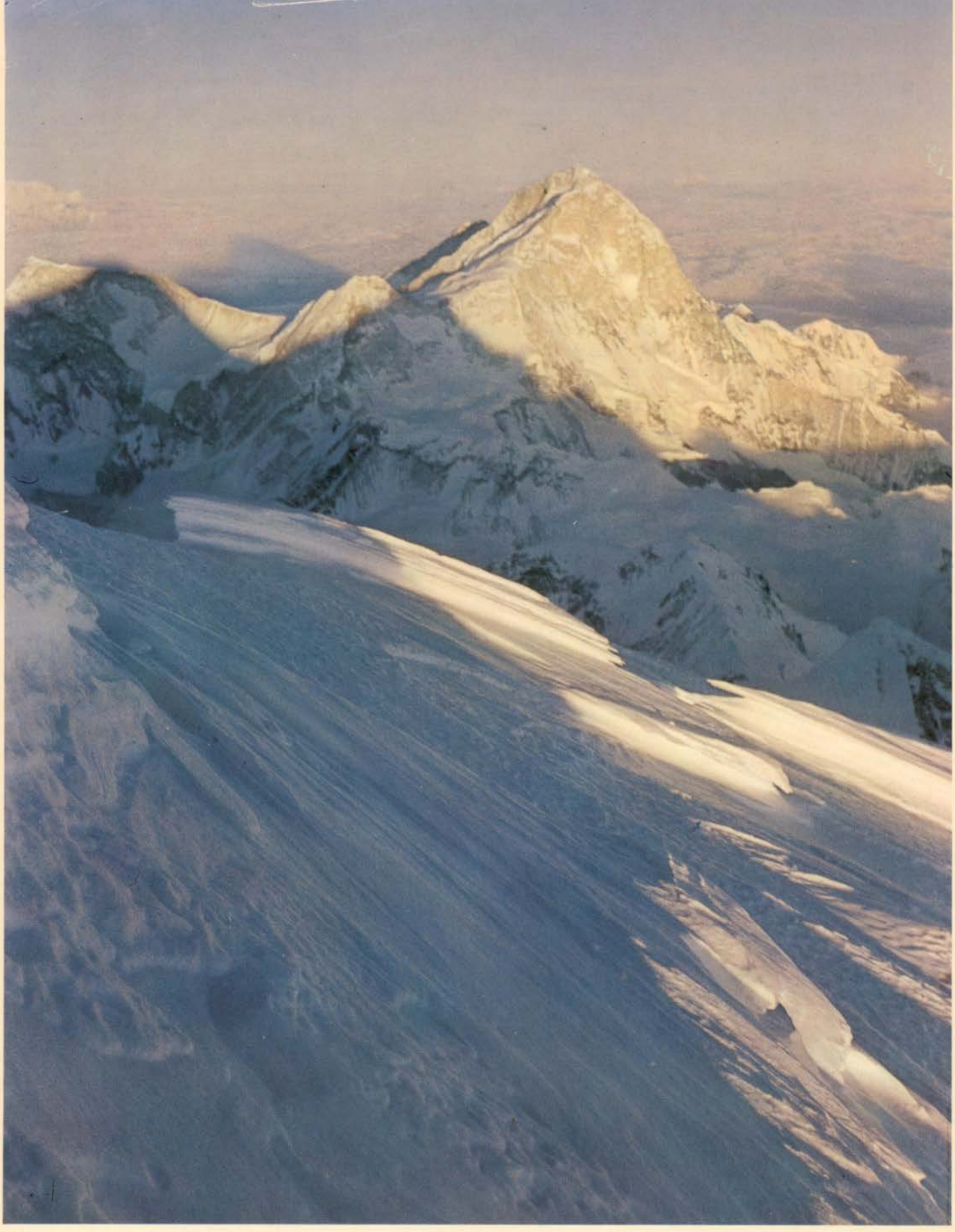

Sierra Club Bulletin

October 1965

EVEREST: THE WEST RIDGE

The Story Behind a New Kind of Book

"If we can pull it off," Norman Dyhrenfurth said of the West Ridge, "it would be the biggest possible thing still to be accomplished in Himalayan mountaineering." This judgment came from the man best qualified to make it. He was leading the American Mount Everest Expedition when he said it; he had already climbed in many lands, had been on four previous Himalayan expeditions including the Swiss expedition to Everest, and he had been dreaming of the West Ridge for years. Genetics had a role as well; his father had organized and led international Himalayan expeditions and his mother had participated too.

The importance of the West Ridge was clear to Tom Hornbein and Willi Unsoeld; they knew that there should be a book about it soon after they completed their unique traverse of the top of the world. We knew, at the annual banquet of the American Alpine Club in Philadelphia in December 1963, that there should be a Sierra Club Exhibit Format book on the American Everest Expedition before Norman Dyhrenfurth's illustrated lecture about it ended. We did not know, however, how good a marriage the two projects would make.

Long talks with Dick Emerson, whom I had known since Mountain Troop days, with Will Siri, Sierra Club president, and with Norman Dyhrenfurth all pointed to Tom Hornbein as author. He agreed to try, while protesting, "But they don't know what I'm going to say." It worked out.

The American Mount Everest Expedition Board of Directors lent a shoulder—Norman's—to the Battle of the Book, which is quite a story in itself. We won't go into it except to give credit to the flexibility of men—the kind that gets them to physical summits—that let the book become a book.

It wouldn't have happened if Norman Dyhrenfurth hadn't wanted it to. A professional photographer himself, in addition to being a mountaineer extraordinary and leader of the expedition, he could advise best on illustrations. He wanted us to do a book because we had been braver with illustrations than commercial publishers can dare to be and we had got away with it, nonprofit but still solvent. He sent out the call to the Expedition members and the Kodachromes came in—some ten thousand of them. Norman went through them all, and his and my initial scrutiny narrowed the selection to five hundred, only one out of five of which we could afford to use. I looked, stared, and gazed and the number wouldn't reduce. There would have to be two or three volumes, not one. There still could be.

We are pleased, of course, when American mountaineers do well; but we are also pleased when any mountaineers do well in what is still mankind's frontier, even as space is. That a given flag should wave long from the high point on the border between Nepal and Tibet isn't too important. Certainly not to this book. There has been much detailed talk about men and mountains in this decade; there needs also to be a suggestion of what mountains have meant to universal man over a long span of time. A great deal has been written in the past two centuries, and a little was recorded before that. Some of the writing has been exceptionally good. In my own reading through the years a paragraph, or a line, has picked me up and transported me now and then. Others looking at the literature subjectively must likewise have been picked up and sent somewhere by words about mountaineers. We asked in the June *Sierra Club Bulletin* if people would care to submit "paragraphs to be turned on by" from their own experience to be used in the Everest book. No request in the *SCB* ever brought more response. The Sierra Club was still the alpine club John Muir was asked to help organize. As with the color photographs, we found ourselves with enough quotations for two volumes or three. How to appose paragraphs with photographs, as words to music, may be an exact craft; if so we haven't learned it but we keep trying different ways, mindful always that one man's counterpoint may be another's dissonance. If the apposition works, the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

It is appropriate, I think, that this book should appear when the present president of the Sierra Club is, like the first president, a mountaineer. John Muir, having walked a thousand miles to the Gulf, also explored Alaska and climbed peaks in the Sierra Nevada. Will Siri, with five expeditions behind him, four of which he led, was deputy leader in charge of research for the American Mount Everest Expedition and is the logical man to introduce this book. Many of his contributions to the Sierra Club aren't readily apparent, among them what he has done to keep the club's directors optimistic enough about club books, and the club's executive director free enough of other duties to put this one together. No one who has not been a president of the Sierra Club is likely to know how much more difficult it is than Everest. There are a dozen frays to be joined at any given moment as man's

The covers:

Front: Makalu from the summit of Everest, hardly a place to be at sunset. By Dr. Thomas F. Hornbein.

Back: Camp at Chaubas, on the march toward Everest. By Al Auten.

Continued on back cover

Sierra Club Bulletin

OCTOBER, 1965
VOL. 50 — NO. 7 8

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

CONTENTS

*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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All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. *Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Our Own Population Explosion

One of the senior members of the Sierra Club staff in point of service is Opal Hartmann. Assisted nowadays by a tape-fed computer, she maintains membership records with unfailing diligence and constant good humor. It's not an easy job. The club has been growing.

Sometime this month, Opal will record the fact that the club has attained a membership of 33,124. Readers who don't count on their fingers and toes, and who happen to know that the club had 182 Charter Members at its founding in 1892, will instantly discern the significance of this figure: 33,124 is 182 times 182, or 182^2. We haven't space to explain, for those who may have forgotten, what an exponential growth curve is. Suffice it to say that the little ^{2} in "182^2" is an exponent. The club is growing exponentially. Obviously.

As President Will Siri pointed out at the last annual banquet of the San Francisco Bay Chapter, current growth trends indicate that the Sierra Club's population will soon exceed that of the U.S. (Not, probably, during the terms of office of WES or LBJ however.) It will be quite some time, President Siri predicted, before Sierra Club members outnumber the human race.

One-third of the club's growth came during the last three years of its 73-year history. And the rate of growth this year is half again larger than it was a year ago. It's almost frightening. If Opal Hartmann and her electronic assistant weren't on the job, it *would* be frightening.

A Force to Be Reckoned With

"Broad-scale private conservation," says *Time*, "is best represented by the Sierra Club, with 33,000 members in 18 chapters. . . ." (As its September 17 issue went to press, a 19th chapter was added—see "Board Actions," page 16.) The club is the only conservation organization *Time* mentions in its 11-page, color-illustrated article on conservation, "The Land." Why? Why do you more and more often see adjectives such as "potent" and "influential" applied to the club in newspaper reports?

