chemicals interact with other elements in the air and are acted upon by sunlight to produce infinitely more potent poisons.

What are the answers, if any, to the air pollution and other environmental problems relating to urban and industrial activities?

With slight variation in emphasis, and in hope or pessimism, all three authors call for prompt and courageous action. There should be improved gasoline-burning engines (Carr holds that minor engine modifications, such as are now being attempted, will not solve the problem); there should be non-polluting alternatives for automobile engines (Carr puts his faith in electric power, but seems certain that the oil and auto industries would defeat any attempts to change); there should be improved mass-transportation systems such as San Francisco is trying to achieve; and there should be non-polluting methods for producing heat and power.

Herber goes further than the others

because of the broader scope of his book: he appeals for new styles of life, for decentralization of urban centers. He believes there is a practical upper limit to population, industry, and transportation in any given place. In fact, Herber calls for diversity in our environment—in the use of land and in the sources of fuel. His desire is fundamental, harking back to Aldo Leopold: to bring man's activities into "a lasting balance with our natural environment."

Like Rachel Carson was in *Silent Spring*, these three men are blunt . . . and informed. They, too, are trying to sound the alarm, to arouse public action before it is too late. It is Lewis, more than the others, who deals with this problem of "The Politics of Air Pollution": the opposing company executives who view their profits ahead of a desperately serious public threat, the government officials who are afraid to act because of pressures from industry. Concludes Lewis: "It is time, then, to end this plague. It is time to look beyond narrow interests, to awake from slumbering too long—and to save ourselves. We had better do so now. There is not much time left." —RUSS BUTCHER

Mr. Butcher, a frequent contributor to the Bulletin, has worked with both the Sierra Club and the Save-the-Redwoods League. He is presently Conservation Assistant to the National Audubon Society.

REGIONAL GUIDEBOOKS

Three new regional guidebooks have recently been sent to the *Bulletin*. For the interest of our readers, we list them below.

THE A. M. C. NEW ENGLAND CANOEING GUIDE. Maps. 475 pages. The Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, 1965. Hardcover. \$5.00

BUTTERFLIES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, by J. W. Tilden. Number 12 of the California Natural History Guides. Illustrated. 88 pages. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1965. Paperback. \$1.75

THE MONTEREY PENINSULA, by William Davenport. A new addition to the Sunset Travel Series. Illustrated. 80 pages. Lane Magazine and Book Company, Menlo Park, California, 1965. Paperback. \$1.95

Letters

Mental Myopia

Editors:

I read with interest, as always, the February issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. That issue, as you know, featured the 1965 Sierra Club "Outings Programs." Your authors described in detail the varied opportunities to participate in outings, under Club sponsorship, into beautiful and spectacular wildernesses in both National Parks and National Forests. I find it difficult to understand however why, when a trip involves travel over or into a National Forest this notation seems to be studiously avoided. Almost all of the California outings either start, end or are entirely within a National Forest and yet I can find no reference whatsoever to this fact. For example, the two "High Trips" both originated on the Inyo National Forest; the Sierra "Spring Mountaineering" camp was in the Inyo and Sierra National Forests; several of the "Wilderness Threshold Camps" and one of the two "Family Burro Trips" were entirely within the National Forests and the largest of Sierra Club outings, the Base Camp, was on Rush Creek of the Inyo National Forest. The "Back Country Camp" (your streamlined version of the Base Camp) was also entirely within the Sierra and Inyo National Forests.

Certainly it is your prerogative to present the columns of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* in whatever form you wish. I note, however, that when one of the outings is scheduled for a Park Service facility, this fact is noted, and I think rightly so. As you know, the National Forests have also been closely associated with wilderness preservation and management. I think it is only fair, therefore, that your official publications give at least implied recognition to this fact by letting your readers—some of them new to this scene—know that many of the wilderness experiences await them within their National Forests.

JOSEPH T. RADEL
Forest Supervisor

Looking back again at the February Bulletin it's pretty evident that we couldn't see the forests for the parks. The long battle over the Wilderness Bill had played a part in our mental myopia as had our apprehension over the eventual fate of the Limited Areas of the Pacific Northwest Forests. But when a Wilderness Bill did become law, and when several thousand

acres of National Forest Wilderness were added to the John Muir Wilderness Area, we should have shown signs of recovery. We didn't. It took Joe Radel's letter to point out once again that the National Forests and National Forest Wilderness areas are the critical fibers out of which the cloth of land stewardship is woven.—Ed.

