



Strengthening a Common Bond

Apart from a shared appreciation of natural beauty and dedication to Sierra Club ideals, members are linked by only one common bond: receipt of the *Bulletin*. The editors have a responsibility to reexamine frequently the purposes that the *Bulletin* should be serving, and to devise ways to fulfill those purposes better.

The *Bulletin's* main function, as we see it, is informative. It should tell readers of developments in conservation and the club so that they can act more effectively on conservation matters and participate more effectively in club affairs. How well has the *Bulletin* performed its informative function?

In recent years, at least, each issue of the *Bulletin* has tended to provide in-depth coverage of a few matters in relatively lengthy feature articles. So far, so good. But the lengthy articles have preempted most of the available space, so that matters that didn't receive full-scale treatment received little or none. We wonder whether the *Bulletin* might not be more serviceable if its coverage were less intensive and more extensive—whether a greater number of short items might not be desirable even at the expense of printing fewer or shorter feature articles. An experiment in extending the range of our news coverage begins on the opposite page; we hope you will give us your reaction to it.

Only those who enjoy the wilderness will care enough to save it, as Muir and Colby knew when they initiated the Outings Program. One function of the *Bulletin* should be to supplement the Outings Program by printing articles that evoke vicarious enjoyment of the outdoors. Writing that successfully brings the outdoors into the reading room is difficult and rare. Since Fred Gunsby had to discontinue his fine column, "Mountain Talk," the *Bulletin* has been weak in this department. We aren't happy about this situation and we hope to correct it. As a start, the editors offer \$25 worth of books from the Sierra Club catalog to every reader who submits an "outdoor" article that is selected for publication.

Which brings up another point. Traditionally, the *Bulletin* has been written not only for members but by members. Reviewing 1965 issues, though, you'll find that much space was devoted to reprints of speeches and articles by public officials—President Johnson, Senators Gaylord Nelson and Abraham Ribicoff, Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd Dominy, and others. A certain amount of this kind of material should be published, and will continue to be. But we wonder whether the emphasis hasn't shifted too far toward authoritative pronouncements by officials at the expense of original contributions by club members. We believe the *Bulletin* should be, in the main, an intramural publication wherein members of the club can exchange information and ideas.

At times, there simply hasn't been enough "home-grown" material on hand to make up an issue. Although there are many among the club's 35,000 members who are perfectly competent to make valuable contributions, the editors have done too little to encourage their readers to become writers. There can be no guarantee, of course, that everything submitted will be published. Your chances will be good, however, if you have something of consequence to say about a topic of widespread interest. Typewritten manuscripts of ten pages or less, doublespaced, have a better chance of acceptance than longer ones. If appropriate and possible, please send good sharp photographs to illustrate your article, preferably 8 by 10 prints. The *Bulletin* is yours, and you can help improve it. ■



Sierra Club Bulletin

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

COVER: Salmon Creek at Horse Meadow, on the Kern Plateau. The photograph is by Clyde Thomas, who, as a boy, gained his first wilderness experience in the Kern Plateau country. Laurence Moss's proposal for balanced land use in the area begins on page four.

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BOARD ACTIONS AT THE DECEMBER 11 MEETING

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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NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

Club's full-page ads rally support for a redwood national park

Concluding that a redwood national park worthy of the name hung in the balance, the club last month inserted full-page ads in five newspapers with a combined circulation of two and one-half million. Never before has the club reached for such a mass audience. The ad's appearance a bare two days after the need for it was decided required the herculean efforts of officers and staff—particularly of the signers and of Promotion Manager Jack Schanhaar and his assistant, Bruce Kugler. The ad is reproduced (in reduced size) on pages 8-9 of this issue.

Straw in the wind from an unexpected quarter

A business daily, the *Long Island Daily Commercial Review* (Plainview, N.Y.), has begun publishing a monthly supplement on conservation, *Long Island Heritage*, because "to preserve what remains of our vanishing natural heritage is both good sense and good business."

Club members honored for conservation work

The California Conservation Council presented awards to Kurt Munchheimer for his efforts to save redwoods and wilderness, to Margaret Owings for work in behalf of redwoods, wilderness, and endangered wildlife, to Nathaniel Owings for work in preserving scenic and historic values, to David Pesonen for leadership in saving Bodega Head, to Will Siri for leadership in many conservation issues. Dean Karl Onthank received a Distinguished Service Award from the University of Oregon for "his unmatched dedication and persistence in preserving for the state and the nation much of its natural heritage."

Four club books named among best published during last four years

The American Booksellers Association selection committee chose 250 volumes representative of the best books published in 1961-65 for presentation to the White House library. Among those selected were the club's *In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World* (Thoreau/Porter), *The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon* (Porter), *The Last Redwoods* (Hyde/Leydet), *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon* (Leydet). All are Exhibit Format books, edited by Executive Director David Brower.

Preliminary permit for development of Mineral King awarded to Disney

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman awarded a preliminary permit for development of Mineral King as a ski resort to Disney Productions. A 30-year permit will be issued if, after three years, requirements of the temporary permit have been met and significant progress has been made in the construction of an all-weather road (much of which must cross Sequoia National Park). Reports state that Disney's plans call for "several times" as much ski-lift capacity and several times as many parking spaces and overnight accommodations as were specified in the Forest Service's prospectus. Disney anticipates 2.5 million visitors annually by 1976, the first full year of operation. Noting the "primitive aspects of the Mineral King Valley and the fragile ecological values of the timberline zone surrounding it," the Sierra Club Board of Directors advocates its inclusion in Sequoia National Park—in an undeveloped condition, of course.

Everest by candlelight

Hit by the northeast power blackout, Sendor Bindery cornered the candle market and kept on gathering pages of *Everest: The West Ridge*. It seems fitting that a final adversity had to be, and was, surmounted.

(News continued on page 14)

A Proposal for a

Southern Sierra National Recreation Area

By Laurence I. Moss

Laurence Moss, a safety expert in the atomic energy field, owns property in the southern Sierra and is President of The Kern Plateau Association. He presents here a proposal for balanced development of an area in the Sierra Nevada south of Sequoia National Park. In essence, Mr. Moss's plan is consistent with a resolution adopted by the Sierra Club Board of Directors at its December 11 meeting, which calls for protection of de facto wilderness in the southern Sierra under the Wilderness Act, avoidance of incompatible uses, and development for recreation of areas that have already been exposed to logging and other applications of the Forest Service's "multiple-use" concept.

THE SOUTHERN SIERRA is a land of wooded slopes, granite knobs, deep river canyons and high mountain meadows, of pine and cedar forests, of streams at times musical and at times subdued, and of the wonder of the Sequoia groves. It seems paradoxical that this quiet and gentle land has been the focus of one of the most bitter and protracted controversies in the never-ending struggle to conserve our natural resources for the long-term needs of man, both material and spiritual.

For more than 25 years the controversy over the proper use of this land has gone on. Each succeeding year the pitch of the struggle seemingly increases, and the circle of concerned and committed people widens.

On the one side, represented chiefly by the U.S. Forest Service and the lumber company interests, the claim is made that "managed forests contribute to our national strength and security." It is stated that recreation and water are the primary uses in this area, but that logging, being a compatible use, can be conducted in essentially all timber stands of commercial value. Moreover, it is often claimed that the logging is required to prevent wholesale destruction of the forests by insects and disease.

The other side is represented chiefly by the Kern Plateau Association, with the support of other conservation-minded organizations including the Sierra Club.

They claim that the southern Sierra is not being managed with recreation and water as the primary uses. As evidence they cite the fact that the Forest Service's Recreation Plan calls for the development of only 15,000 acres for recreational use in the 600,000 acres of the Kern Plateau, but that the distribution of these recreational developments is such that road access to essentially all of the marketable timber will be provided. They ask why the Forest Service finds it necessary to plan for such developments in the heart of a de facto wilderness when these can be more readily located in the hundreds of thousands of acres in the southern Sierra that already have road access. They point out that the scarring of all the forest lands with unsightly and fire-hazardous culls and slash, as well as the construction of an extensive network of skid trails and logging roads that are abandoned after the logging operations are completed, detract from the natural environment desired for recreation. They question whether a greater "contribution to our national strength and security" is made by logging in the southern Sierra when alternate sources of supply are available on private land in other areas, or by keeping this beautiful land in a relatively undisturbed condition for the millions of people who live in the surrounding region. They note that due to advancing technology our country now has the means, and hopefully also the

will, to solve all of our material problems, and to do so without altering those few remaining areas where a natural environment still exists.

