



Sierra Club Bulletin
 FEBRUARY 1967

Pros and cons of the Diablo Canyon issue,
 which will be put to a vote of the membership

Two Davids, One Goliath

Sierra Club testimony opposing construction of a pumped storage hydroelectric plant at Storm King Mountain in the Hudson Highlands by the Consolidated Edison Company was prepared by Executive Director David Brower and David Sive, a lawyer and Secretary of the Atlantic Chapter. Excerpts from their testimony follow.

Enterprising developers—whether they favor dam building, power generation, lumbering, mining, roadbuilding, urbanization—project future needs for each of the products involved and preempt land, air, or streams for those projected needs. Each individual or corporation gives maximum attention to his needs and minimum attention to competing needs.

Their projects, without exception, assume that the present growth in population and in demand for goods and services will continue at today's rate. Almost without exception they assume no growing need for amenity, for the intangible values important to the meaning of America.

They project a continuing population growth of the kind witnessed since World War II, without realizing that such growth cannot long continue without major diminution of important human values, without realizing that this growth must be sharply curtailed soon.

The human and financial resources available for predicting what tangible needs will be—and rapidly committing the land so as to assure that those needs will be met—these efforts are enormously louder and more grasping than those working for equally vital intangible needs.

Hardly anyone pays attention to the law of the minimum, estimating as accurately as possible which resource we will run out of first and thus preclude any further growth. In California, it will be air or intelligence; I don't know which is going fastest, but I can guess.

So we happily propose to convert or dispose of an irreplaceable resource, such as natural beauty, in order to produce low-cost, instant convenience—to amass goods or services that can be obtained by several alternative methods. Some of the alternatives may cost more now, but not in the long run; some may even cost less, if we only could get unpolluted information about their real cost.

Rarely if ever does the public, which must in the end pay whatever the cost is, learn in time what the choices actually are.

Finally, since our civilization grew up in a world that thought many resources were limitless, there is an inertial tendency to continue fine old traditions even though we know they are based upon a fallacious assumption of abundance.

This inertia, in this country, keeps civilization's machine and its developers aimed at the vestige of the American landscape that has not yet felt man's machines. And now, alas, we urge the so-called developing nations to follow our bad example.

Perhaps only ten percent of the contiguous United States is essentially still unaffected by technology, and only about a tenth of that ten percent is yet dedicated with any firmness to preservation of the native values in that vestige, whatever they may be. The exact figures are not important, but the idea is vital to our future; the real, essential goal for our technology should be to go back over the ninety percent already affected by technology and do a better job.

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Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1967
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... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT
THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

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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SIERRA CLUB MEMBERS will be asked to show by their votes whether they approve or disapprove the Board of Directors' acceptance of Diablo Canyon as an alternate powerplant site to Nipomo Dunes. This *Bulletin* has been rushed into print following the recent Board meeting to acquaint members, before they vote, with both sides of this question.

This is the first time in the Sierra Club's 75-year history that the membership has been asked to review an action of its Board of Directors. This has come about because of a petition signed by approximately two tenths of one percent of the club membership. The use of a petition to reverse Board action, although a right, should not be initiated lightly: it could set a precedent to hamstringing the Board and the club.

Serious disagreement on policy is extremely rare within the Board and within the club. It is to be hoped that both during and after this election, the traditional creative unity of the club on major conservation issues will be maintained.

GEORGE MARSHALL, *President*

Background on Nipomo Dunes-Diablo Canyon Issue

THE SIERRA CLUB long has worked to save the unique scenic, scientific, and recreational values of Nipomo Dunes (also called Oceano and Santa Maria Dunes) extending some 15 miles along the Pacific shore and into the uplands between Point Sal and Pismo Beach in San Luis Obispo County, California. The state park system has hoped to acquire them. The Board of Directors of the Sierra Club passed its basic resolutions to preserve the Dunes in 1963, and in May 1965 refined its park boundary proposals.

At about the same time, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company bought industrial-zoned-property in the heart of the Dunes for a power plant, later announced to be nuclear. The Sierra Club therefore asked PG&E to seek an alternate site to the Dunes. This PG&E did in close consultation with then-club-president, William E. Siri. In the spring of 1966, PG&E announced it had selected an alternate site farther up the coast in private ranch land at Diablo Canyon in the Point Buchon peninsula between Avila Beach and Montana de Oro State Park. (See cover map, even though it exaggerates the Diablo area in relation to Nipomo Dunes.)