Natural Beauty and the AEC

Editors:

I have just had an opportunity to read the May 1965 issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. Your publication does a good job in calling attention to the vital importance of preserving and enhancing the beauty of our nation. This is a subject that affects every American and I believe the widespread national interest that has been manifested in this matter lately is long overdue.

I was disappointed, however, to see that the author of the article on page 9 entitled "Natural Beauty and the AEC" had obviously not taken the trouble to obtain all the facts concerning the controversy between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Town of Woodside and San Mateo County over construction of an electric power transmission line to service the Stanford Linear Accelerator.

Very briefly stated these facts are as follows:

The ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals handed down on May 20, 1965, reversing a lower Federal court, subjected the AEC to the local ordinances of the Town of Woodside and San Mateo County concerning powerlines. The Court of Appeals' decision was based upon its interpretation of the intent of Congress in enacting the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. In effect, the court held that although the AEC, as a Federal agency, would normally not be subject to control by state or local bodies because of the supremacy clause of Article VI of the Constitution, Congress intended to subject the AEC to such control. In the opinion of those in Congress familiar with the history of the Atomic Energy Act, the court misconstrued the intent of Congress and reached an erroneous decision. The ramifications of this decision, if allowed to go unchallenged, could have a decidedly adverse effect on the over-all activities of the AEC, which are vital to the defense and security of the United States and the free world.

The bills that were introduced to amend the Atomic Energy Act to correct the conclusion reached by the court were in no sense "retroactive" as your article said, and would do nothing more than reaffirm the original intent of Congress. You will be interested to know that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, composed of 18 Senators and Representatives from all over the United States—ten Democrats and eight Republicans—has unanimously recommended that this bill be enacted. . . .

CHET HOLIFIELD
Chairman, Joint Committee
on Atomic Energy
United States Congress

Sierra Club Replies

Dear Mr. Holifield:

Your July 8 letter and the accompanying Report No. 567, and copy of the hearings on the proposed amendment to Sec. 271 of the Atomic Energy Act were helpful in clarifying for us the significance of H.R. 8856. The officers of the Sierra Club, along with all responsible citizens, are aware of the vital role of the AEC in our national security and in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. We would not want to see the AEC's proper authority impaired in a way that would adversely affect its over-all activities. On the contrary, many conservationists see in the development of economical nuclear power the hope of forestalling further irreparable damage to scarce scenic resources by hydroelectric dams.

On your criticism of the brief note, "Natural Beauty and the AEC," in the May, 1965, issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, let me point out that the *Bulletin* went to press before the Subcommittee Hearings on H.R. 8856 and the Report (June 30, 1965) were printed. As a responsible conservation organization, we were obligated to report to our members the current status of the Woodside-AEC power-pole controversy on the basis of the information available to use at the time.

Although it now seems clear that the Bill amending Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 simply clarifies an authority of the Commission that Congress never intended to abrogate, this does not make the power-pole controversy any less legitimate a conservation issue for residents of that area. I believe you may even agree that the intent and actions of the citizens involved are entirely consistent with the

policy of the present administration as expressed in the President's "State of the Union Message" and the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. In some respects, this issue is similar to controversies that occasionally arise over freeways and hydroelectric dams. Frequently the added cost for preserving outstanding aesthetic values and unique scenic resources have been comparable to or greater than that involved in adopting an alternate plan in the power-pole dispute that is acceptable to the residents of Woodside and San Mateo County.

In the sense that H.R. 8856 and like bills merely reaffirm an original intent of Congress, it may be granted that the AEC's authority was implicit in the Atomic Energy Act and is therefore not made retroactive. Nevertheless, in the context of circumstances prevailing at the time the *Bulletin* went to press, the conclusion at that time that the bills were in effect retroactive seems justified. The decision handed down by the U.S. Court of Appeals, the explicit language of the Atomic Energy Act, and the speedy introduction of seemingly *ex post facto* bills made this conclusion inevitable. The original intent of Congress in the Act was not evident to the Court, to citizens, to us, and apparently not to all congressmen.

If we cannot dispute the merits of H.R. 8856, the Sierra Club must still support the residents of Woodside and San Mateo County. Their struggle to halt installation of above-ground power lines is in accord with Administration policy, and certainly consistent with preservation of natural scenic assets and aesthetic values of their community, which in the long run we contend is in the best interests of the country.