They further point out that every Forest Service study of insect and disease conditions in this area has concluded that natural control factors will serve to hold the population of infested and diseased trees in check. There will be, of course, the usual year-to-year fluctuations, but there should be no widespread epidemic, barring some unforeseen catastrophe.

With respect to watershed studies, they point out that only three studies have been begun. None of these studies has yet reached the stage where conclusions relative to the causes of erosion, can be made. The first study, a soil movement survey of the South Creek watershed, was begun a few years ago by Ralph Maloney of the Forest Service's California Region Office. Although a soil survey normally takes only a few months to complete, this one, for some reason, was never finished; it is not referred to in the Forest Service literature.

The second study, also planned by Mr. Maloney, involves the three watershed study dams installed adjacent to Salmos Creek. (See SCB, June 1965.) One of these dams was placed below a watershed that had been logged some time previously; it is referred to as the "old-logged" dam. The other two dams were located below unlogged watersheds. According to the plan of study, after a period of calibration (of about five years) one of these unlogged watersheds is to be logged. Then, using the measurements taken over the next ten years, the "old-logged," the "new-logged," and the unlogged situations would be compared and an evaluation would be made of the erosion caused by logging.



Salmon Creek in Horse Meadow, taken before logging and a road invaded the area. Photo by Clyde Thomas.

Unfortunately, the "old-logged" dam was placed below a meadow. The meadow filters out most of the sediment in the water that flows into it. This dam, therefore, will not give useful measurements. This view, incidentally, is concurred in by the man who is currently engaged in a soil movement survey of the area.

Another unfortunate fact is that according to the plan of study it will take a total of 15 years to complete the measurements and to make an evaluation of the relationship between logging and watershed damage. Since the Forest Service intends to complete within the next ten years at least the first cut in all timber stands of commercial value, if the study shows that logging has a detrimental effect on watershed values it will be of only academic interest, perhaps to better educate a future generation of foresters.

The third study, a soil movement survey of the Salmon Creek watershed, is presently under way. It is being conducted by George Dismeyer, from the Sierra National Forest.

It is noteworthy that in all the Forest Service's California Region, with an administered area of about 20,000,000 acres, Mr. Maloney and Mr. Dismeyer are the only Service employees qualified either by education or experience to do watershed studies. This seems to give some indication of the relative importance the Forest Service places on such studies. Moreover, in the southern Sierra a vigorous program of logging has been under way for more than 25 years without a single study of the effect of that logging on the watershed having been completed.

I believe the time has come to end this controversy so that our energies may be devoted to more constructive purposes. It is time to seek new approaches and to search out the common interests of those who have disagreed in the past so that we may move forward to a resolution of our differences.

I would like to outline the elements of a plan that I believe offers promise of accomplishing these objectives.

The most important common interest is that of satisfying the needs of our people for recreation. On this point both sides agree. The Forest Service states that in the management of the Sequoia and Inyo National Forests the primary use is recreation; other uses, except for watershed protection, are subsidiary. The southern Sierra are within a few hours' drive of all of the urban centers of southern California. The desire of the people who live in these centers for the kind of recreational experience that is available in the southern Sierra is obvious; in 1964 there were more than 1.3 million visitor-days of use in that area. Most of this use was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of Lake Isabella, partly because of the beauty of the lake but also because such recreational facilities as improved campsites are scarce in the surrounding areas of the Sequoia National Forest. Unfortunately, the Forest Service has been handicapped in its attempts to provide for recreational development by the severely limited funds available for that purpose. For example, in the years 1957 through 1960, an average of only \$65,342 per year was made available for such development. The lack of funds has also prevented the acquisition of certain inholdings in the national for-

ests, such as some of the high mountain meadows that are privately owned at present.

With this in mind, it is clear that meeting the ever-increasing needs and demands of the people for lands and facilities for outdoor recreation must be a central element of a viable plan for the southern Sierra. Fortunately, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 establishes the legal basis and the financial means to effect this purpose.

What I propose is that the approximately 1,500,000 acres of the Sequoia National Forest, the Inyo National Forest south of the High Sierra Wild Area, and Lake Isabella become a great National Recreation Area. Let us call it, at least for the present, the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area. It would be established by an act of Congress, thereby giving the primacy of outdoor recreation in this area the force of statutory recognition. A substantial sum of money would be appropriated for land acquisition and for the development of recreational facilities. As an indication of the possible size of this appropriation, it may be noted that the bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California provided a total of \$44,300,000 for these purposes. It does not follow, of course, that this large a sum would be required for the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area. The important consideration is that the funding be commensurate with the need.

In broad outline, what would be some of the essential features of a balanced pattern of land use in the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area? I will use the categories of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-



Bulldozer building Brush Creek Road, and dozer in Horse Meadow as it was before "multiple use." Photos by Clyde Thomas.

recreation (as published in Release No. 630-1) as a guide in indicating this pattern.

Lake Isabella and the immediate vicinity of its shoreline, comprising about 15,000 acres, would probably be suitable for Class I: High Density Recreation Area. A high degree of facility development would be indicated. This would include a road network, parking areas, bathing areas, marinas, etc., so that intensive use would be accommodated.

Certain other areas would perhaps best be categorized as Class II: General Outdoor Recreation Areas. These might include an expanded Shirley Meadows Winter Sports Area, as well as other potential winter sports areas in which considerable development of facilities would be indicated. Perhaps a total of about 5,000 acres would be so categorized.

The great majority of the land within the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area, about 1,000,000 acres, would be most suitably categorized as Class III: Natural Environment Areas. Intensive use for activities such as sightseeing, hiking, nature study, picnicking, camping, swimming, fishing, hunting, etc. would be encouraged. Access roads, picnic and campsite facilities, and minimum sanitary facilities would be provided. There might be other compatible uses of these areas such as lumbering, grazing, and mining, provided such activities were managed so as to retain the attractiveness of the natural setting.

The Sequoia groves and their immediate environs are obviously best categorized as Class IV: Outstanding Natural

Areas. Perhaps about 10,000 acres would be included. Development would be limited to a minimum. Access roads would be kept outside the immediate vicinity of the groves; visitors would be encouraged to walk into the areas. Any improvements would harmonize with the natural setting.

The remaining 470,000 acres would be categorized as Class V: Primitive Areas. This would include the peninsula of de facto wilderness that extends southward from Sequoia National Park and the proposed Golden Trout Wilderness Area to the Dome Land Wild Area. The watershed of the Little Kern River, as well as the North Fork of the Kern River to the north of the Johnsondale Bridge, would be a part of this. In these areas there would be no development of public roads, permanent habitations, or recreational facilities except trails. There would be no mechanized equipment allowed (except that needed to control fire, insects, and disease) and no commercial use. This Class V area should be protected under the National Wilderness Preservation System. If this can best be done by means of formal Wilderness Area classification, then that should be a part of the overall plan.

With a plan such as the one described, the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area would be capable of meeting the wide spectrum of outdoor recreational needs and demands of our people. All proper interests and uses would be considered. It is a plan that attempts to approach the optimum combination of uses, considering the area in its entirety.

What must be done to put such a plan into effect? The first step is to have Congress request that a high-level committee, composed of representatives of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service, study the desirability of establishing a Southern Sierra National Recreation Area.

The Kern Plateau Association invites the support of the Forest Service, the Sierra Land Use Committee, and other interested organizations in advocating the Southern Sierra National Recreation Area. We believe that advocacy of the plan offers the Forest Service the opportunity both to advance its stated objectives and to answer those critics who have doubted that its management priorities were, in fact, what the Forest Service claimed them to be. ■

[The 1966 Outings Program offers two opportunities to explore the Kern Plateau region: a knapsack trip June 18-26, and a saddle-light trip June 19-July 2. For details see November 1965 SCB, pages 27 & 28.—Ed.]