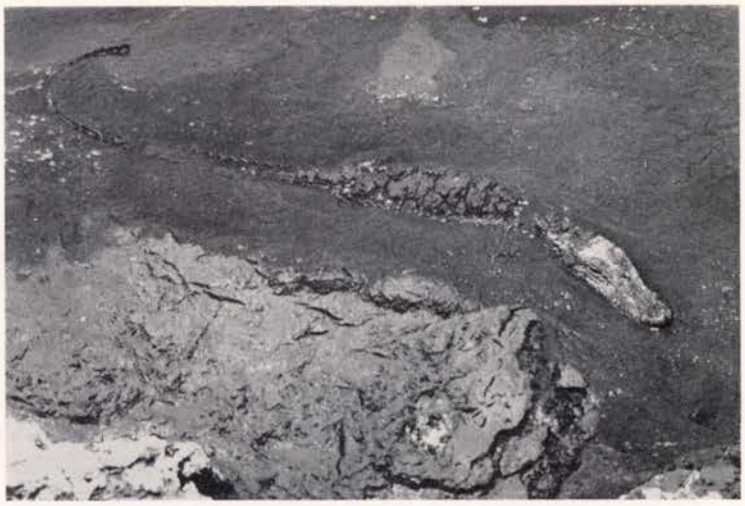
Sheer weight of numbers certainly isn't the answer; the club still isn't large as organizations go. If the club's strength seems disproportionate, we believe the explanation consists in large part of the manner in which it grew to its present size. How many organizations of this kind do you know that make no membership drives? (Some members are tireless proselytizers on their own, but that's another matter.) Growth has come about by strictly voluntary adherence to the club's principles and program. As a result, the club's policies are backed by the personal commitment of its members with an unusual degree of unanimity. The active commitment of its members makes an organization, whatever its size, a force to be reckoned with.

Help Wanted

Much of the club's growth and influence must be attributed to good leadership through the years. The Nominating Committee seeks your help, before November 15, in assuring continued effective leadership. Please take note of the announcement on page 16.

Disaster in Everglades National Park

By John D. Pennekamp



An alligator in Everglades National Park seeks relief from the sun by digging into the fast drying mud. Photograph by Robert T. Haugen of the National Park Service

Mr. Pennekamp is Associate Editor of The Miami Herald. *He was instrumental in the establishment of the Everglades National Park and has maintained an active interest in its development.*

DISASTER has overtaken the 14-year-old Everglades National Park and much of the exotic semi-tropical Florida Everglades of which the park's 1,250,000 acres are a carefully selected, representative part. The crisis—a steady withdrawal of the park's watershed—has been nearly 100 years in the making. It is a classic example of a failure, often impelled by political and related speculative influences, to foresee or to be concerned with nature's reaction to wanton treatment.

Consequently, the flora and fauna of the Everglades, its geology, terrain, and ecology—the unique features that are the park's primary conservation concerns—already have been seriously impaired and in some places permanently altered. And the process is continuing.

Once-vast stretches of saw grass, through which an abundance of fresh water slowly and inexorably moved, gave the Everglades its Indian name "Pa-Hay-Okee," or "River of Grass." This "river" is now dotted with willows. And the hammocks, those islands of rich soil with hardwood vegetation that dotted the River of Grass on which the Indians lived, are turning a dried-out gray. Where shallow warm water once encouraged the growth of aquatic food, where the brackish mixture of fresh with tidal salt water generated a biotic proliferation, and where adjacent salt water developed a fertility of its own—all is changed.

The fresh water has essentially disappeared, and where the marshes remain an altered salinity has made the creatures living in them less fecund. In and around Florida Bay, at the state's southernmost tip, the water level is shallow and the tidal variations minor. There, with the absence of a strong fresh water run-off, the salinity content has increased to exceed that of the surrounding seas and has resulted in a declining saline tolerance of plant and animal life. The effects on wild life have been devastating. Colorful bird life, once general, is scant; rookeries no longer form in the sloughs; sea food for the birds, which formerly spawned in high water periods, now is scarce. Many of the protective waterways that made the breeding islands sanctuaries against predators have dried up, and with them has gone security for the mating birds. Larger wild life, such as alligators, manatees (sea cows), and crocodiles, find their native habitats shrinking, as do the playful otter and important fish life. The land animals, such as cougar, deer, racoons, bobcats, and even smaller species range over increasingly wider areas for food and shelter, many failing in their search and dying of starvation, and all, because of hunger, more vulnerable to enemies. Park rangers, in some instances, have captured isolated and doomed animals, alligators particularly, and hauled them to remaining sanctuaries in trucks.

Lagoons where trail and platform walkers could observe the lush plant life, aquatic and land animals, and a variety of birds, now are dried-out, lifeless places.

That such conditions should exist in any national park is astonishing. That they should exist in the Everglades, one of the world's great fresh water resource areas, is dumbfounding. Rainfall in Florida is nearly double the national average. Seventeen of the nation's 75 first magnitude springs, each discharging more than 100 cubic feet of water per second, are in Florida. Many of these springs are in the valley of the Kissimmee River, which flows from the north into Lake Okeechobee, the second largest natural fresh water lake in the United States.

As nature devised this situation, Lake Okeechobee, in the middle of the Florida peninsula, spilled over its southern border and created the Everglades.

Although Okeechobee is 700 square miles in area, it is relatively shallow, having a maximum depth of only 14 feet. As a result, it is sometimes referred to as a giant saucer. The lake waters respond quickly to the pressure of any sustained winds, and especially to the strong gales of a hurricane.

THE DRAINAGE PROGRAM that upset this natural hydrological arrangement began after the Civil War when, in order to bail itself out of its financial plight, Florida undertook a campaign to attract settlers. The state's public lands, then as now, were controlled by the Internal Improvement Fund trustees, the governor and four members of his cabinet.

It was not surprising therefore that the slogan, "Get it on the tax rolls," long popular with developers of all kinds, was heard loudly and clearly across the state. Often the slogan was used as an excuse for disposing of valuable public lands to speculators.

One such disposition was the sale in 1881 of some four million acres of the water-laden Everglades. Governor William Dunnington Bloxham sold the land at 25 cents an acre to Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia businessman who had amassed a great fortune making saws. By the sale and the planned drainage of the sold land, Bloxham hoped to restore the solvency of the Internal Improvement Fund. Since in the 1880's Florida's economy was agricultural and no one could foresee the damage such drainage ultimately would cause, the sale was not in fact an unreasonable approach to the state's financial problems.

Over the years, the ditches from Disston's unsuccessful venture evolved into canals that carried billions of gallons of fresh water to the growing communities along the sea's edge. Florida, with the rest of the nation, gradually moved from an agricultural to a mechanized urban economy.

The change demanded a cross-state road, so Tamiami Trail was constructed, connecting Miami on the East Coast with Tampa on the West. It was deservedly hailed as an engineering achievement. Walking dredges, among the first ever built, marched across the state digging out Everglades muck to find a road bed. On occasion whole sections of road sank away and new rock bottom had to be found. Armed outriders rode on the dredges to dispatch wild animals, principally snakes.

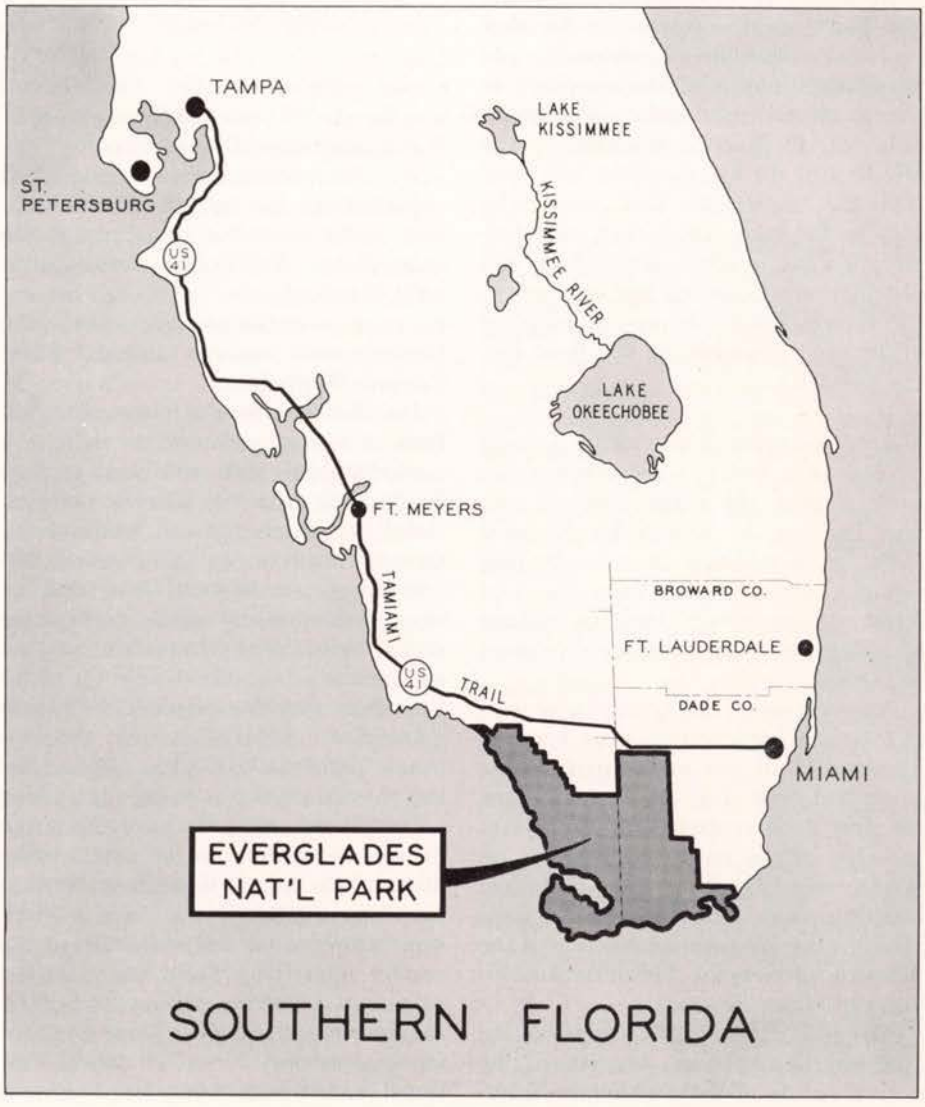
That the Trail would become a dike bisecting the River of Grass went unnoticed, although by then, in the mid 1920's, some voices were raised in concern about overdraining the Everglades. The culverts that freed some of the flowing water from the north side of the Trail were inadequate to maintain the River of Grass on the south side; consequently, the soil was deprived of fresh water nourishment, the area of its biota.

There followed in 1928 a devastating hurricane that swept across Lake Okeechobee, spilling water over its banks, flooding nearby farmland and communities, and taking an estimated 1,500 lives. To prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, a great dike was built around the lake with discharge gates to control the level of its waters. The released run-off went primarily to the sea. Construction of the dike was started in 1929 and completed in 1960 when former President Hoover dedicated the last unit.