WILLIAM E. SIRI
President, Sierra Club

Dam Fixation

Editors:

The pictures you furnished to accompany the article by Floyd E. Dominy (Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation), in the May issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, say far more than words in answering his views on the building of further dams on the Colorado.

Twice in recent months I have been into Glen Canyon to see and photograph some of the unique natural marvels that are disappearing under the rising waters of Lake Powell. I could not agree more with the Sierra Club's position on this question. Moreover, I can attest to the accuracy of expert P. T. Reilly, whose article in the March 1965 *SCB* called attention to the slippage of sand and shale that is cutting the capacity and life expectancy of the

Lake Powell reservoir, one of the "details" on which the Bureau's engineers miscalculated.

Unfortunately, it is also necessary to relate the presence, along the Rainbow Bridge trail for one, of a growing number of discarded beer and soft drink cans, film wrappings, and other residue of that politically important majority that the Commissioner says should be able to reach these places with a minimum of effort, whether or not they really appreciate nature. I contend that anyone who respects nature so little that he will litter and despoil her, cannot possibly appreciate her, and therefore shouldn't be seriously considered in decisions relating to conservation.

Commissioner Dominy, who is an apologist for every dam project in the Grand and Glen Canyons (and elsewhere), ignores this fact, as well as differences in individual attitudes, when he builds his arguments on providing easy access to millions who might not otherwise see these natural wonders. He also forgets that these do not long remain wonders when the wilderness is changed into Coney Island almost overnight, overrun by boating enthusiasts whose principal interest is not the enjoyment of natural beauty but rather water skiing, or beer picnics, or motorboat racing—all of which can already be done in hundreds of other places. Commissioner Dominy forgets that imbalance is the antithesis of nature, and too many persons in a so-called "wilderness" area destroys that wilderness.

In a democracy one must always be as concerned with the rights of minorities as with the appetites of the majority. We should be as concerned with protecting the interests of the minority whose tastes run to the true wilderness areas and whose instincts are to protect rather than despoil them, as we are with the virtually irresistible majority who already have the run of almost every accessible recreation area and have been extremely careless about how they treat them. This concern should become greater with each passing day, for as the population grows by leaps and bounds the pressures on our remaining wilderness areas will increase to the point of destroying them all. . . .

Mr. Dominy in his talk, said "once a river was plugged by a dam and water began to fill the valley behind it, the public literally beat a path . . . 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 . . . recreational activities . . ." Mr. Dominy has a fixation on dams. It is his business to build them. He has convinced himself that he knows what is best for all the people in the way of recreational facilities, and it seems always to require a dam. . . .

FRANK L. GRIFFIN, JR.

Time and the River Flowing

Cher Monsieur,

Combien de fois, depuis que je l'ai reçu ai-je pris, entr'ouvert, ouvert, regardé votre "Grand Canyon" d'abord pour le seul plaisir de voir, de revoir, de toucher, de regarder un ouvrage d'une telle qualité pour porter un si grand amour.

Permettez-moi de vous féliciter ainsi que Monsieur Leydet, d'avoir "construit" quelque chose d'aussi beau, d'aussi remarquable. Comme je l'ai dit à Monsieur Leydet, je ne dis pas cela par politesse ou même par amitié, mais d'abord par exactitude.

J'ai montré plusieurs fois votre ouvrage à des amis qui aiment les livres et comme moi tous ont été enchantés.

Si possible, continuez à faire d'aussi beaux livres pour le plus grand plaisir de ceux qui aiment la nature et qui apprécient l'ardeur que l'on peut mettre pour faire quelque chose d'aussi exceptionnel.

Bien à vous
GASTON REBUFFAT
Chamonix, Haute Savoie
France

Dear Sir,

How many times since I received it have I picked up, half-opened, opened, looked at your "Grand Canyon" first of all for the pleasure alone of seeing and seeing again, of touching, and of looking at a work of such quality designed to convey such a great love.

Allow me to congratulate you, as well as Mr. Leydet, for having "built" something so beautiful, so remarkable. As I told Mr. Leydet, I do not say this for the sake of politeness or even of friendship, but first of all because it is the truth.

I have several times shown your work to friends who love books and, like me, all have been enchanted.

If you can, continue to produce books as beautiful as this for the greater pleasure of those who love and who appreciate the dedication that one can bring to the production of something as exceptional as this book.