Because of limitations of space, and the inclusion in this issue of material that does not appear monthly, we have had to omit material that ordinarily appears —Bill Zimmerman's *Washington Report*, book reviews, and letters to the editor.

We believe that these are among the most valuable regular features of the *Bulletin*, and we regret the necessity of omitting them this month. We expect to include them in the February issue.

A Summary of Yosemite Climbing, 1965

By Chuck Pratt

DESPITE THE ABSENCE of several of the most active Yosemite climbers, the catalog of new ascents has continued to increase during the 1965 season to the point where there are now approximately 50 new routes and variations to be added to Steve Roper's guidebook. [*A Climber's Guide to Yosemite Valley*, published by the Sierra Club in 1964, describes all routes climbed up to that time—295 of them. Of the 295 routes, 195 had been climbed for the first time during the decade 1954-64.—Ed.] In addition to new routes, some 24 changes to the guidebook can be attributed to direct aid routes having been climbed fifth class. All together, some 75 changes have been noted by this writer since the appearance of the Yosemite guidebook.

This year emphasis was placed mainly on short climbs of a severely difficult nature, and particularly on jam-cracks, the most dominant form of Yosemite free-climbing. A number of short climbs in the 5.10 category were established, including a new fifth class route on Higher Cathedral Spire. All the east-buttress routes on the Cathedral Rocks are now fifth class, Frank Sacherer having led the bolt-ladder pitch on Middle free, and Steve Thompson having eliminated the last ten stubborn feet of aid on Lower. Chris Fredericks reports half a dozen pitches of exceptionally fine fifth class climbing on a new route to the right of Salathé's route on the Southwest Face of Half Dome. Called the Snake Dike, it was climbed by Fredericks, Jim Bridwell, and Eric Beck. A dislocated shoulder prevented Eric Beck from climbing for a good part of the summer, but not until he had joined forces with Frank Sacherer to eliminate all the aid on the Direct North Buttress of Middle Cathedral Rock. The same pair also made the first one day ascent of a Yosemite Grade VI—the West Face of Sentinel Rock. Another Grade VI, the North Face of Middle Cathedral Rock, fell in one day to Layton Kor and Tom Fender. Kor was also responsible for several new routes including the "Gold Wall" just west of Ribbon Falls amphitheater, and a new route on Sentinel North Wall that winds the center of the Flying Buttress, crosses the Salathé-Steck route at the Headwall, and continues directly

upward via difficult aid climbing.

Several noteworthy second ascents were made this year, including Arches Direct, Northwest Face of Higher Spire, and Crack of Doom, the latter being accomplished by Frank Sacherer, Jim Bridwell, and Chris Fredericks. Elephant Rock, usually shunned during the summer, was the scene of unprecedented activity. One new route, the Crack of Redemption, was established, and every other route was ascended at least once.

Among Yosemite's longer climbs, the Leaning Tower proved to be the most popular, receiving five ascents. The East Face of Washington Column was climbed by two parties and there were two ascents of Sentinel West Face. El Capitan's great South Buttress was climbed for the fourth time in June of this year [1965] by John Evans, Dick McCracken, and Gary Colliver. On a short vacation from their Alaskan activities, Jim McCarthy and Tom Frost recruited T. M. Herbert for an ascent of the Arrow Chimney. Jim crowned their achievement with a handstand on the summit. Half Dome (North Face) was climbed but once in 1965, but that ascent included two British climbers in the party. Jock Lang (Scotland) and Eric Rayson (England) arrived in Yosemite via New York, Boulder, and Salt Lake City, with the idea of obtaining a comprehensive view of American climbing. The two Britishers adapted to Yosemite rock quite readily and, in addition to climbing Half Dome with Dave Dornan, ascended several of the short, severe fifth class climbs on Glacier Point Apron, along the base of El Capitan, and at Tahquitz Rock in southern California. Jock and Eric have returned to England, impressed with the climbing in the U.S., and have promised to return with more British climbers.

Yosemite was plagued by an unusual high number of climbing accidents this year. On several occasions, climbers from Camp 4 assisted Park Rangers in the evacuation of injured climbers or stranded tourists. An accident occurred on a major climb when Pete Spocker pulled a large block loose on a lead above the Narrows on Sentinel North Wall. The block fell on top of him, breaking his leg and pinning him to a

ledge. His climbing companion was able to signal for help, and the following morning a helicopter transported a rescue team to the summit of the rock. Spocker was successfully evacuated.

Women were very active in 1965, with several all-girl ascents made of Monday Morning Slab and various routes on Sunnyside Bench. Jane Waters, Mary Graham, and Sue Swendlund added their names to the growing list of women who have stood atop the Lost Arrow.

The fall, generally the time for activity on El Capitan, remained relatively quiet since the annual El Cap ventures took place earlier in the season. Certainly the most ambitious Yosemite climb, since the first ascent of the Lost Arrow, was undertaken in June by Yvon Chouinard and T. M. Herbert, when they established a new route on the South Buttress of El Capitan. After an eight day effort, which included placing 30 bolts, they succeeded in gaining the summit. Their route starts from the top of Moby Dick and continues to the "Heart," thus crossing the Salathé Wall route at one point. From the "Mammoth Terraces" on the Salathé Wall, they climbed directly upward and eventually gained entrance to the gigantic dihedral immediately to the left of the dihedral on the Nose route. Upon reaching the summit after dark on the eighth day, the climbers had but one bolt left, no water, and no food. Theirs was the outstanding achievement of the season, and perhaps no statement would be as appropriate as Chouinard's own shortly after the climb: "Now I can shake hands with John Salathé as an equal." ■

[Chuck Pratt, writing as one climber to other climbers, manages also to convey a sense of adventure and excitement even to those of us incapable of fully understanding the nature and magnitude of the achievements he records. We congratulate and thank him.

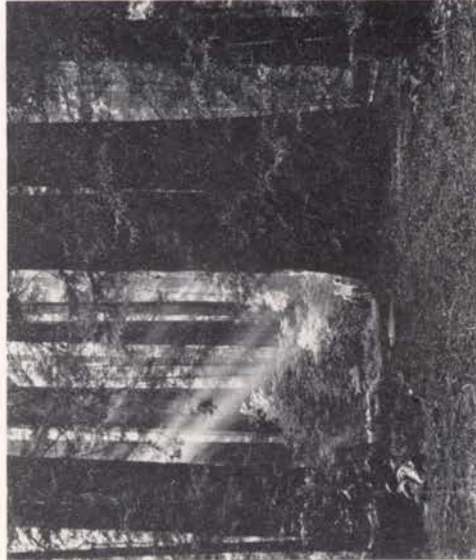
The Bulletin has been criticized for failing to publish more about climbing and other outdoor experiences. We agree that a breath of outdoor air should blow through the Bulletin's pages. As a rule, however, the editors feel that outdoor stories should be written in non-technical narrative style. Practically nothing of this kind has been submitted in recent months, to our regret. We hope some readers will be encouraged, to the benefit of the Bulletin and its other readers, to try this difficult type of writing.—Ed.]

This full-page advertisement, prepared at a moment's notice, was inserted in the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *San Francisco Chronicle*. It has also appeared in the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Sacramento Bee*. For details, see news section on page three.

Redwood Creek is the place, the last real chance

Trees that were saplings on the first Christmas still live here. The forest can live on for all the Christmases if the Great Society uses its vision and genius and acts boldly—and promptly.

The National Park Service-National Geographic Society study recognized Redwood Creek as *the* place for a real Redwood National Park. Timidity will lose this last chance—and lose it for all time.



Forest Aisles, Bull Creek Flat (above), from *The Last Redwoods*. Hundreds of the big trees thought saved here, in Humboldt Redwoods state park, have been destroyed by floods from upstream watersheds badly damaged by logging.



A freeway was slashed through some of the finest forests of the park. Even without such severe damage, this and the other state parks are not nearly enough to meet future needs for beauty and wildness.