Now the area between the lake's south border and the Trail began to be affected by the fresh water deprivation that the Everglades south of the Trail already was experiencing. The inadequate amount of water released from the lake to flow south through the Trail's water culverts was reduced even further.

ALMOST 20 YEARS after the 1928 flood, another hurricane rainy season brought more floods to the parched area between the lake and the Trail. The area in fact became a contained basin of water with extremely slow run-off. Many homes were destroyed, homes that had been built in this bowl by residents who believed they were buying flood-free, dry land. Although probably all the flooded home owners could have been rehabilitated elsewhere for a total of $25 million, another solution was chosen instead and the home owners stayed. The solution took the form of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, an agency designed to give further assurance against any future flooding. A flood control project was started that was planned to serve the needs of three conservation areas, 18 counties, at least two federal agencies (the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service), and several state agencies. The project has thus far concentrated on the well-being of farm land in the Okeechobee area, land of high productivity but

Map by Alan Macdonald



plagued by subsidence (oxidation) that steadily lowers the level of the drained lands, magnifying all of the problems.

Moreover, the all-powerful Flood Control District organization is itself a contradiction. It is ruled by five governor-appointed, staggered-term members, who must come from different counties. Thus 13 of the 18 district counties are unrepresented. Such a representational restriction imposes another burden, for even if one county had two or more residents exceptionally qualified for this highly technical, politics-influenced, and costly assignment, only one could serve. With these limitations, five men, busy with their private businesses, do their best to direct, through monthly meetings (a briefing session one afternoon, followed by an official meeting the next morning) a potential $400 million project of which the federal government will contribute approximately $320 million.

No effort has been made, nor would any have been successful in the slow processes of legislative consideration and the unpropitious political atmosphere, to change the awkward county mal-apportionment. In practice, a majority, usually four of the five members, has come from the "agriculture first" area adjacent to the lake. Thus, such misrepresentation has, in effect, defeated any fair distribution of concern and energies to the several equally important purposes of the water conservation and flood control project.

Anhinga Trail, from which visitors to Everglades National Park can normally observe the bird and animal life of the park, now overlooks an expanse of lifeless, drought-hardened mud. Photograph by Robert T. Haugen

How dominant concern for a single purpose of a multi-purpose project can work against the other purposes can now be seen in Everglades National Park. In the midst of an unusually long drought, during which even the vast River of Grass slowly dried up, millions of gallons of fresh water were released to the sea.

Acceleration of the drying-up process in the three conservation areas north of Tamiami Trail and in the park to the south had been observed from the time the first flood control works went into use. Its serious nature was placed on public record by Warren F. Hamilton, superintendent of Everglades National Park, at the 1963 annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Miami Beach.

George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, emphasized the critical nature of the situation in Tallahassee in February, 1965. The occasion was the annual Governor's conference of Water Resources Development.

By then, conservationists and their organizations, as well as the information media, were breaking through the smug cliché, "You're more interested in birds than in people," which had become the response of the administrators of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District.

United States Senator Spessard L. Holland, a former governor as well as a conservationist and naturalist, met in Washington with the Florida Congressional delegation and the heads of the agencies involved. At this meeting, two points were emphasized: first, that no more of the urgently needed fresh water should be wasted by run-off to the sea; and second, that the Army Corps of Engineers should re-explore their program in the light of drought developments. Some $400,000 was allotted for this research, which is to take two years.

In the meantime, to slow down the damage being done to the park by the drought, the federal government has appropriated $287,500 for a Corps of Engineers project that will make use of the aquifer underlying Dade and Broward counties. Ground water from this aquifer (a stratum of gravel or stone containing a great deal of water) will be collected in a trench 4,000 feet long and 20 feet deep and will be pumped to the park area.

As a source of fresh water, the aquifer appears to be inexhaustible. The quality and continual replenishment of the aquifer, however, depends on the penetration of the rain that falls on what remains of the River of Grass. Without that rainfall, and there has been little of it in the last four years, the side of the aquifer facing the sea is less able to hold off the pressure of the ocean's salt water.

In summary, then, the problem is far from solved and the prospects of a solution are not hopeful. The sump trench can supply only a fraction of the park's water needs; it is an inadequate expedient, for its supply is always subject to being cut off if the aquifer is threatened. The Engineers' report isn't due for two years, and during that time the loss of wildlife and other natural assets goes on.

Until that Engineers' report is in, and assuming that it offers a solution, nothing short of a change in the rain cycle bringing torrential downpours to the park area will be sufficient. This is so because the dam-like situation to the north has made the Everglades nearly an entity to itself.

Even hurricane Betsy's more than five inches of rain in early September only temporarily quenched the great thirst—and the dry season is approaching. ■

The New Timber Resources Review

By Michael McCloskey

TRADITIONALLY it has been the task of the United States Forest Service to play Cassandra in warning the nation of impending crises in meeting its need for wood. Since early in its history, the Forest Service has sounded warnings about the vanishing reserves of wood, the spiralling demand for forest products, and the need for sound management of myriad private woodlots. The timber industry has not liked the imputations about private management nor proposals for regulating it, but it has relied upon predictions of high demand and limited supply to guarantee continuing profits. And it has sturdily maintained that a nation, so beset by shortage, could not afford to let more than a few acres be reserved for such "trivialities" as parks and wilderness areas.

The Forest Service issued its *magnum opus* on this theme with the publication of a report of its Timber Resources Review of the early 1950's. Now nearly ten years later, it has revised its figures in a new publication: *Timber Trends in the United States* (Government Printing Office, February 1965). A strange ambivalence pervades the report. The performance of the past decade did not sustain the Service's previous prediction of a tightening supply-demand picture on a rising market, nor does the clearing picture just ahead look tight. But in the murkier picture four decades hence, Forest Service tradition decrees that trouble must be lurking. Thus, by the year 2000 sawtimber shortages are foreseen unless much more intensive management is practiced. Only in the small print at the end does the report admit that "the reliability of projections . . . decreases the further they are extended into the future." Professor John Zivnuska, Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of California, finds wanting the methodology that produced such predictions of future shortage. He says, "It represents highly skillful use of basically inadequate data." The ambivalence of the report is most evident in the concluding sentence of the summary, which speaks simultaneously about correcting declining markets and a shortage of wood. "Much still remains to be done—on the one hand to achieve potential markets for wood in an increasingly competitive economy, and on the other to supply the amount and qualities of timber that forest industries can profitably use in supplying tomorrow's markets for wood products."

The really revealing data in this most recent report are those that show that supplies have been consistently underestimated in the past and that demand has just as consistently been overestimated. Between 1952 and 1962 the demand in the United States for industrial roundwood (an inclusive term, according to a common measure, for sawlogs for lumber, veneer for plywood, pulp for paper, and for other industrial uses) *declined* from 12.26 billion cubic feet to 11.8 billion cubic feet. Production in the United States to supply this demand dropped almost twice as much as demand during the period—a sign of a non-competitive industry—from 11.09 to 10.32 billion cubic feet (production was at almost the same level four decades before). The difference was made up by rising net imports, now satisfying 13 per cent of our market. Despite this softening in the market during the past decade, Forest Service projections show both demand and domestic production shooting up in all coming decades. Forty years of nearly stagnant demand does not mean a thing, apparently. The rises in demand and production are predicated on a price stability keyed to rising productivity, which the report nevertheless confesses "will be difficult to achieve" in view of the fragmented nature of the industry. Most curiously, though, no relative increase is projected in the proportion of our markets served by imports (net), despite the fact that the percentage rose from 9 per cent to 13 per cent in the past decade, and despite the fact that Canada exports over half its production to the United States and can triple it by 1980.

The ambivalence of the report is also reflected in the comparison of timber cut with timber still growing. Inventories of growing stock now show it to be five per cent greater than in 1952.* With such an increased figure, Professor Zivnuska declares: "The long historic phase of declining timber volumes in the United States has now clearly come to an end." In 1962, timber growth was more than half again as high as the cut of timber: 16.3 billion cubic feet of growth compared to 10.1 billion cubic feet of cut (the aim of professional forestry is a well-regulated system in which growth balances cut). The excess growth is mainly in the south and east, where old farmsteads are returning to woodland. In the west, the backlog of virgin old-growth is still being liquidated. And in fact, the actual 1962 cut on National Forest land there, 9.6 billion board feet, was still noticeably under the annual cut that proper forest management would allow to liquidate that backlog: 11.7 billion board feet.

DESPITE THE FACT that national growth is much above the cut now and that the computers show it trending in that direction in the 1970's and 1980's, the Forest Service feels the picture will flip-flop by the year 2000 to show a shortage. The prediction of a flip-flop is based on a reversal of recent patterns: on a slowing of the trend to substitute new materials for wood in home building, on a slowing of the rate of increasing importation, on an end to net additions to commercial forest acreage, on much improved competitive productivity, and on an arbitrary assumption that wood products will maintain their part of the total growing market for industrial raw materials (still at 21 per cent of the total market by the year 2000). Viewing these assumptions at the last Society of American Foresters' convention, a forester from private industry said the report "is predicated on a fallacy," pointing to "favorable surpluses in wood supply now and for the next couple of

* The current estimate is 21 per cent higher than the 1952 survey estimate, but the Forest Service has revised upward its estimate of stock growing in 1952.

decades." The obvious moral of the Forest Service's prediction of a deficit, though, is: "Plant more trees now. They will have 35 years to grow. Manage all properties intensively, and hold onto every acre."

Other statistics in the study, however, complicate such admonitions considerably. For instance, additions to commercial forest acreage in the last two decades have greatly exceeded all withdrawals for parks and recreation areas, reservoirs, and other purposes. In fact, these net additions, mainly from converted cropland, total almost twice the amount of commercial forest acreage that has been put in parks and wilderness areas in all the past 100 years (31.6 million acres added; 16 million acres withdrawn). Moreover, the trend is slated to continue, with some 50 million acres of surplus cropland scheduled to be retired by 1980. Joined with this increase in the acreage available for forestry is the fact that private owners are failing even now to use well what they have. One hundred and twelve million acres of commercial forest land are not adequately stocked. And of these acres, 35 million are not stocked at all.

Another premise of the study sounds a warning on the headlong drive toward intensive management of public lands. The Forest Service states: "Allowances have . . . been made for impacts of landscape management on timber output on those areas being specially handled to maintain scenic values. . . . Many such modifications in use of timberland have already taken place, and other changes in forest use are still under consideration in the Pacific coast area."