At its May 7, 1966 meeting, the Sierra Club Board of Directors, after a major presentation by Siri followed by lengthy discussion, passed the following resolution by a vote of 9 to 1:

The Sierra Club reaffirms its policy that the Nipomo Dunes should be preserved, unimpaired, for scenic and recreational use under state management, and considers Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, a satisfactory alternative site to the Nipomo Dunes for construction of a Pacific Gas & Electric Company generating facility provided that (1) marine resources will not be adversely affected; (2) high-voltage transmission lines will not pass through Lopez Canyon, located in the same county, anywhere north of parallel 35 degrees 15 seconds; and (3) air pollution and radiation will not exceed licensed limits.

Voting for the resolution were Ansel Adams, Lewis Clark, Nathan Clark, Jules Eichorn, Richard Leonard, George Marshall, Charlotte Mauk, William Siri, and Edgar Wayburn. Voting against the resolution was Frederick Eissler. Paul Brooks and Pauline Dyer abstained.

Martin Litton, John Oakes, and Eliot Porter were absent.

Reconsideration of the acceptance of the Diablo Canyon site for a power plant was requested by Frederick Eissler at the September 17, 1966 Board meeting. After discussion, the Board rejected a resolution that would have included Diablo Canyon in a proposed moratorium on the construction of powerplants at coastal sites where heavy industrial installations do not presently exist.

Voting for the proposed resolution were Dyer, Eissler, and Porter. Voting against it were Adams, Brooks, L. Clark, Eichorn, Leonard, Mauk, Siri, and Wayburn. Marshall abstained. N. Clark, Oakes, and Litton were absent.

The Board then unanimously passed the following resolution:

A moratorium of at least one year should be declared by the cognizant agencies on the selection of future sites for powerplants and heavy industrial development pending surveys of scenic-recreational resources along coastal areas and Great Lake shorelines. This resolution does not revoke the Board's May 1966 action on Diablo Canyon.

The issue was brought up again at the January 18 and February 18, 1967 meetings of the Board of Directors and for a third and a fourth time the Board's May 7 resolution pertaining to Diablo Canyon was confirmed.

At the time of the May 7 meeting, only 2 Directors had seen the Diablo site; by the January meeting, 8 Directors including all members of the Executive Committee, and also some members of the Staff, had seen the area. At the May meeting, only partial scenic data were available; at the February 18 meeting, special reports were presented at the request of the Board on the relative costs for various alternate coastal and inland power plant sites, and on the botany and other scientific features of the Diablo area. These and additional reports and statements on the particular scenic characteristics of the area were reviewed by the Board before the votes were taken which sustained the May 7, 1966 Nipomo Dunes-Diablo Canyon Resolution.

The Executive Committee of the Los Padres Chapter, in whose area are located both Nipomo Dunes and Diablo Canyon, urged at its regular February

14 meeting "that the Club membership sustain the previous decisions of the Board of Directors with respect to the Diablo Canyon issue."

Six other chapters have passed similar resolutions to support the Board's Nipomo Dunes-Diablo Canyon position, and only one has recommended that it be set aside if a referendum is held.

The Sierra Club Council meeting on February 19, resolved:

"The Council reaffirms the integrity of the Sierra Club by supporting the initial decision of the Board of Directors on the Nipomo Dunes-Diablo Canyon issue taken in May 1966 and subsequently reaffirmed on three occasions."

The Council by a 27 to 1 vote further recommended to Sierra Club members "a vote approving the Board's Diablo Canyon action."

In the meantime during January 1967, a petition for a referendum on the Diablo Canyon issue was signed by more than 50 club members (approximately two tenths of one percent of the club membership signed it) requesting that the following two statements be submitted for the membership to choose between at the April 8, 1967 election:

- (A) *I desire the Sierra Club to urge that the Diablo Canyon region remain unaltered pending the outcome of comprehensive shoreline masterplanning conducted during the club's proposed moratorium (Board Resolution 10, September 17-18, 1966) on siting of power plants at coastal locations of scenic-recreational worth.*
- (B) *I favor the construction of power generating plants at the Diablo Canyon region, pursuant to Board Resolution 10 (September 17-18, 1966), since the Sierra Club's proposed moratorium on coastal siting of power facilities pending the outcome of shoreline masterplanning should not apply to Diablo Canyon.*