Nothing less than a real national park will save the tallest known trees (above), discovered on Redwood Creek by the National Geographic Society. The *real* national park calls for a minimum of 90,000 acres in the Redwood Creek watershed.

An Open Letter to President Johnson

on the last chance *really* to save the redwoods

part—supported by foresighted citizens everywhere—will rescue the unique coastal redwoods it is this generation's unique obligation to save.

Secretary Udall, in his foreword to the book we published to serve a vital cause, wrote, "... it will surprise no conservationist that John Muir's Sierra Club should raise a banner and lead the fight for a Redwood National Park. Such a wilderness park will surely be established if the eloquent words and pictures of this book arouse enough lovers of the land before it is too late." They were aroused. You yourself have seen the book and know from it the shocking story it tells of unprecedented abuse of land. You met with the leading conservation organizations a year ago June, and we were honored to be there. You directed that the Secretary conduct a study to determine where the park should be. He did.

We like the park the study singled out—the last chance to save almost enough of the most remarkable trees, the last of the unprotected virgin redwood forest still intact enough to deserve the name *national park*. The park would rescue from destruction—when combined with the stands earlier boldness saved in a few small California state parks—5 to 6 per cent of the original redwood-producing lands (20 per cent no longer produce timber).

The Park Service plan (Plan I) was a plan for a real park. We like it. So does the National Parks Association, the Wilderness Society, The National Audubon Society, Trustees for Conservation, the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and—in right in the heart of the redwood country—the Citizens for a Redwood National Park.

Others do not like it—particularly those who could be intimidated by a powerful industry and its extensive public-relations program. Some leaders in the industry have been public-spirited. Others, and those they could influence, would let the best be destroyed. They would settle for a false-front redwood national park—a thin line of trees shielding the highway traveler from the destruction beyond. Or for an existing state park, relabeled as a national park. Some voices, too, are now calling for an easy, bargain-basement national park that would cost little and save little in an area no longer of national park caliber—an area the state is capable of caring for if imaginatively led. Still others would prefer redwoods lying down, converted to fences, panels and siding, piling, posts, pulp, and picnic tables.

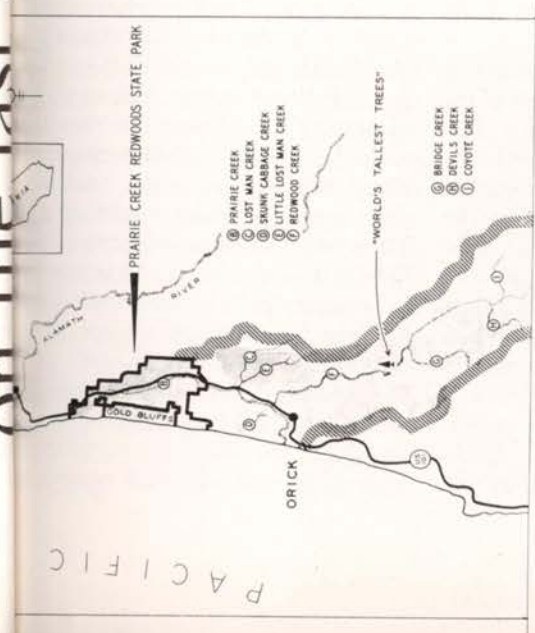
We, and we think the generations on down into the future, would like to see our last virgin redwoods vertical, not prone. We believe that you, the man who presides in this hour of decision for the redwoods, will have the imagination, the inspiration, and the courage to put before the next session of Congress and to urge the enactment of legislation that will create the real Redwood National Park.

All signs point to Redwood Creek, up near the Klamath. The last intact watersheds are here, the ecological integrity, the variety of climate and terrain, the unique habitat of the Roosevelt elk, the wild Gold Bluffs Beach and Prarie Creek redwoods in the adjoining state park. This is the comprehensive opportunity, the plan with boldness to excite the public imagination, the battle

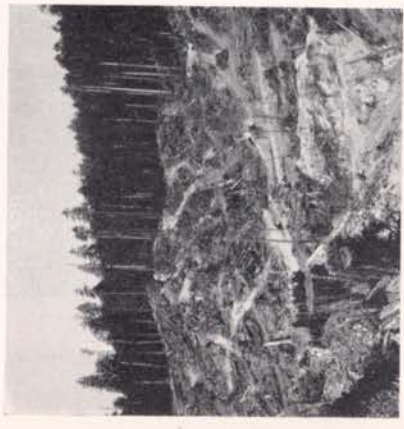
You can help establish a real Redwood National Park. Write the President and Governor Brown yourself; support the organizations that support the real park.

The Club is also supported by generous donors, whatever their bracket, who know that saving and understanding wildness is as important as health and education are—perhaps indistinguishable from them; and by members who like the club's program (nationwide, including wilderness trips, mountaineering, winter sports), its books and films, and its cause, whether or not they can participate as actively as they might wish. The club has branch offices in New York, Washington, Seattle, and Los Angeles. There are chapters and groups in California (where the club began), in Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, Madison, Denver, Santa Fe, Phoenix, Seattle, Portland, Reno, and Texas. The principal office is Mills Tower, San Francisco. Regular dues are \$9 per year. Admission fee is \$5. There are junior, spouse, supporting, life, patron, and benefactor categories ranging respectively from \$3.50 to \$10,000, for people who care.

The Sierra Club is currently attempting to keep needless Reclamation dams out of Grand Canyon, establish a national park in the Northern Cascades of Washington, save Storm King Mountain and preserve the exemplar "forever wild" clause in the New York constitution to protect the Adirondacks, and protect the remaining vestige of wilderness of the United States (about 5 per cent of the lower 48), confident that intelligent planning and use of science and technology will sustain the



*This, the Redwood Creek drainage that still may be saved, is what counts (it is the shaded area near the lower half of the coast).



The Sierra Club was founded by John Muir in 1892 to explore, enjoy, and protect America's scenic resources.

Not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress

This advertisement has been made possible by buyers of Sierra Club books, the margin on which is used for conservation purposes as John Fischer has noted in the current *Harper's*. The club books that have succeeded well enough to help save the redwoods are in the award-winning Exhibit Format Series:

- The Wild Cascades: Fogotten Parkland
- Not Man Apart: Photographs of the Big Sur Coast with lines by Robinson Jeffers
- Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada
- Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon
- Ansel Adams: A Biography (Vol. 1: The Eloquent Light)
- The Last Redwoods: Photographs and Story of a Vanishing Scenic Resource
- The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado
- "In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World"
- These We Inherit: The Parklands of America
- Words of the Earth

ways be. Saving them won't be easy. Industries, like people, would rather die than change their habits.

The price will be high, but not out of reach when you consider what the stakes are. It is worth a substantial indebtedness if that is what it takes to get an adequate national park.

We think that future generations will welcome the chance to pay their share. The alternative—a fragmented, decimated, hollow shell of what there once was—will be a vestigial bit of forest that "reminds you of the places on your face you missed when you shave."

The great forests of the Klamath River are gone. Below Jedediah Smith Park, the forests of the Smith River are gone. On the upper reaches of Redwood Creek itself, on the headwaters of Mill Creek, on the Mad, the Trinity, the Van Duzen, the Eel, on the Ten Mile, the Noyo, the Big, the Navarro, the Russian, the Garcia, down the line to Muir Woods, and to the Big Sur country—in all these places the redwoods have fallen, have been trucked or floated or railroaded out, and have never been adequately replaced. Mill Valley doesn't remember the forests that once sustained the mill that gave it its name. Of the redwood heritage of a century ago, the virgin redwood forest that has been felled would extend from San Francisco to Washington and never be less than a mile wide. It was a good thing at the time perhaps, but good things come to an end.

What we ask now is that you support, and give Americans a chance to support, a Redwood National Park 1/25th the size of Yellowstone, costing at today's prices 75 cents to one dollar per American—a priceless opportunity, never to be known again if we miss it now.

There are a thousand conservation needs, but few with this urgency. Within two years, if industry continues to cut at its present rate in the area singled out on Redwood Creek by the National Park Service for the national park, there will be nothing worthy of the name left to save.