The Pacific coast area is also the place where mounting problems are seen in the quality of timber products. The study points out that "as virgin timber has been liquidated in the better stands in the West, the average size and quality of the remaining inventory has gone down. . . . Quality of timber resources . . . can be expected to continue to be of major importance in determining the competitive strength of the timber industries." Perhaps if the timber industry were less determined to liquidate quickly the remaining old-growth inventory and would let new trees grow longer, better quality would result, both for wood products and in the appearance of forest landscapes. ■

"Wasted Woods" and Weightless Criticism

"The Wasted Woods," a 16mm sound-and-color film produced by Sierra Club member Harvey Richards and distributed by the club, is a powerful documentary showing how destructive logging practices have ravaged the land. To no one's surprise, it has been vehemently attacked by elements of the lumber industry. The script was printed in the September issue of the *California Lumber Merchant* under this banner headline: "The wild, unfounded distortions of a Sierra Club film, complete with half-truths and old wives tales, are presented here word for word. Only the ignorant could believe it!"

Reviewing the film in the context of such criticism, the Board of Directors enthusiastically endorsed it. Conservation Director Michael McCloskey was asked by the Board to double-check facts and figures. His changes, based on newly published data, are inserted in brackets in the script as published here—*Ed.*

THE LAST of America's virgin forests are nearly gone. Behind the private property signs, far back in the back of the National Forests, away from the highways and public eye, the last of the nation's commercially important old growth saw timber falls.

What once appeared as a limitless expanse of virgin timberland—already limited—will soon be ended. Wood has built our nations, wood has built our homes and factories, but wood comes from the forests. "Cut and get out" was the slogan of a frontier industry—wasn't there an inexhaustible supply to the West? Over the years the center of the lumber industry moved, slowly at first, then more swiftly—New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, to the Southern states, and inevitably, it seems, to the most magnificent stands of timber—the Douglas fir, the pine, and the redwood of the Pacific slopes. The industry found fabulous wealth in the Douglas fir region of Washington and Oregon. It was the accumulated wealth of nature's unbusinesslike progress over time measured by the rise and fall of empires. Historically, the lumber which built the clapboard houses, the gingerbread mansions, the stockyards, the fences, the railroads, and the factories of the nation was cut from big clean logs out of mature trees. During the first fifteen years of this century the average annual volume of this kind of timber cut exceeded 40 billion board feet, a rate which the lumber industry approached again only twice after the First World War. And 20 years ago when the rate was around 30 billion board feet per year, virgin timber was being consumed four times faster than nature was replacing it with smaller trees. Soon the old growth timber will be gone—the industry will retool and consume the small second growth, and a sixteen-inch plank will be a museum piece. [. . . second growth. Will second growth give us heavy timbers and fine-grain finish lumber?]

More than 90 [82] per cent of the nation's timber comes from privately owned land. After a long history of reckless and short-sighted management, these lands have begun to come under state regulation, but it is still rudimentary at best. Although regulation of timber practice is advanced in California over most other states, it's far from adequate. California is the second greatest lumber producer in the nation. The annual cut in the state is around seven billion board feet. Humboldt and Mendocino counties in the heart of the redwood region account for more than 40 per cent of all timber cut in California. Lumber production in Humboldt County alone has increased more than 300 per cent in the past 20 years. And the number of active saw mills increased by 400 per cent [has doubled]. Almost all of the commercial redwood timber is in private ownership, and it is estimated that most old growth redwood outside the scattered state parks will be gone

by 1975 [1980]. It takes a redwood 1000 years or more to mature. Man armed with a chain saw can cut one down in an hour.

The working logger knows that logged-over land might recover in a hundred years, but the big trees will be gone forever. The logger, his family, and his community can't wait a hundred years for a second harvesting of logs, [Many loggers and their families can't wait for a second harvesting of logs . . .] so the industry, the men, and the machines move to another country—to Alaska, to Canada.

Many lumber towns across the country flourished greatly for a few years until the old growth saw logs were removed. Today, the houses and hotels are empty—the mills and the docks long since rotted away. Mute evidence of once great forest areas and prosperous towns.

America the prosperous! America the beautiful! If sensible forestry had been practiced here, the county and the communities could continue to depend indefinitely on the forests for their livelihood, and at the same time protecting watersheds, soil, and wildlife. Because the easily accessible old-growth timber has long since been taken from the State of Washington, production has dropped 40 per cent below the 1926 high point. Now logging is harder, and it is more expensive, and since the privately owned timber was logged first, the roads now strike deeper into the National Forests—the wilderness mountains. Today, Washington is the largest supplier of wood pulp in the nation. Soon, unless the public interest is protected by new legislative controls, huge machines will reach the end of the road to satisfy seemingly insatiable demands for lumber and paper.

The effects of bad logging are not limited to timberland. The lumber industry has a long record on the West Coast of careless logging operations that have damaged priceless watersheds and ruined important salmon and trout streams. On the three great rivers of the north coast of California—the Klamath, the Mad, and the Eel—the annual runs of salmon to their home spawning grounds declined to one quarter of their original level after logging penetrated these rivers' watersheds. The destructive practices included use of streambeds as roadways, operation of heavy equipment in streams, tractor logging on steep slopes, and removal of streamside vegetation. Is this necessary? Is it beautiful? Does it make for a truly prosperous nation? Our forests have flourished in an environment prepared by centuries of time. Now the big machines churn the surface of the land, destroying the topsoil that has been built up over thousands of years. The once fertile seed beds in logged-off lands are ruined—exposed to the baking of the sun. Rain will carry the precious topsoil down to the streams and rivers.

Now that the old growth is running out on private land, the industry is moving more actively into National Forest lands. In Oregon, during the past ten years the proportion of the total cut coming from private lands has decreased 43 per cent, and the proportion of the total cut coming from the National Forest lands has increased by 137 per cent. The Washington, D.C. lobbyists of the lumber industry pressure congressmen for larger cuts of government timber, and they oppose the passage of laws that would insure intelligent and civilized logging practices—especially on privately held timberlands.

WHO CAN MEASURE the waste in our land of old newspapers, magazines, and cardboard cartons? If the annual per capita paper and paperboard consumption is the measure of civilization, we stand supreme—436 lbs. per person, twice that of Great Britain, four times greater than France, twelve times greater than Italy, sixteen times greater than Russia. The United States produces one-half of the world's supply of plywood, 43 per cent of the paper and paperboard, 40 per cent of the woodpulp, and 30 per cent of the lumber. In the last ten years, production of newsprint in the United States has increased 94 per cent; cardboard, 105 per cent; and paper towels, 102 per cent.

Lewis Mumford has observed that the sound of our civilization is the rustle of paper—most of it meaningless and trivial. But behind it is the ubiquitous sound of the chain saw and mountains of wood chips to be used in the manufacture of paper. Over the decades the industry has made paper from the large, old-growth trees. Today, both large and small trees together with some saw mill residues go into the huge piles of chips outside the papermills. Soon the industry will scrape the surface of the land. Is this prosperity?

Millions of acres of cutover land need to be planted—84 per cent of this neglected area is under private ownership. Man knows how to plant Christmas trees and experiment in tree nurseries. Some of the industry is planting seeds, but their methods are experimental and by no means always successful. But as a public relations technique they have diverted attention from the need for adequate legislation to conserve our vanishing forest heritage before destruction occurs.

A huge volume of timber remains in the woods as waste or logging residue. Over the years about one foot of every four has not been utilized. Government foresters estimate this unused wood left in the forest each year as waste equals a pile of cord wood four feet high and four feet wide extending around the world. The annual waste at sawmills—most of it burned—equals a second pile extending around the earth.

We are told: Only you can prevent forest fires. Yes, the camper and the fisherman must be careful. Bad logging practices created most of this hazard. Logging debris, when exposed to the drying effect of sun and wind, constitutes the most serious forest fire hazard. A severe fire burns the rich organic content of surface soil and in a few hours can destroy the soil that was built up over centuries of time. During the past fifteen years in Oregon and Washington alone, there have been over 50,000 forest fires that have burned 1,000,000 acres of forest land. The Tillamook fire in 1933 burned over 267,000 acres in eleven days, and it destroyed enough timber to equal [one-third of] the entire timber cut of the U.S. for that year.

Man disfigures the face of the earth, but he cannot return the land to its original beauty. Tree farms and sustained yield are little more than slogans. The destruction of our timberlands and of the natural and human resources they nourish will continue unless conservation principles are enacted into law. Only public opinion can force effective rules of conservation on a powerful industry. Only you can decide if the lumber industry is to be allowed to perpetuate its heritage of devastation or whether some measure of the nation's heritage is to be preserved and restored for future Americans. Beauty and abundance in our landscape are the measure of a nation's true and lasting prosperity. ■

The Redwood National Park— a Forest of Stumps?

By Edgar Wayburn

A large new cutting unit on Highway 101 east of Berry Glen; the drainage of Lost Man Creek appears in the upper left of the picture, Redwood Creek is in the upper right. All photographs for this story are by Clyde Thomas.

WE HOPE that President Johnson will recommend an administration bill for a Redwood National Park to the 89th Congress before it adjourns this fall. Whenever he does, the last fierce battle for the redwoods will be joined. This will be the most crucial battle of all—not because Congress and the American people need to be convinced that a Redwood National Park is for the country's good, but because the wheels of the democratic process usually turn exceedingly slow where national parks are concerned. And the chain saws are cutting exceedingly fast. Unless the President and Congress move with speed, there will be no chance for an adequate Redwood National Park for 500 years.

Consider what has happened in the past two and one-half years, since the National Park Service and the National Geographic Society started their study of the redwoods. Reliable statistics suggest an increase of 34 per cent in logging of virgin redwoods. In recent testimony before the California State Park Commission, it was stated that in Humboldt County, over 50 per cent of privately owned virgin timber that was present in 1963 has now been logged off. In boosting its output, the redwood industry has razed some of the last and finest river flats. It has invaded almost the last pristine watersheds. And it has laid bare many partially timbered slopes.

This logging has respected neither the proposed national park boundaries nor the irreplaceable values—both scenic and scientific—that it has destroyed. The consequent loss to park potential is obvious and staggering. The map on the right shows the pattern of recent cuts. The effect is clear, if not the intent: logging in leap-frog fashion across the proposed park has scarred it badly. The map also shows the logging planned in the immediate future.