Yours,
GASTON REBUFFAT

Indiana Dunes

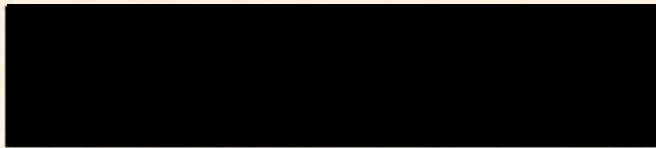
Editors:

I very much enjoyed your June issue emphasizing the need to preserve our wild shorelands.

Of course, I was particularly glad to see the article on the battle for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

With best wishes,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
U. S. Senator (Ill.)
Washington, D.C.



WASHINGTON OFFICE REPORT

(Continued from page 15)

and other damage that has resulted and will result from overhead transmission lines. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, and any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization. He is directed to report to the Congress within six months after the enactment of this legislation.

The second bill gives the Secretary of the Interior broad powers until July 31, 1975 and authorizes appropriations up to \$30,000,000 to allow him to "undertake research programs to develop economically and technically feasible methods of transmitting power underground or by such other means as would accomplish the purpose of this Act." The Act would give the Secretary sweeping powers to deal with any governmental or private agency, and would leave him as the sole authority for the direction of programs and projects under, or in any way supported by or financed under, the provisions of this Act. A novel provision is that all information and data resulting from programs and projects under the Act shall be made available to the public.

The third bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax advantages to private power companies installing underground power lines. According to Mr. Ottinger, this bill would provide a rapid "write-off" and a short term tax credit that would, in effect, bring the cost of underground transmission lines down almost to parity with overhead construction costs. It is estimated that the special incentives will cost the Treasury about \$25,000,000 a year over the ten years to 1975. Today about 300,000 miles of overhead transmission lines spread across the country. The Federal Power Commission estimates by 1980 there will be about 1,000,000 miles of overhead transmission lines. Nearly 20,000,000 more acres of land will be needed as rights of way for power lines.

Tocks Island-Delaware Water Gap

The Congress has passed, and the President has signed, the bill establishing the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area, the name designated by the House. Unfortunately, Tocks Island will be drowned out, since the lake, when created, will extend from the Delaware Water Gap to a point just across the Pennsylvania line. This is expected to be one of the most heavily used recreation areas in the United States. Between one-fourth and one-third of the population of the United States lives within a day's drive of this area.

Kings Canyon National Park

At long last, and without any argument or dissent, the Congress passed Representative B. F. Sisk's bill (H.R. 903) to add to the national park two areas, Cedar Grove and

Tehipite Canyon, aggregating 5620 acres, which were excluded from the park when it was established in 1940. After the Sisk bill had been passed by the House, and after the Senate hearings were concluded favorably, questions were raised as to the reasons for not adding to the park some 13,000 acres reserved by the Forest Service in "primitive" status. Since the Sierra Club had definitely endorsed the Sisk bill, I thought it unwise to ask the Senate committee to rescind its approval of the bill. Now that the President has signed the bill, the door is open, if the Forest Service and Park Service agree, to bring in a new bill adding to the park the balance of the primitive area.

Public Land Review Commission

After much delay, the Commission has held two organizational meetings. At its first meeting, Representative Wayne N. Aspinall was elected chairman, and Milton A. Pearl, executive officer. Mr. Pearl, who has been the House Committee's consultant on minerals, mining, and public lands, was the staff member who handled the Wilderness Bill. At its second meeting, the Commission approved a long list of members of the Advisory Board. The Commission did not release any information about the various members, but, with a single exception, no recognized conservationist was named.

Grand Canyon of the Colorado and Its Dams

As this issue goes to press, hearings are being held in Washington by the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, under the chairmanship of Representative Walter Rogers of Texas. A long list of distinguished witnesses is scheduled to appear, led by Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, Senator Kuchel of California, various members of the Congress, and governors of several western states. The hearings are expected to last at least six days. No one expects the dam legislation to pass the House at this session, but an extensive record is a certainty.

Unfinished Business

Many unfinished items need to be recorded. The joint report on the Northern Cascades is expected early in September. Meanwhile, cutting of timber continues in valleys that ought to be protected in a national park. On the redwoods, all is silence. Intensive studies are allegedly being made, particularly with reference to the economic impact of establishing a park. Both Agriculture and Interior have now released their drafts of regulations to put into effect the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Geological Survey is working on mineral studies of six primitive areas that the Forest Service has rated high priority. The Survey hopes to complete its evaluation of the primitive areas within seven years, thus leaving three years for Congress to act. But the Survey claims that it needs more money to complete its work on time, and it is presently under pressure to reduce its requests for appropriations rather than enlarge them. ■