We urge you to act with all vigor and all speed on the one plan that will truly serve America—a Redwood National Park, boldly delineated, on Redwood Creek.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. SIRI, *President*
EDGAR WAYBURN, *Vice President*
DAVID BROWER, *Executive Director*
MICHAEL McCLOSKEY, *Conservation Director*
and, most of our 35,000 members all over the country

P.S. There is nothing in this for us or for the club itself except work—and the satisfaction of helping save the important parts of America's natural beauty.

Sierra Club
Mills Tower, San Francisco

- Please send information about the redwood crisis and how I can help.
- Please accept the enclosed contribution (\$_____) to help your program to save enough of the redwoods.
- I would like to know more about supporting the work of the Sierra Club and the other organizations you list in your open letter.

(Please be legible)



Prospects for the Channel Islands: Bombs, Bulldozers, Park Protection?

By Frederick Eissler

Frederick Eissler, a resident of Santa Barbara, is in close touch with the Channel Islands situation. A teacher by profession, Mr. Eissler has served for many years as Conservation Chairman of the Los Padres Chapter. He is also a member of the Sierra Club's national Board of Directors.

A FEDERAL SURVEY of undeveloped beaches along the Pacific Coast reported in 1959 that the Channel Islands were the "greatest single remaining" area suitable for dedication in a seashore national park. The survey discovered that the islands, still in a near-natural condition, lying 20 miles off the mainland, had not been reached by the influences of Southern California's sprawling urban complex. Today the peculiar isolation that protected these ocean strongholds for centuries has now been seriously challenged in a matter of months.

Last June, Navy pilots began test-bombing Bullpup missiles to the west end of the island chain at San Miguel. In August, a subdivider submitted plans for houses, hillside apartments, and shopping centers on the east end of

Santa Cruz, the main island in a projected park. By December, oil companies were preparing to lease drilling sites within the three-mile limit around all the islands.

Several times in the last five years, a Channel Islands Park held a high place on the nation's legislative agenda. The most promising support came in 1963, when Senator Clair Engle introduced a bill to establish a unit combining the existing national monument (Santa Barbara and Anacapa islands) with the private ranches-in-the-sea, Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa, and Navy-controlled San Miguel. The California legislature endorsed the measure; civic leaders and nationwide conservation groups were behind it. After Senator Engle's death, however, the campaign lost momentum.

Interests promoting other designs for the islands have not waited for conservationists to regroup their forces.

Fortunately, strong, clear sounds of a new campaign are being heard. Speaking to members of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at their annual convention held recently in Santa Barbara, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Stanley A. Cain announced that the islands are "high" on his department's list for priority action. "The groundwork you have laid in the public mind," he said, "will be given a good and thorough working. The idea of a Channel Islands National Park has been cooking for a long time. It is good to have it back on the front burner."

But the bombing proceeds at an accelerated pace. Inert missiles are not fired at offshore targets although live ordnance will likely be used both on and offshore in the future. At a hearing in December 1965 on the Navy's request for an extended danger zone around San Miguel, a broad and powerful affiliation of leading citizens and diverse organizations objected to the target practice that Secretary Cain earlier had charged "makes a mockery of what nature intended these islands to be."

No one can claim that bombing will improve what both nature and man add to the history of man's activity have contributed to San Miguel. Fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and the crew in his caravels landed at Cuyler Harbor, where the explorer is thought to be buried. Along eight miles of the island's northside are the kitchen middens of a once flourishing Chumash tribes. The rich archeological sites may represent the greatest density of Indian habitations anywhere in North America above the Mexican border. Sea life abounds. Elephant seals and sea otters, species but recently believed extinct, and vast colonies of nesting sea birds prefer San Miguel rookeries. These wildlife resources, Navy official has stated, "occasionally must be subordinated to military needs. They "need absolute protection," a Planning Service report asserts. Alternate bombing ranges should be used where a unique heritage for study and enjoyment by the people cannot be damaged.

The remarkable marine environment around the islands deserves the best possible protection, too, in the type of underwater national park recommended

by federal surveys. In contrast to the mainland coast where a sharp transition in ocean temperature occurs between the cold waters above Point Conception and the warm seas below, the temperature transition at the Channel Islands is gradual enough to encourage unusual intermixing of marine flora and fauna. The most westerly of the islands and the closest to the Point Conception transition area, San Miguel is especially important for observation of this extraordinary phenomenon.

What survives the bombs may soon be drilled. The recent Supreme Court decision giving California ownership of the submerged lands within the three-mile limit around the islands, a "red hot" oil zone according to the industry, has stimulated a rush for black gold. The State Lands Commission has lost no time in opening the channel area for drilling leases. Conservationists are registering their concern about the impact of oil exploration and development upon park resources.

Traditionally conscious of urban beautification, the City of Santa Barbara years ago established a sanctuary off its shores where drilling operations are prohibited. Officials of Santa Barbara County are studying the widespread objections to the anticipated sight, sound, and smell of petroleum-processing facilities at proposed locations adjoining mainland residential areas. Would not drilling rigs, on-shore separation plants, tank farms, and loading facilities with all their potential for contamination be equally objectionable at the islands' best beaches and underwater areas? Could a reasonable sanctuary line be drawn around these national wildlife and recreation treasures, too?

Not the least of the triple threats is the scheme to convert the east end of Santa Cruz into a seabound suburb. The landowners are asking Santa Barbara County to change its General Plan designation of the island from agricultural to residential-commercial, a revision that would have an inflationary effect upon land values and lead to the destruction of the priceless natural scene. When the General Plan passed with strong community support five months ago, the owners were satisfied with the agricultural classification; in fact, according to a series of articles earlier given wide circulation, they felt the islands were good for nothing else but sheep and cattle

ranching. "Purely agricultural pursuits took hold," the articles said, because Santa Cruz is "isolated by wind," "the soil isn't rich," the rainfall is "inadequate," temperatures are "below freezing," periodic fog is a "detraction," and the terrain is generally "alien and inaccessible." Conservationists recognized in this characterization the standard definition of prime wilderness.

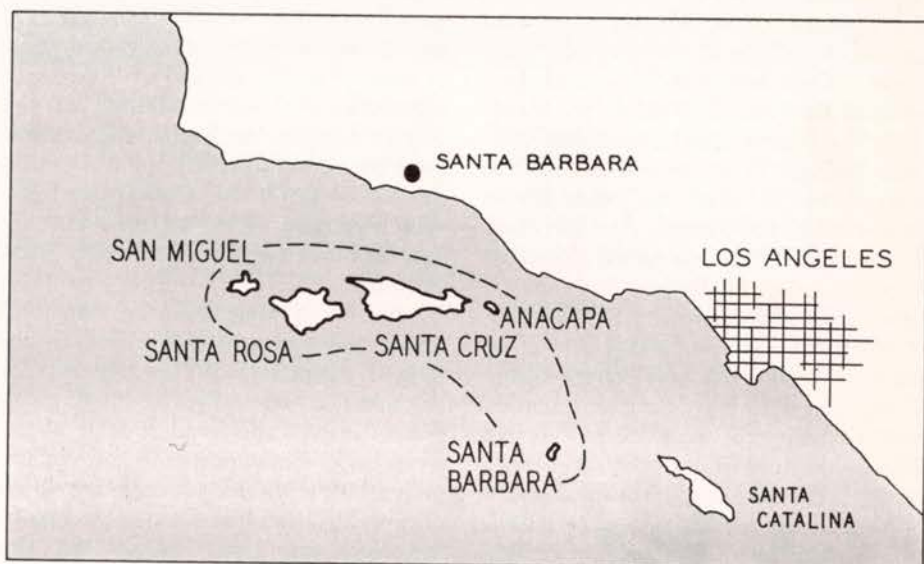
Exhibiting the finer insights of a national park prospectus, the subdivision plan, describing the same island, now speaks in glowing terms of the "unusually benign weather" at the main harbor, the Mediterranean climate similar to that in Santa Barbara, with "frost unknown" and summer heat "tempered by sea breezes," soils that lend themselves to "a renaissance of interest in field crops," "unexcelled views," "many natural recreation facilities," "excellent shelter for small craft," and superb fishing. "Regularly scheduled transportation of one variety or more will become available when sufficient demand is created," the private plan continues, citing references to the technological breakthroughs in hydrofoil and hovercraft transportation and the promised reduction in travel fares.