Although the Mill Creek drainage has been heavily logged, the recent cuts most devastating to the proposed park have been suffered up Redwood Creek and in the watersheds of its subsidiary streams. At the confluence of Bond Creek, an 80-acre "salvage" operation is rumored to have brought down a 390-foot giant, taller than any known living tree; it has certainly destroyed one of the loveliest small river flats in all the redwood region. Also, logging operations have begun in the nearly virgin watershed of Little Lost Man Creek. Arcata Redwood Company owns both of these sites.

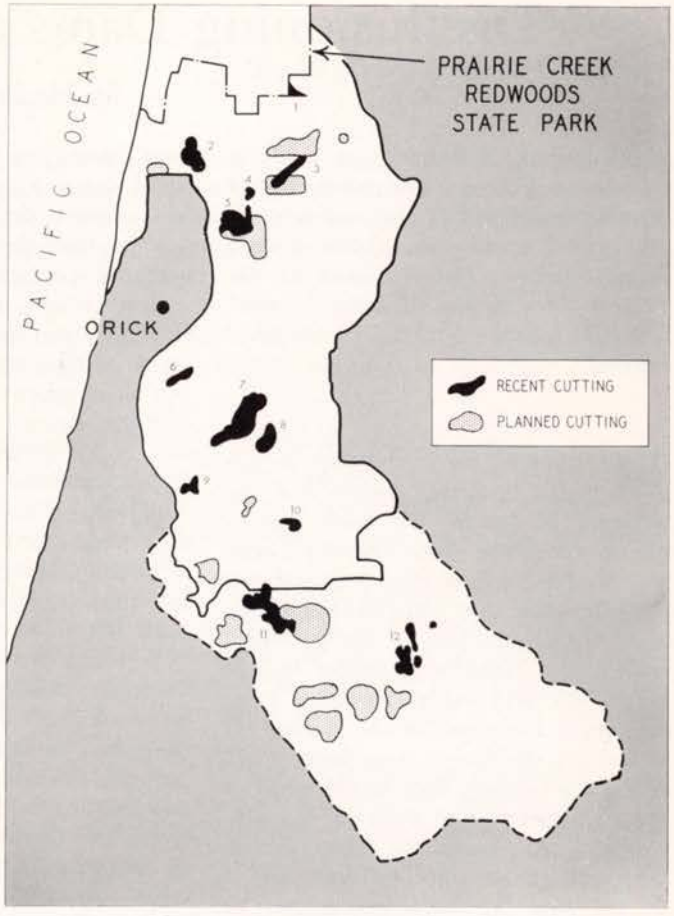
Further up Redwood Creek, in the area proposed by the Sierra Club for addition to a Redwood National Park, the virgin forests also have been invaded. Around Bridge Creek, both Georgia-Pacific and Simpson Lumber Companies have been active.

Because of the vast extent of past logging in the redwood region, it has been necessary already to include cutover lands within the boundaries of the proposed national park. But Congress hardly can be expected to appropriate millions of dollars for a forest newly bereft of its trees. If cutting on the present scale and in the present random pattern continues,

it is obvious that chances for an adequate Redwood National Park will become progressively more bleak. As members of the redwood industry have said, in five years there won't be much worth worrying about.

But, historically, it has taken far longer than five years to establish a new national park. Delaying tactics by the special interests involved have inevitably been used: it is an old political axiom that "the best way to kill a proposal is to study it to death." In the case of the redwoods, the studies have been made and the fate of the forests, as well as the proposal, now hangs in the balance. The opportunity for a Redwood National Park has a clearly limited life expectancy.

The time has come for vigorous action. When President Johnson acts Congress must act too, promptly and with imagination. It must meet the challenge of finding new ways to speed the establishment of a Redwood National Park. It can still be hoped that the redwood industry will cooperate; failing this, the use of condemnation or of a moratorium on cutting may be essential. Otherwise we may leave to future generations only a memory of another national park—and a forest of stumps! ■



In the map to the right, cutting done in the last two and a half years is shown in solid black; cutting planned in the immediate future is shown by the dotted areas. Plan I of the National Park Service is outlined by the solid line; the Sierra Club extension of that proposal is outlined by the broken line. (See SCB, *May, 1965)*

Map Key: ***1****—Boyes Creek cutting by Pacific Lumber Company* ***2****—Gold Bluffs Road cutting by Arcata Redwood Company (ARCO)* ***3****—Lost Man Creek cutting by ARCO* ***4****—Little Lost Man Creek cutting by ARCO* ***5****—Slopes east of Berry Glen by ARCO* ***6****—McArthur Creek cutting by Georgia-Pacific (GP)* ***7****—Bond Creek slope cutting by GP* ***8****—Bond Creek flat cutting by ARCO* ***9****—Fortyfour Creek cutting by GP* ***10****—Streamside cutting above Tall Trees by ARCO* ***11****—Bridge Creek cutting by GP* ***12****—Redwood Creek cutting by Simpson*

Below left, clear cutting by Arcata Redwood Company on the Gold Bluffs Beach Road near Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Below right, new logging in the Lost Man Creek area.

Disillusioning Dams and the Value of Beauty

By Madelyn Leopold

At Congressional hearings on dams in the Grand Canyon, the witness most attentively listened to was undoubtedly Madelyn Leopold, who appeared as a private citizen. Miss Leopold is the 17-year-old daughter of Luna Leopold, Chief Hydrologist of the U.S. Geological Survey.

MY PURPOSE IN TESTIFYING to you today is merely selfish. For the majority of people, the most obvious reason why these dams [Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon dams] should not be built is that they will yield the Southwest a real net loss of water, which would be a ridiculous sacrifice in this chronically arid region. However, I am personally interested in the sacrifice of beauty the erection of these dams would effect, the travesty they would make of the country's current drive for beautification. I am against the dams because they will create pure ugliness, and I do not want the future generations, or mine, to suffer from your mistake. For those of you who have never seen what a dam can do, I would like to tell you of my own experience.

This summer I spent a week in a rubber raft floating down the San Juan River to Lake Powell. The river was magnificent in its force and motion. It was clean and alive. The canyon was as breath-taking as any Gothic cathedral, for like a cathedral, it was hundreds of feet high, intricately carved, and splendidly colored by sun, shadows, and white moonlight. Even a visit to such a comparatively small canyon was worth missing a trip to Europe.

But Lake Powell was another thing: the water was flat and still, like a lake, yet lacking all the beauty of a lake. It was dirty and littered, the trash lying to rot on the motionless water. The canyon was only about fifty feet high, and the feeling I experienced upon moving from the river into the lake was somewhat like that of going from a cathedral into a bomb shelter. Furthermore, the walls of the canyon were streaked with silt left by the water as it rose and fell, regulated, as it were, by a faucet. Imagine the Colorado River reduced to the mere dimensions of a bathtub. The proposed dams in the Colorado would, in fact, create a similar situation, different only in that they would ruin a more beautiful spectacle.

Furthermore, if you drown the living Colorado, you will eliminate any educational value whatsoever that the canyon today offers to the tourists and their children. Being a student myself, I am very much aware of the effectiveness that a concrete example can have in illustrating a dry textbook fact. Today the Grand Canyon is the living scene of history, the very site of great American pioneer exploration. On the San Juan River, when my father spoke of Powell and the first expedition on the Colorado, I really could see the history being relived in the stormy waters of the river. And the Grand Canyon is the most beautiful example of geological processes now existing on earth. If you drown the river, the creator of the Canyon will be extinguished, and the Canyon will become only a ludicrous imitation of its former self, no longer a thing of nature, for nature cannot operate with a faucet. For students like myself, and people with a feeling for beauty, the erection of these dams would be a great mistake.

I brought up the subject of these dams in an English class discussion period one day last year, and my friends all said, "How can they do that to the Grand Canyon, of all places? If the public knew about it, the government wouldn't get away with something like that." Among my peers there is a lot of disillusionment with government, but nobody could believe that an elected administration would sink so low as to deface the Grand Canyon. But, of course, the public is really uninformed. If Americans knew of this project, they would be as amazed as my friends. But no one knows of this "quiet crisis." Just yesterday I saw in the July *McCall's* an article about the Grand Canyon, an article entirely devoid of any mention of these dams, in which the author calls the canyon "not just an American spectacular . . . [but] a true world wonder for all the world's people." How can this administration advocate natural beauty and "See America First" when it seeks to deface that same beauty? For your children and theirs, I would hope that you could leave just this one token of your personal values, that future generations may sigh at the spectacle of Grand Canyon and say of you, "Those Americans knew the value of real beauty." ■

Club Conservation Department Organized

On the recommendation of President Will Siri, the Board of Directors at its September 11–12 meeting instructed the Executive Director to organize a Conservation Department of the Sierra Club to be headed by a Conservation Director. President Siri noted that "the Sierra Club has attained a size, and with it a complexity of operations, that makes it impossible for the present staff, the officers, and other volunteers to perform adequately the kind of staff work that is essential for the club to be fully effective in conservation." The other Directors unanimously agreed with President Siri that "the present staff is already fully committed to other vital club functions such as membership services, publications, accounting, administration, and outings."

The new department, under the over-all supervision of Executive Director David Brower, will consist at the outset of Conservation Director Michael McCloskey, his secretary, and Northwest Conservation Representative Rodger Pegues. The current budget already provides for equivalents of these staff positions.

McCloskey has been Assistant to the President since February, 1965. He moved to that position from his post as Northwest Conservation Representative.

The Board of Directors will continue to determine conservation policy, of course, advised by a Conservation Committee composed of volunteers. The new department will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of conservation policies, will serve as a clearing house for information about conservation, and will investigate issues and make reports to the Board of Directors.

Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

Ecology Bill:

Of vital interest to all those working toward a future in which the conservation point of view will assume its rightful place at the heart of an environmental planning policy is the bill, S. 2282, introduced in the Senate on July 13, 1965, by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

Senator Nelson's bill would be a first step toward adequate recognition and financial support for ecological studies. Precise ecological understanding of the natural world now lags so far behind our technical ability to violate and change natural patterns that it is almost impossible to predict what effects a given intrusion will cause.

It would be good if by some miracle all man-made intrusions into the natural world could be abated. In fact, they cannot be. The mounting pressures of population and technological progress are inexorable.

It is therefore essential that ecologists develop the kind of basic knowledge of their subject that will make possible accurate predictions. The Nelson bill would authorize advanced ecological research under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: (1) to conduct studies of natural environmental systems and make grants to individuals and institutions to carry on such studies; (2) to set up a clearing house for information on ecological studies and problems; (3) to establish a program for the scientific study of representative natural environments, examples of which would be selected from federal lands and set aside for this purpose; and (4) to encourage the establishment of similar preserves on state and private land. This bill is of such significance that the club will, through the cooperation of Senator Nelson, send a copy of the text, with brief introductory remarks by the Senator, to its members. This is a path-breaking bill. It will require wide and strong support if it is to become a law. It will necessarily be the subject of hearings before Senate and House committees, including subcommittees of the Interior committees. The sooner hearings are held the more likely the speedy enactment of this legislation. The administration, through the President and the Secretary of the Interior, should be made aware of the interest and support for this bill.

It is a cliché in conservation and welfare circles to contrast our spectacular efforts to propel man into stellar space with our limited, hesitant investment in social research. It is surely no exaggeration to predict that unless more attention is paid, and soon, to mother earth, we may find ourselves following the Mayas and other prodigal civilizations into oblivion. The Mayas based a splendid and intricate civilization on a cut-and-burn agricultural economy that within a certain period of time exhausted the available soil resources of Yucatan.

Our ravaging is a bit more complex than the Mayas', but perhaps in the long run may be more deadly. And we really know little more than they did about what we are doing.

Paul B. Sears, the distinguished conservationist, has stated the case in a paragraph:

"Just as the engineer in machine and industrial design must have at hand his theoretical apparatus of calculation, so the biologist and others who would design intelligent land use must have their norms or standards of measurement. And these norms, to a large degree, are to be found in the complex pattern of interrelationship represented by the undisturbed natural community. At present we have to rely largely on intuition—a wasteful and dangerous process, as is trial and error."

Says Senator Nelson: "We must move beyond the stage of trial and error. This bill is designed to be a step in that direction."

President Johnson on the Century of Change

At the ceremonial signing, on September 21, 1965, of the bill establishing Assateague Island National Seashore, the President offered some remarks from which the following extracts are drawn.

"We are living in a Century of Change.

"But if future generations are to remember us more with gratitude than with sorrow, we must achieve more than just the miracles of technology. We must also leave them a glimpse of the world as God really made it, not just as it looked when we got through with it.

"Thanks to this bill that I will sign this morning, we can now do that with Assateague Island. It stretches some 33 miles along the Maryland and Virginia coastline. This is the last undeveloped seashore between Massachusetts and North Carolina. . . .

"Sometimes I think we must learn to move faster. Our population is growing every year, but our shoreline is not. Of the more than 3,700 miles of shoreline along our Atlantic and Gulf coasts only 105 miles—really less than three per cent—are available to us for the public to use. . . .

Our Shoreline Must Be Preserved

"For the rest of this century, the shoreline within reach of the major cities of this country just must be preserved and must be maintained primarily for the recreation of our people. . . .

"We have already accomplished much. Last year we acquired Fire Island National Seashore in New York—and it is within easy reach of one out of every four Americans in this country. Like Assateague, which we acquire today, Fire Island symbolizes the new philosophy we have in this country of conservation. We are going to acquire our places of recreation where they will do the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Our Heritage Will Be Extended

"I intend to seek out what can still be saved, and with your help, will try to preserve it for unborn generations. I intend to find those cases of natural beauty which should never have been lost in the first place, and to reclaim them for all the people of this country. . . .

"It was over a hundred years ago that Henry David Thoreau looked out upon the beauty of America and wrote: 'It is a noble country where we dwell, fit for a stalwart race to summer in.' . . .

"So it remains for us, who live in the summer of our greatness as a nation, to preserve both the vision and the beauty which gave it rise." ■

Winter Is Coming Again to Clair Tappaan Lodge

APPROACHING ONCE AGAIN is the season of snow, brilliant sun, good food, and a variety of winter activities at the club's Donner Summit ski lodge. Enjoyable for either a short visit or an extended vacation, Clair Tappaan Lodge is located on old Highway 40, two miles above the freeway turn-off to Soda Springs and Norden, and only a few minutes walk or drive from most major ski resorts in the Donner area. The lodge address is Box 36, Norden, Calif.; phone number is area code 916, GArfield 6-3632.

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

The lodge has a capacity for 150 people and provides hot meals morning and evening, and food for bag lunches. Dormitories, dormettes, and two-bed rooms are equipped with beds and mattresses, but no sleeping bags or blankets are provided. In the evening, the dining room is available for cards, music, or movies; the living room for square, modern, or folk dancing; and the library for reading or studying. Since the lodge is run in a cooperative fashion, with only a paid manager and a cook, each person must sign up for a daily housekeeping or maintenance chore. This is a *must!*

Advance reservations for meals, lodging, or chartered bus will be needed from December 1 through Easter Sunday. Requests for these reservations will be accepted at the Sierra Club office from November 10 until Easter, and can be made in person, by mail, or by telephone if money is on deposit for this purpose.

To stay at the lodge before December 1 or after Easter, telephone or write the lodge manager, telling him the time of your arrival, the length of your stay, and the size of your party.

Application envelopes containing information on lodge rates and procedures should be used when requesting reservations. These envelopes can be obtained from the club office or the lodge.

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

Deadline for making lodge reservations at the office for a weekend is 1 P.M. on the Thursday before that weekend; but charter bus transportation may be reserved all day Friday. If there have been cancellations, space may be reserved at the lodge on Fridays by telephoning the manager. Until Wednesday of each week, a maximum of ten non-member guest reservations will be accepted. After Wednesday, additional guest reservations will be accepted if space is available. Sponsors must accompany their non-member guests for their entire stay.

The chartered bus will run from January 7 through April or May as long as there is sufficient demand for it. There will be no bus service on Easter weekend or on February 22. The bus will leave San Francisco Fridays at 6:15 P.M., from the United States Mint, Market and Duboce Streets, and will stop for passengers at Berkeley at 7 P.M. at the Southern Pacific Station, Third Street and University Avenue. Arrival at the lodge is planned for about 11 P.M. Departure from Norden will be at 6 P.M., after Sunday dinner, with arrival in Berkeley scheduled for about 10:30 P.M. and San Francisco about 11 P.M. There is ample space for skis and luggage. When arrangements have been

1965-66 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

American Plan by Reservation	*For members, applicants, and guests*
7 consecutive days (not to start with Saturday lodging)	$30.00
5 weekdays—Sunday lodging through Friday dinner	22.50
5 weekdays—children under 12 except Christmas weeks	15.00
Weekends—Friday lodging through Sunday dinner	10.00
Single days—Weekdays may be reserved at the club office	5.00
Single days—children—weekdays only except at Christmas	3.50
Chartered bus transportation—round trip	6.00
one way	3.50

Partial reservations made only at the lodge

Lodging—available only at the lodge	2.00
Breakfast " " " " "	1.50
Breakfast and lunch " " " " "	2.50
Lunch alone or as first unit of stay	not available
Dinner	1.50

Cancellation charges

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

Except for failure to arrive, the maximum charge per person for cancellation of meals and lodging reservations shall be $5.00.
All cancellation charges will be figured to the nearest 25 cents.
Reservation slips must be returned with request for cancellations and refunds.
Late arrival, early departure, or not completing a reservation, must be certified by the lodge manager before a refund can be considered.
Unscheduled snow-camping or car-camping in the vicinity that involves entering or using any lodge supply, service, or facility shall be at a minimum of $1.00 per day per person.

made at the office, passengers with hand luggage (no skis) may be picked up near the freeway at Vallejo, Davis, and Sacramento. Aside from private car, this chartered bus is now the only direct transportation to Norden; the trains and Greyhound bus no longer stop there.

Applications for Christmas and Easter holiday weeks will be accepted after November 10 but will be held until December 1 and March 1 before being acted upon. If demand exceeds available space, the lodge will be filled by lot, and remaining applications kept on a waiting list or the money refunded or credited. Members desiring the four days at Washington's Birthday should get their applications in early.

If a reservation has to be cancelled, telephone the office or lodge as soon as possible; there are graduated cancellation charges. Ask the name of the person receiving the call and follow up at once with a letter of confirmation enclosing the reservation slips. If cancellation of a weekend reservation is made after 1 P.M. on the preceding Thursday, it is necessary to telephone the lodge manager. However, even on Fridays, charter bus cancellations must be cleared through the club office.

Any member may be required by the lodge manager to produce his membership card.

Hutchinson Lodge, with a capacity of 20 guests, is available during the winter only to groups, which must supply their own food. Rates are $2 per day per person, with a minimum non-refundable payment of $16 per day due at the time the reservation is confirmed. Preference will be given to Sierra Club groups that make reservations a month or more in advance. All Hutchinson Lodge arrangements and reservations must be made by the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager and not through the club office.

Memorial Ski Huts are primarily for the benefit of Sierra Club groups, but if space is available they can also be used by other conservation groups. Food and supplies must be carried in to all four huts, although food may be supplied by the lodge if arrangements are made in advance. Always clear your stay through the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager. A life was lost last year when a party, without notice, attempted to reach a hut and met inclement weather and avalanches. The suggested voluntary rate per person is $1 per day, which may be paid by using the remittance envelopes provided at each hut. The lodge manager is responsible for refusing assistance to any group that in his judgment is inexperienced or lacks necessary equipment; or if weather conditions or other factors would, in his judgment, make a trip to a hut too great a risk.

JAMES B. CLIFFORD

Book Reviews

COUNTRYMAN: A SUMMARY OF BELIEF. *By Hal Borland. J. B. Lippincott Co., New York, 1965. 160 pages. $3.50*

This collection of extremely provocative essays is presented within the framework of a calendar year, and it contains a basic theme that deplores man's separation from natural forces. As Borland sees it, land and the weather have been man's two fundamental challenges. "The land represents work and the weather represents comfort, even survival. Master those two challenges and all that is left is man against man, or eventually man against his machines. Every civilization of which we have record lost its momentum when its challenges were reduced to that stage."

No doubt, some historians will disagree with Borland's view of man's plight. There will be cries of oversimplification. There will be smirks from learned and opinionated experts, and there will be roars of indignation from creatures of the concrete jungles. Still, none of these critics will be on solid ground. The best they can do is shout from man-made tar pits that Borland is asking for a return to a Rousseau-like fantasy world of natural harmony and goodness. Yet while these critics may tear into Borland's ideas, they cannot deny that ". . . man is a minor creature on the face of the earth."