What shall the people find when they cross the 20-mile moat formerly protecting the islands' splendid isolation? At last December's Santa Barbara County Planning Commission hearing on this subject, a letter from Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall again reminded officials that his department had given priority status to the islands and had

"initiated the necessary action to accomplish this preservation objective." Then he continued: ". . . to provide the opportunity for sufficient time to introduce legislation authorizing a Channel Islands National Park, we respectfully request a delay in approval of this [residential-commercial] amendment to the County General Plan." A five-week stay was granted on the unrealistic assumption that in this short period the Department of the Interior could perfect precise federal plans for Santa Cruz Island.

Within the next few months the vital choices must be made. Park plans certainly should receive paramount priority over bombs, oil development, and suburbia. Letters from conservationists and their friends to Secretary Udall, members of Congress, and the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission (123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California) could effectively register the broad public sentiment behind the dedication of a great national seashore park at the Channel Islands. ■

Photo of Anacapa Island on the facing page was taken near Frenchy's Cove by Ronald Mortimore of the National Park Service. The flowers in the foreground, Giant Coreopsis, are one of many varieties that are found only in the Channel Islands. Readers may wish to write the Park Service for a copy of its booklet, "Channel Islands," which describes the islands and some of the reasons why they deserve the protection of park status. The map is by Alan Macdonald.



Channelization of the Lower Colorado

By John Gregg

John Gregg is a free-lance editor and writer who helped prepare for publication such Sierra Club books as Gentle Wilderness and The Wild Cascades. He is now working on forthcoming books about Lake Tahoe and San Francisco Bay.

WHEN YOU THINK of conservation crises on the Colorado River, you tend to think of the Upper Basin or of the upper part of the Lower Basin, where the Bureau of Reclamation proposes to build Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge power dams within the Grand Canyon. But there is a smoldering crisis on the lower reaches of the Colorado, too, where it forms the boundary between Arizona and California.

On July 28, 1965, the Southern Council of Conservation Clubs met in Los Angeles. Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd E. Dominy addressed the assembly, telling them what was wrong with the lower Colorado River. "After the Colorado River passes through Davis Dam it turns into a tramp, a hobo. It is lazy, dissatisfied, restless, unreliable. It just meanders about from one place to another." The worst thing about the river, he said, is the loss of "valuable water that wastes away by seeping into the underground or being sucked up by the sun." To Dominy, the solution to this water waste and to all the problems of living with an "unstable river" seemed simple: build a channel 450 feet wide with a bank slope ratio of 1.5-to-1 and put the river in it.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been channelizing the lower Colorado for some years—since 1949—but until recently the finest sections of the river had been spared. There are nine designated divisions of the lower Colorado (see map). Only the Imperial and Limitrophe divisions remain in a natural state. The Bureau has no plans for them at the present time. The Mohave Division channelization has been completed. The Palo Verde, Cibola, and Laguna divisions are being channelized now.

Work has been suspended on the remaining three divisions—Topock Gorge, Parker, and Yuma—because Dominy was virtually the only person at the July 28 meeting who supported channelization. After hearing other speakers, he admitted that he had failed to submit proper plans for review and that his pro-

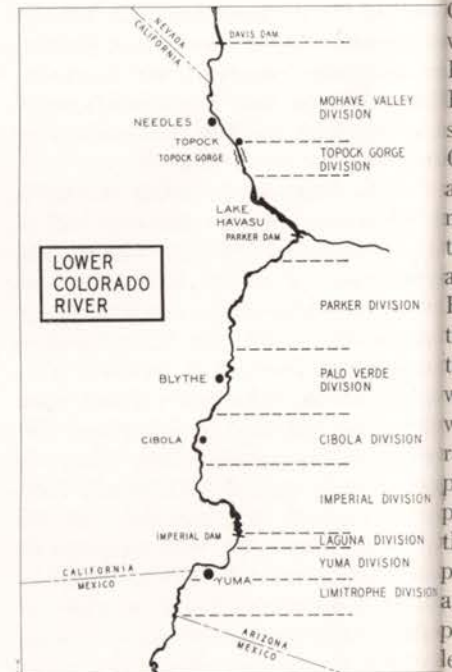
gram needed to be reevaluated. Said Dominy: "We have failed to submit amply in advance the final product of what our proposal actually is for the official review required by law." Also, "I think we need to reevaluate our entire program." But there was a hedge: "Any work not already committed and actually under way at the moment . . . any new dredging, any new river alignment program will not be undertaken . . . until we have . . . complete reevaluation. . . ." How much work will be considered "already committed" is an unknown that affects the significance of Dominy's pledge.

Channelization has been opposed on the local, state, and national levels. Estimating vast losses of fish and game populations, because of habitat destruction, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Fish and Game Department, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the Resources Agency of California have all opposed the channelization project. The Resources Agency also points out that scenic and recreational values would be severely impaired. The private organizations opposing channelization have been vigorously led by the San Diego Chapter of the Sierra Club, working with affiliates of the California Wildlife Federation. The San Diego Chapter drew up an 18-point indictment of channelization, which Dominy answered point by point. The charges and rebuttals were mimeographed and distributed at the July 28 meeting, but Reclamation's argument convinced almost no one. Dominy was forced to retreat. During the afternoon session he agreed to reevaluate the program he had defended only that morning.

Prior to the meeting, the state and federal fish and game agencies had submitted proposals to the Bureau of Reclamation that called for measures to protect in part the fish and game of the rivercourse. These proposals were inadequate, but, if the river were going to be channelized, they were better than nothing. They would cut losses a bit. The

proposals were advanced as minimum mitigation—anything less would not be worthwhile. Reclamation boasted that it was cooperating with the fish and game people and thereby mitigating wildlife losses. But the impression given was misleading. Because channelization is disastrous to fish and wildlife, any artificial lakes and swamps that Reclamation would construct would be at best only tokens of the Bureau's very minor interest in indigenous fauna.

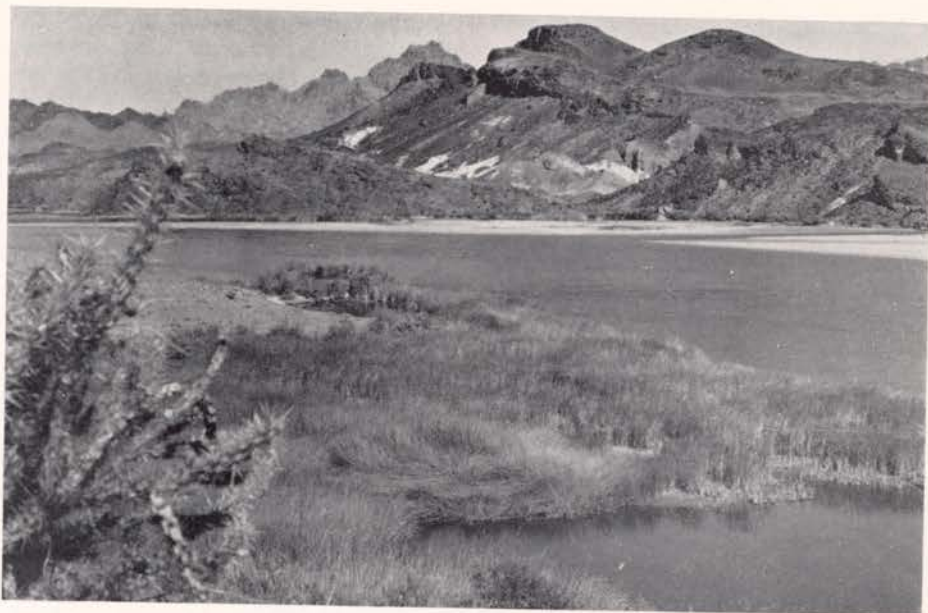
The Resources Agency of California was sharp in its denunciation of the destruction of Topock Gorge: "Channelization of the Topock Gorge would have a disastrous effect on the greatest scenic attraction of the entire Lower Colorado River. The highly scenic backwater lakes, wet lands and beautiful riparian vegetation would be eliminated. Formalized river banks of sterile sand and rock would replace them. The abundant bird life, which is a major attraction to the visitor, would of necessity elsewhere or die out. Of particular concern would be the loss of the extensive water and wet land mass in the Blankenship Bend area which, according to the Bureau of Reclamation, is to be used as a spoil area for 6,700,000 cubic yards of sediment to be removed from the



gorge. The warm-water fishery would be virtually eliminated. The trout fishery would have to be maintained by stocking. . . . Coupled with this are many intangible losses resulting from the disruption of the natural features and scenic quality. The loss of esthetic qualities of the area for a park recreation experience is incalculable."