In none of his essays does Borland suggest it is possible for man to return to a rural way of life, nor does he suggest such a move as a solution to the many problems of our troubled species. Rather, he sees all the evils of stupidity as individual failures, and he does not say that living close to the land will prevent them. However, he does think ". . . that prefabricated opinion is somewhat less common and mass emotions are less infectious when one lives somewhat apart from the crowds." In this belief, he may be wrong, for rural Southern life doesn't indicate that fewer crowds can be a cure for the blind forces of bigotry. Still, even the despicable deeds of rural Southerners pale in horror when compared to the mob madness and finely tooled inhumanity of our crowded city ghettos and slums.

While Borland offers no do-it-yourself kits for the solution of the vital problems that plague our country, he does raise very pertinent questions about our daily alienation from the land. As he states it: "Cities decay, machines rust away, facts and data become fossils in the sediment of the accumulating yesterdays." And while this takes place with computer regularity, the big questions remain: "Who am I? Where am I? What time is it?" Naive questions? Of course they are, but the big questions about man's existence are always naive in the face of eternity. It is that natural, unsympathetic, non-malignant unrelenting face of our own eternity that Borland squarely faces. The result of this confrontation is *Countryman: A Summary of Belief,* an honest, well-written book in the best tradition of Henry David Thoreau and John Muir.

FEROL EGAN

OTHER TITLES OF INTEREST

Birds Over America. By Roger Tory Peterson. New and revised edition. Illustrated with 105 photographs by the author. 342 pages. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1964. $7.50

Waterfowl Tomorrow. Editor, Joseph P. Linduska; managing editor, Arnold L. Nelson; artist, Bob Hines. Illustrated with drawings. 770 pages. The United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., 1964. $4

Board Actions

All 15 members of the Board of Directors but one were present at the September 11–12 meeting in San Francisco, which was also attended by 74 members and guests from 12 chapters.

President's Report

President Will Siri reported that membership had earlier been growing about 12 per cent per year, but that the rate had increased to about 20 per cent during the past year. He mentioned also that the club's financial position was sound, that the library at club headquarters would be remodeled and named the William E. Colby Memorial Library, and that the publications program continues to be a potent force for conservation.

Publications

Executive Director David Brower reported the recent publication of two Exhibit Format books, *The Wild Cascades* and *Not Man Apart,* and of revised editions of *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra* and *A Climber's Guide to the Teton Range.* He called attention to the forthcoming *John Muir and the Sierra Club* (since published) and *Everest: The West Ridge* (an Exhibit Format book to be published this month).

New Chapter Formed in Texas

An application for a Texas chapter was approved. Tentatively known as the "Lone Star Chapter," its name and boundaries are subject to determination by the Sierra Club Council. (The club's 19th chapter formerly comprised, with New Mexico, the Rio Grande Chapter.)

Dams in Grand Canyon

Washington Representative William Zimmerman reported that proposals to build hydroelectric dams in the Grand Canyon would not be acted on before Congress adjourns this year, but that action next year is a serious danger.

Redwoods

Vice President Edgar Wayburn reported on the redwoods situation (see article on page 10). The Board resolved that: "The President of the United States is requested to submit a proposal for a redwoods national park to Congress before the end of this session."

Mineral King

In response to requests by the Angeles, Kern-Kaweah, and Riverside Chapters, and the Southern Section Conservation Committee, the Board reviewed its policy against development of a winter sports resort at Mineral King. (See May 1965 *Bulletin,* page 22.) After hearing much testimony and considering the matter at length, the Board reiterated its opposition and went a step further, advocating inclusion of the area in Sequoia National Park.

Other Actions

Channel Islands—advocated that the Channel Islands, off Santa Barbara, California, be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Navy to that of the National Park Service.

Proposed Great Basin National Park—reaffirmed its support of "a national park in the southern Snake Range in eastern Nevada embodying the principles incorporated in H.R. 6122, with mining, grazing, and hunting excluded." It noted, however, that "the acreage needed to preserve the scientific, recreational, interpretive, and wilderness features of the area, and to be large enough for the park to endure as a sound ecological unit, is more appropriately defined by S. 499."

Kern Plateau—heard proposals that areas of the Kern Plateau (south of Sequoia National Park) be incorporated in a national recreation area, a wilderness area, or the adjacent national park.

Conservation Procedures Advisory Committee—authorized the president to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to review Sierra Club conservation procedures.

Glen Canyon Film—commended Phil Pennington for the excellence of his slide presentation on Glen Canyon and Larry Dawson for the skill with which he transformed these and other transparencies into the Sierra Club sound-and-color motion picture, "Glen Canyon."

Supported—the objectives and principles of S. 1446 to establish a National Wild Rivers System; supported S. 897 to establish a Saint Croix National Scenic Waterway (Minnesota-Wisconsin); supported the establishment of a Buffalo National River in Arkansas; supported the preservation of the Oklawaha River of Florida as a Wild River; supported S. 251 to establish a Cape Lookout National Seashore in North Carolina; supported the establishment of an Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia; supported the establishment of a national park on the Island of Kauai in Hawaii.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on December 11, 1965, in Los Angeles. ■

Board Nominations Open

A committee to nominate candidates for election to the Board of Directors has been appointed by President Will Siri and ratified by the Board. (The committee was appointed earlier this year to afford ample time for it to solicit suggestions and complete its work.) Members of the Nominating Committee are:

Judge Raymond J. Sherwin, Chairman
727 Ohio Street
Vallejo, California 94590

Mrs. Harold C. Bradley
2639 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, California 94704

Patrick D. Goldsworthy
3215 N.E. 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington 98125

L. Bruce Meyer
P.O. Box 3782
Carmel, California 93921

Stewart M. Ogilvy
Claremont House
Glenwood Gardens
Yonkers, New York 10701

Judge Sherwin requests that Sierra Club members who have a candidate to suggest write to the nearest member of the Nominating Committee before November 15, 1965.

Error in Revised *Climber's Guide to the Teton Range*

Page 185, line 24—
For: Route 8. Upper North Ridge. II, F6. First ascent September 4, 1938.
Read: Route 1. East Face. II, F3. First ascent August 14, 1929, by Fritiof.

Page 192, line 37—
For: Route 1. East Face. II, F3. First ascent August 14, 1929, by Fritiof.
Read: Route 8. Upper North Ridge. II, F6. First ascent September 4, 1938.

The FWOC Passes 25 Resolutions at Annual Meeting

Delegates from the Sierra Club and from the other 36 member organizations of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs assembled at Santa Barbara, California, over Labor Day weekend for their annual meeting. Twenty-five resolutions were passed, some concerned with the conservation problems of specific regions, and others concerned with the more general conservation problems of the nation.

Continued action and assistance from conservationists was called for in the lengthy process of wilderness reclassification to be carried out under the 1964 Wilderness Act. The delegates felt that existing Primitive Areas should be excluded from Wilderness classification only when such areas clearly fail to meet Wilderness Act standards or when it is proven that the public welfare would be better served if the land were put to another use. It was specifically recommended that special consideration be given to enlarging the boundaries of the following Primitive Areas: Uncompaghre and Flat Tops in Colorado, Spanish Peaks in Montana, and San Rafael in California. A separate resolution urged review and classification of *de facto* wilderness areas in national forests.

The U.S. Forest Service was commended for including buffer strips within wilderness areas and other land-managing agencies were urged to do the same. The Federation strongly opposed such encroachments on wilderness areas as the proposed Sun River Dam in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area of Montana and the proposed ski resort in the San Gorgonio Wild Area of Southern California.

Passage of legislation to preserve the nation's few remaining "wild" rivers and the land adjacent to them that is needed to preserve the rivers' wild quality was strongly supported. A related resolution urged government acquisition of all possible coastal and shoreline property for recreational use.

Further emphasis was placed on the nation's need for land suitable for recreational use in a resolution commending the land exchange programs of the federal land-managing agencies and in another resolution recommending that these agencies and similar state agencies provide areas for the many various kinds of recreation.

The recently established Public Land Law Review Commission was urged to develop procedures to assure that public values are not jeopardized by the disposition of public lands or mineral resources. Another resolution proposed that Congress establish a Reclamation Review Commission to study the structure, functions, and powers of the Bureau of Reclamation and to recommend to Congress revision of reclamation concepts, practices, and laws fully consistent with the needs and knowledge of today.

That need was underlined by the Federation's statement of continuing opposition to any dam construction between Lee's Ferry and the Grand Wash Cliffs in Grand Canyon, and especially to the current proposals for Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams.

Increasing controversy between highway builders and citizens concerned with preservation of scenic beauty and open space led the Federation to recommend to Congress "that all appropriation bills to the states for highway construction provide that payment to each state be contingent on establishment by that state of a review board of qualified individuals, independent of the state highway-designing agency, with power to authorize construction when it is satisfied that full consideration has been given to scenic, esthetic, historic, and recreational values in highway location and design." The Federation also strongly stated its belief that park lands, once legally established as such, should not be used for any purposes contradictory to the basic park purposes. The National Park Service was urged to use the expert advice of those concerned with park values in setting standards for roads built by the Bureau of Public Roads through the national parks. Commercial roads and traffic should, when possible, be routed around these parks.

Urging special action to preserve the California condor, the Tule Elk, and the grizzly bear, the Federation resolved that whenever the integrity of a species is threatened as a consequence of civilization, the survival and welfare of that species should receive priority concern.

Dealing with more specific local issues, the Federation delegates: (1) asked the Secretary of Agriculture to overrule the position taken by the Forest Service and include the Upper Selway area in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the proposed Salmon River Breaks Wilderness Area; (2) urged Congress to appropriate funds for completing land acquisition and facility installation in Point Reyes National Seashore; (3) commended all the congressmen and federal agencies who helped secure Upper Priest Lake in northern Idaho against the threat of damaging development; (4) similarly commended Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman for his policy directive of last January enlarging the protected no-cut areas of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and urged that restrictive regulations on mechanized travel in the protected area be strictly interpreted; (5) urged the Federal Power Commission to reject the Chelan Public Utilities District application to construct dams and other facilities on the Chiwawa and Wenatchee Rivers because of the damage such dams would do to the scenic and recreational values of an area being considered for possible inclusion in a North Cascades national park.