Scenically, Topock Gorge is the most important section of the lower Colorado. In addition, the Resources Agency calls it "a very important fish and wildlife area." Fish and wildlife habitat has been or will be harshly impaired by channelization in four of the nine sections of the lower river. The same four sections no longer offer the recreational attraction to boatmen that they once did. The regulated, engineered sluiceway accomplishes only two things: it allows the water to flow downstream faster, and it salvages some water. Reclamation estimates that if complete regulation and channelization of the lower Colorado were achieved, 680,000 acre feet of water per year would be salvaged—considerably less than the annual evaporation from Lake Mead. The amount of water saved would not solve the area's water problem. At best, it would only postpone for a brief year or two the need for a more comprehensive solution. And it would accomplish this at the cost of destroying the lower Colorado as a prime wildlife habitat and recreational resource.

In spite of the sharp division of opinion regarding proper use of the lower Colorado, there is hope that agreement will be reached. On October 19, 1965, Regional Director A. B. West of the Bureau of Reclamation met with representatives from the California Fish and Game Department, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the California Resources Agency. The purpose of the meeting was to find a workable approach to the reevaluation of the Bureau's lower Colorado project. Two things were decided. First, each of the three non-Reclamation agencies involved will study all three of the divisions on which work has been halted and submit reports to the Bureau. None of the reports by any one agency will be made public or submitted to the Bureau until the agency has completed all three reports. This should provide a complete, articulate statement of each agency's position and should assure that the problem will be considered totally, rather



Topock Gorge, above, showing natural channel and vegetation. In the Mohave Division, below, the Colorado has already been straitjacketed. Photos are by Jack Fraser, California Department of Fish and Game. Map is by Alan Macdonald.



than piecemeal. Second, a four-man committee was formed with a representative from each of the cooperating agencies. The committee is to examine the old water salvage program that was set up when the Bureau of Reclamation was formed in 1902. This program was based on water use strictly for municipal and agricultural purposes, with no provision for fish and wildlife, recreation, or scenery. The committee hopes to report in the first half of 1966, making recommendations for a new water use program that will be far broader and that will recognize the importance of the intangible values of the river.

The San Diego Chapter and its allies deserve the support as well as the congratulations of conservationists for their efforts to save sections of the lower Colorado that can still be retained in something resembling their natural state. ■

[Material for the foregoing article was derived from many sources, most notably from Harriet Allen and Roscoe Poland of the San Diego Chapter's Conservation Committee. Readers interested in further information may write to the Committee on the Lower Colorado, San Diego Chapter of the Sierra Club, P.O. Box 525, San Diego, California 92112.]

I & E Conference Program Chairman Seeks Suggestions

The Council-sponsored Information and Education Conference, scheduled for March 26-27 in San Diego, will be unusual as conferences go. Its theme is "The Individual in a Growing Club," and it is, therefore, about you as well as for you. So we need your help to make sure it deals with your problems.

For the most part the program will deal with the structure of the club at all levels for two purposes: to help you learn how to work more effectively within the club, and to get your ideas as to how the club should be improved. The program will be as flexible as possible and will be controlled by the audience to an uncommon degree. However, it's a safe bet that there will be lively discussion about such subjects as: How is club conservation policy set? What does a chapter have authority to do? How do groups and sections tie in with chapters? What can the staff do to help—and perhaps more important, what can't it do?

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- 1 Binoculars
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ing case and handstrap, which makes your "BICKY" as portable and convenient as a miniature camera (5½ inches long—weighs less than 7 ozs.) All this comes fitted beautifully in a foam-lined gift box. ■ Unless you want to buy binoculars, and a spotting scope complete with tripod, and a telescope — this new "BICKY" MONOCULAR SYSTEM is an ideal 3-in-1 instrument for making everything you look at appear 10 times bigger and better: birds, deer, outfields, waterfalls, boats, mountain tops—The Heavens!



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Please mail me the BICKY Monocular System, complete with attachments, in foam-lined gift box. (Return guarantee)

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Haverhill's
Teaching the World to Enjoy the Power

How can groups, chapters, and the entire club maintain a viable program of enjoyment and preservation in the face of changing pressures?

For the benefit of planning and the speakers, the Program Chairman wants and needs your ideas now. What problems have you had? What matters concern you? What points do you want to see covered in the discussions? Please be as specific as you can and send your suggestions directly to the undersigned, 1986 N. Orange Grove Avenue, Pomona, California 91767. Do it right away.

—Robert Marshall

(News continued from page 3)

A combine of three utility companies has acquired rights to 102,000 acre-feet of water per year from Lake Powell for a coal-fired steam generating plant on the Kaiparowits Plateau of southeast Utah, not far from the Grand Canyon. This is the same amount of water that would be evaporated annually from the reservoirs of Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge hydroelectric dams, which the Bureau of Reclamation plans to build in the Grand Canyon. Though water consumption would be the same, other comparisons favor the steam plant over the dams. The dams' estimated cost is \$750,000,000, half-again more than the steam plant. Capacity of the dams would be 2.1 million kilowatts, 42 per cent of the steam plant's 5 million kilowatt capacity. Cost of the steam plant per kilowatt of installed capacity would be \$100 compared to the dams' \$357. Trends in power costs indicate that the steam plant's electricity could be sold profitably for three-quarters as much as the dams' power, or less.

Almost lost sight of in the controversy over dams in the Grand Canyon is another serious threat. Legislation authorizing dams in the Canyon would also authorize Hooker dam in New Mexico. Hooker's reservoir would flood part of the Gila Wilderness Area. First of the wilderness areas to be created in our national forests, the Gila Wilderness Area is protected as part of the National Wilderness System. Or is it?

If it is favorably received, we expect to expand the news section. Readers can help by sending in news items. These should be of general interest, but need not be of cosmic significance; we think there should be a place in the *Bulletin* for sidelights as well as highlights.

**OUTDOORSMEN Wanted
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Those who qualify will be a privileged group indeed. They will spend their summer in constant companionship with some of the finest people in the world!—members of the Sierra Club.

We are extremely proud of our boatmen and staff. Most of them started as small youngsters on pack trips and in kayaks with their Sierra Club parents. They have grown up with an appreciation for the wilderness and a knowledge of the club and its ideals. This is the only kind of oarsman we encourage. It is one reason you should prefer and will probably find greater enjoyment on a river trip operated by ARTA—an organization expressly planned to fill the needs of the Club Outing Program.

Salary varies from \$40.00 to \$125.00 per week plus expenses depending upon experience.

Won't you bring this to the attention of some young lad or teacher whom you feel will qualify for our staff.

Contact

LOU ELLIOTT

*American River
Touring Association*

1016 Jackson St., Oakland, Calif. 94607

Daniel Luten and Bestor Robinson Nominated to Board

Daniel Luten and Bestor Robinson are candidates for election to the Sierra Club Board of Directors, petitions in their behalf having been signed by more than the 50 members in good standing required by the bylaws. The previously

announced deadline for petitions having passed, the slate of candidates is now complete. Including those named earlier by the Nominating Committee, the candidates are Ansel Adams, Paul Brooks, Carl Buchheister, Lewis Clark, Frederick

Eissler, Daniel Luten, Richard Noyes, John Oakes, Bestor Robinson, and Edgar Wayburn. Statements of the qualifications of the candidates will be prepared by the Nominating Committee and enclosed with the ballots. Five candidates will be elected to the Board in the April elections. Ballots will be mailed in March. ■

Board Actions

The Sierra Club's policy-making and governing body, the Board of Directors, met at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles on Saturday, December 11. Present were 12 Directors: Lewis Clark, Nathan Clark, Pauline Dyer, Frederick Eissler, Alexander Hildebrand, Richard Leonard, George Marshall, Charlotte Mauk, Eliot Porter, William Siri, Wallace Stegner, and Edgar Wayburn. Directors Ansel Adams, Jules Eichorn, and Martin Litton were unavoidably absent.