Finally, the Federation reaffirmed its support for a Redwood National Park in the Prairie Creek-Redwood Creek area, for a North Cascades National Park, for a Channel Islands National Park, and for enlarging Grand Canyon National Park to include the existing National Monument as well as the area north of the Colorado River between the park and the monument. ■

To Junior Members

The 1965 *Sierra Club Bulletin Annual* will not be sent to junior members of the club unless they specifically request it.

Correction

The speech by Senator Gaylord Nelson printed in the September issue of the *Bulletin* was first presented at the mid-winter meeting of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin on February 19, 1965.

Letters

Heavy Construction in National Parks

Editors:

The time has come to say that the formation of additional National Parks will not any longer serve the interest of the true conservationist who values unspoiled wilderness. Instead the wilderness type areas should be left under the protection of the Wilderness Bill to be administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management under whom the areas seem to be better protected. Recent examples of Park Service wilderness destruction: the extensive highway construction plans for Canyonlands National Park; the paved road now under construction in Natural Bridges National Monument to the last of the natural bridges hereunto accessible by an easy hiking trail; the heavy construction plans for Superstition Wilderness Area if it would be transferred under the jurisdiction of the Park Service, etc., etc. The word preservation has been pushed more and more into the background in recent years: the Park Service is thinking excessively in terms of amusement and construction.

It is high time for this issue to be discussed pro and con!

HARRY MELTS
Inglewood, California

Lakeshore or Park?

Editors:

Just a note regarding your article (June *SCB*) "The Battle for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore." Although the article is to the point and well written, I query the alternate use of lakeshore and park to describe the area. There is, as you know, a valid legal distinction between national parks and national lakeshores, and it is a distinction based upon fundamental policy differences. Among them, public hunting is not permitted in national parks, but is in the national shoreline system. Furthermore, intensive recreational use is permitted in the seashore and lakeshore areas.

It is my hope that the Sierra Club, of all conservation organizations, will make clear to its members the different categories of scenic areas in the country, for if the club uses terms such as national park and national lakeshore interchangeably, then how will those less well informed ever know what we are talking about.

RUSSELL D. BUTCHER
Conservation Assistant
National Audubon Society

More On Underground Power Lines

Editors:

I read with interest the exchange of correspondence covering the SLAC power line problem between Chet Holifield, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and Will Siri in the September issue of the *Bulletin*. The exchange clarifies the Congressional situation but I believe that the group is still not aware or well informed as to the actual scenic situation in relation to the Woodside power line issue.

In constructing the linear accelerator Stanford University has obtained support from the AEC for maximum scenic protection of the 400-acre site, including undergrounding of all utilities other than the primary transmission line, preservation of the oak trees, landscaping, etc. These practices were supported before the AEC by pointing out that the more progressive local communities, as well as Stanford University itself, had been following such practices during the past years. When it came to the high voltage power line feed it was clear that placing it underground would be very difficult to justify since (1) the region chosen for the overhead route was already criss-crossed by numerous existing power line, (2) the route that would be followed were the line to go underground was very heavily "forested" by overhead lines also, (3) the cost penalty for undergrounding the 220 KV transmission line to SLAC is very much higher (a factor of 10 or so) than the cost penalty of undergrounding the low voltage circuits prevalent in the entire area. After the controversy (which has now been going on for more than 2 years) threatened to seriously delay the schedule of the linear accelerator (a tool for basic research to be available to high-energy physicists) President Johnson asked Mr. Laurance G. Rockefeller, Chairman of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, to make a personal investigation and make recommendations to him. These recommendations state in essence that (1) the line is to be constructed overhead following conservation practices much more advanced than those commonly used by the PG&E. In this construction the average pole height of the 220 KV line will be no higher than that of many of the conventional poles now in the neighborhood; moreover, ground clearing and stringing corridors are not required and tree cutting occurs only at the actual location of the poles. (2) The Federal Government would offer incentives for research aimed at reducing costs of placing high voltage power lines underground. (3) The line feeding SLAC will be placed underground once the local communities have made substantial progress in taking measures to place their own lines underground.

It is this last recommendation which has largely been ignored in the press coverage of the solution proposed by the President. As a member of the Sierra Club I hope very much that the club will be able to lend its weight to persuade the City of Woodside and San Mateo County towards the pursuit of measures to enact permanent ordinances against overhead construction in the area and to institute meaningful programs for removing some of the disfiguring overhead structures now in the region. I have been assured that when effective measures have been taken to remove overhead lines in the region where the SLAC line is to be constructed, and where the future line would be placed underground, then the federal government will use its best efforts to bury the SLAC line.

W. K. H. PANOFSKY
Director
Stanford Linear
Accelerator Center

New Zealand, 1966

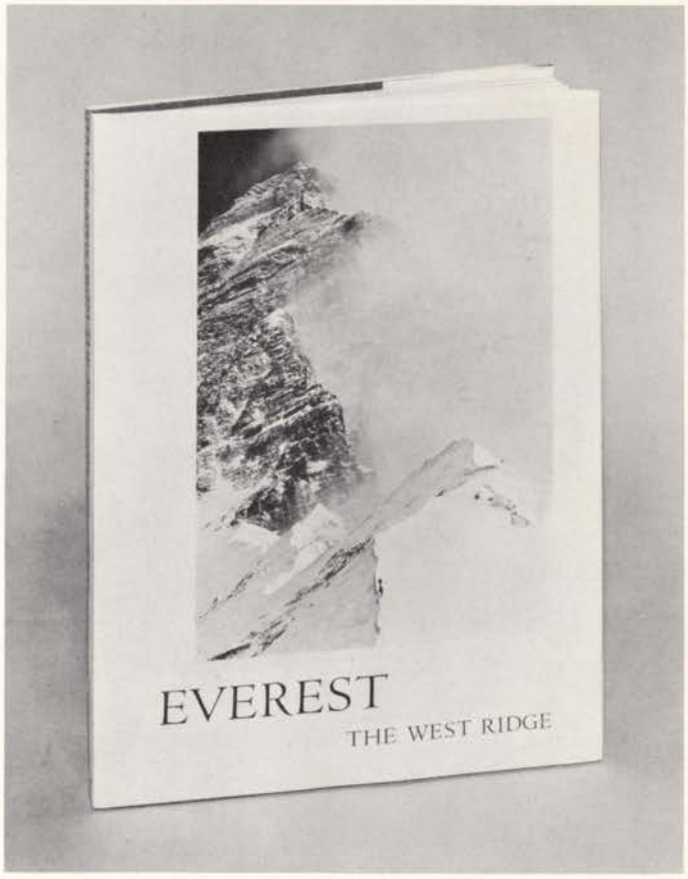
There is still room for you on the club's New Zealand outing—January 29 to February 27, 1966—especially for group B, which will enjoy primarily a wilderness experience in three national parks including climbing, knapsacking, and exploring. If you are interested, write immediately to the club office. A $100 reservation fee and a $400 partial trip fee are due now. Al Schmitz, leader.

Continued from front cover

overenthusiastic technology tends to destroy too much of the environment he depends upon. The transcending conservation battles being waged, while this book took shape, were waged to save Grand Canyon from being dammed by the Bureau of Reclamation, the last redwoods of national park potential from being logged by private industry, and the Northern Cascades of Washington from the same fate at Forest Service hands. Meanwhile a San Francisco Bay was being filled too much, reactors, power lines, and freeways were being pressed upon coastal sections in California that shouldn't have them, a principal wildlife-producing area in Alaska was being threatened by the Corps of Engineers, Storm King Mountain by Consolidated Edison, Central Park by an unnecessary bar and restaurant, and so on and on in the malignant growth of blind progress. Exactly what, people asked when they saw this book begin, was the Sierra Club expecting to save in the Everest region? Wild habitat for the Abominable Snowman, I would answer—then remind them that we are still a mountaineering organization, even as we were when we started, and it is all right to enjoy mountains from time to time as well as to worry about what is happening to them. We would let them enjoy Everest so long as they would share the worrying in their odd moments. That is part of the price of this book—and the only reason a volunteer, unpaid president's time could be spared from his conservation obligations in order to put the book in context.

Dr. Hornbein, I learned, is an anaesthesiologist who doesn't like or want to write but who did want to tell about the climb. On the post-Expedition lecture circuit he had called it "West Side Story." That might be the subtitle of the book, he thought for a while. He also suggested "How the West Was Won" and "The One Less Traveled by," but conservatism won out, and for the most exciting story an Exhibit Format book will ever tell we chose the most austere title.

His diary, his letters to his wife, tapes of expedition discussions and radio conversations—these were his raw materials. More important, he was there and his own personal built-in perceiving apparatus was highly sensitive. Most important, he is honest; he likes spades to be called spades no matter who is doing the calling. I think he wanted a do-it-yourself mountaineering book, one in which he would give the facts as directly as he could, but not too explicitly. He would let you figure out who was right and wrong then and now, but no recriminations please because this is the way it was and you could have been right or wrong too, and you don't have to be right. It goes without saying Tom Hornbein is a superb climber—and it would have to go without saying if I were to give him a chance to edit this line. Combine his attributes and you have a story that you never quite heard before about mountains. You are reminded that each man is unique. We are compounded of dust and the light of a star, Loren Eiseley says; and if you look hard at the frontispiece,



Mockup of the book featuring Barry Bishop's photograph (© 1963, National Geographic Society) of Hornbein and Unsoeld on the West Ridge.

Barry Bishop's photograph of Tom Hornbein and Willi Unsoeld approaching the West Ridge—if you keep looking at it as I have in the course of putting the book together, you will be able to see something phenomenal. They have climbed off the foreground snow by now, so you must look high, on the rock just below the summit. It isn't too hard for an imaginative person to see there a momentary pulsing of a pinpoint of light.

The light of a star. What is it that enabled dust to carry it there? How could an impossibly complicated array of cells ever organize at all, much less seek out such a place to go? This inclination to inquire, this drive to go higher than need be, this innate ability to carry it off, this radiance in the heart when it happens, however brief in the infinite eternity, whether you do it or I, or Tom and Willi, makes us grateful for the genius that man has and for the beautiful planet he has to live upon.

DAVID BROWER

(from the Foreword to the Everest book)

Everest: The West Ridge has 88 pages of color photographs from the American Expedition or by Norman Dyhrenfurth, its leader. There are 192 pages in all, 10¼x13½. The book is number 12 in the club's Exhibit Format Series. It should be off the press (Barnes Press, New York) late this month and out of the bindery a week later. Price, $25 ($22.50 until October 28).