Also attending were representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Division of Beaches and Parks, and 79 members representing 13 chapters, nine major committees, and the Sierra Club Council.

Financial Report

Treasurer Lewis Clark and Controller Cliff Rudden reported that it appeared that the club's operations in 1965 "will end in the black."

Dues Subventions to Chapters

It was moved by Lewis Clark, seconded by Nathan Clark, and carried that: "The question of dues subvention is referred to the Executive Committee with power to act, with the understanding that the Directors favor making equal lump-sum payments to each chapter plus an incremental amount related to the total membership, including all classes, of a chapter." The Dues Subvention Committee of the Sierra Club Council recommends an annual allocation of \$200 to each chapter, plus \$1 for each chapter member not in arrears.

Budget of the Sierra Club Council

It was moved by Hildebrand, seconded by Wayburn, and carried that: "It is the policy of the Board of Directors that the Council budget shall continue to be divided between the club and the chapters on a 50-50 basis, and that the increasing travel costs due to the creation of new chapters shall be considered by the Executive Committee in determining the allocation of funds to the chapters." It had been recommended by the Council, an advisory body consisting of delegates from chapters and major committees, that its budget be borne entirely by the club.

Establishment of a Chapter in Arizona

It was moved by Leonard, seconded by Nathan Clark, and carried that: "The Board of Directors approves the petition for the formation of a chapter of the Sierra Club in Arizona, provisionally designated as the Grand Canyon Chapter, and refers to the Sierra Club Council the matter of name and boundaries."

Sierra Club Budget

It was moved by Hildebrand, seconded by Mauk, and carried that: "The 1966 Sierra Club budget, as detailed in Report No. C-51 . . . is adopted subject to continuing review and adjustment by the Executive Committee." The budget adopted forecasts a modest surplus from 1966 operations.

Power Lines Across Anza-Borrego State Park

It was moved by Leonard, seconded by Nathan Clark, and carried that: "The Sierra Club urges that appropriate state agencies resist the construction of power lines across Anza-Borrego Desert State Park." The park is in southeastern California.

Committee Appointments Ratified

The Board confirmed the appointments by President Siri of Charlotte Mauk as Chairman of the Honors and Awards Committee, of Jerry South as Chairman of the Judges of Election, and of James Gilligan as Chairman of the 1967 Wilderness Conference Organizing Committee.

Additions to California State Park System

It was moved by Eissler, seconded by Wayburn, and carried that: "The Sierra Club shall seek the opportunity to recommend a new California state park bond issue for the purchase of prime areas of parklands that cannot be acquired with 1964 park bond funds." Fred Jones, Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, had reported to the Board that 24 proposals for acquisitions that his department had made would, if adopted, exhaust funds available under the 1964 park bond issue. Not included in the 24 proposals were prime potential parklands such as the Santa Maria Dunes and additions to the state redwood parks.

Proposals Affecting the Kern Plateau

It was moved by Hildebrand, seconded by Wayburn, and carried that: "The Sierra Club adopts the five recommendations on the Kern Plateau of the Conservation Committee Southern Section . . . subject to the detailed consideration of the proposed boundaries at a later date." The five recommendations, in essence, were: that all de facto wilderness in the southern Sierra be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System; that areas already subjected to "multiple use" such as sustained yield logging should be intensively developed for roadside recreation, and that financing of such development should be independent of timber sales revenue; that the Kern-Kaweah Chapter's proposals for a Golden Trout Wilderness Area and a Little Kern Wilderness Area be recommended to the Forest Service; that the Forest Service be urged

to prevent conflicting uses on lands being recommended for wilderness classification; that Wild River status be given to the South Fork of the Kern River and to portions of the North Fork of the Kern north of Johnsondale Bridge.

Commendation of Supervisor Joseph Radel

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Leonard, and carried that: "The Sierra Club commends Supervisor Joseph Radel of the Inyo National Forest for his recent action that closed ten additional trails to motorized vehicles within the proposed Golden Trout Wilderness Area."

Condemnation of Proposed Quaking Aspen, Haiwee Pass Road

It was moved by Marshall, seconded by Nathan Clark, and carried that: "The Sierra Club requests the California Legislature to remove the Quaking Aspen-Haiwee Pass road, which bisects the Kern Plateau, from the State Highway Map and Program." The Highway Commission recently approved the route.

California Highway Commission Commended

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Hildebrand, and carried that: "The Sierra Club commends the California Highway Commission for its public spirited act providing that any freeway in the vicinity of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park be built outside the state park."

Nelson Bill on Ecological Research Endorsed

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Dyer, and carried that: "The Sierra Club endorses the principles embodied in the Ecological Research and Surveys Bill (S. 2282)." Senator Gaylord Nelson's pioneering bill was sent to all members several months ago.

Road Bisecting Great Smoky Mountains National Park

It was moved by Marshall, seconded by Nathan Clark, and carried that: "The Sierra Club supports the stand of The Wilderness Society in opposition to the construction of a trans-mountain road from Bryson City on the south to Tennessee Route 73 on the north which would bisect the large western area of wilderness within Great Smoky Mountains National Park." Directors Hildebrand and Stegner abstained.

Wilderness Classification for Great Smokies

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Dyer, and carried that: "The Sierra Club supports the Wilderness Recommendations for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as offered by the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club of Knoxville, Tennessee." These recommendations, including an eastern and a western Wilderness Area, are detailed in the hiking club's "Wilderness Recommendations for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park under the Terms of the Wilderness Act," July 1965.

FWOC Resolutions Endorsed in Principle

It was moved by Lewis Clark, seconded by Eissler, and carried that: "The Sierra Club endorses in principle the resolutions passed by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at its September 1965 meeting. . . ." A summary of the resolutions appeared in the October 1965 *Bulletin*, page 17.

Reclassification of Idaho Primitive Area

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Stegner, and carried that: "The Sierra Club recommends that the essential attributes of size and wilderness diversity of the Idaho Primitive Area be retained on its reclassification as wilderness. The Sierra Club recognizes that the existence of a number of air fields, roads, mines, inholdings and other nonconforming developments in the area raise problems in reclassification. I recommends a plan of reclassification which will: delete from it areas of intensive development around the periphery of the area . . . ; encourage as much reduction in the number and size of private inholdings as is possible . . . ; exclude certain narrow entry corridors from wilderness where permanent road or other permanent developments exist which are incompatible with a wilderness classification . . . ; provide for application of the Wild River concept along the main Salmon River and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, with no roads to be allowed paralleling the banks of the Middle Fork; add areas of suitable wilderness quality to the reclassified area (as in the headwaters of Big Clear Creek)."

California Forest Practice Act

It was moved by Wayburn, seconded by Eissler, and carried that: "The Sierra Club urges the California Legislature to reexamine the Forest Practice Act to determine: (1) whether its announced conservation goals are being attained, and (2) whether these goals are broad enough, in consideration of the interrelatedness of all resources derived from our forests." The ravaged appearance of cutover land logged in conformity with the Act suggests that it is not restrictive enough.

Tongass National Forest Timber Sales

The Board decided, by consensus, that: "The staff is requested to study the proposed timber sales in the Tongass National Forest in southeastern Alaska in relation to wilderness and scenic values and report to the Board of Directors."

New York State Forest Preserve

It was moved by Marshall, seconded by Eissler, and carried that: "The Sierra Club urges that the New York State Forest Preserve continue to be protected at least by Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution and that the language of this provision . . . be retained in the Constitution which will be adopted by the 1967 Constitutional Convention." The present constitution, to be amended in 1967, provides that the Forest Preserve "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." ■