Because these are not parallel statements, the Board concluded that to put them on the ballot in this form could not result in a meaningful vote. The clear intent of this petition was to reverse the Board's action. Therefore, under its authority in Article XXII of the Bylaws to certify the form in which a question should be presented for referendum, the Board of Directors at its

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IN DEFENSE

IN THE SIERRA CLUB'S annual election you will be called upon to cast a singularly significant vote in answer to a petition. Club members will determine if a decision, twice reaffirmed, by the Board of Directors is to be upheld or if it is to be repudiated as the petitioners are urging. The outcome can influence the fate of one of coastal California's unique scenic and recreational assets, the Nipomo-Santa Maria Dunes, and it will reflect on the credibility of the Sierra Club as a responsible organization.

Last spring a crucial moment arrived in the long battle to preserve the Nipomo-Santa Maria Dunes. With authorization virtually assured, plans to construct a large nuclear power plant complex in the heart of the dunes were abandoned when

Diablo Canyon was prophetically named. It grew as a contentious issue out of the moving sands and rare flora of the Nipomo Dunes to sow doubt and dissension.

*Approximate site
of the proposed
power plant
in the Nipomo-
Santa Maria Dunes.*

*Photographs by
Ansel Adams.*



OF A VICTORY: THE NIPOMO DUNES

William Siri and Ansel Adams

the Sierra Club agreed not to oppose construction of the plant at the only practicable alternative site, a narrow stretch of range land on the coast near a small valley called Diablo Canyon four miles south of Pt. Buchon.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company had agreed that if it could build the plant at Diablo Canyon it would leave untouched its 1100 acres that straddle the Dunes, and negotiate lease of the land to the state for park purposes, pending the time when funds are available for acquisition by the state's department of parks.

Leading to this decision were several years of discussion and campaigning to dissuade the company from constructing the plant on its dunes property. For P.G. and E. the site was physically and politically ideal. County residents cheered the project and petitioned the Governor to intervene in opposition to the Sierra Club. County supervisors, deeply concerned over the faltering local economy, vigorously supported industrial development of the Dunes and blocked creation of a park.

But mindful perhaps of the bitter controversy at Bodega Head, the Company renewed its search for an alternative site, and in an unprecedented effort at accommodation consulted the Sierra Club and other conservationists at every step. Ten possible sites had been ruled out already. They were too close to present and planned parks, within communities or military exclusion zones, or just too small.

The sole alternative was the long, treeless terrace of heavily grazed land above the 50 ft. sea cliffs at Diablo Canyon. Some miles to the south the coast is slated for residential development. Out of sight six miles to the north the features of this coast are already preserved in a recently dedicated state park. Neither the State nor the National Park Service has any further interest in the Diablo Canyon area of the coast. The State, through its Resources Agency, which includes parks, fish, and game, has approved construction of the plant at

this site with guarantees of marine life protection.

Four-mile-long Diablo Canyon has many beautiful natural features including a grove of large, old oaks. Part of the grove would be sacrificed for power distribution equipment on fill in the lower end of the Canyon. Much of the Canyon will be left undisturbed. The impairment of the Canyon, we believe, must be balanced against the greater values in the Nipomo Dunes.

The Diablo Canyon resolution adopted by the Club in May, 1966, was approved by the Conservation Committee, the Nipomo Dunes Task Force, and passed overwhelmingly by the Board of Directors. A small group of members however could not accept the decision. Twice the Board has had to reaffirm the Club's position, and twice the Los Padres Chapter, in whose area the Dunes and Canyon are located has supported the Board's decision, as have other chapters and a petition of club members.

During the past year the Club has been compelled to divert a wholly disproportionate part of its time and energy to this issue at the sacrifice of attention to more urgent conservation issues of national importance. Nevertheless, the dissenting group continues relentlessly to press its demand for reversal of the Club's position on Diablo Canyon and, by petition, has placed the decision in your hands.

Your vote supporting the Club's decision will help preserve the Nipomo-Santa Maria Dunes. It will also preserve the respect and integrity of the Club and permit us to turn our full attention to the main stream of conservation problems.

* * *

We have all demanded to know if the new coastal power plant sites are really necessary. The evidence, regrettably, is clear and compelling. We are an energy-based society in which consumption of electricity doubles every decade—about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the population growth. Existing sites are fast approaching their capacity for expansion to meet present needs. Paradoxically, for conservationists, if air pollution is ever to be abated by gradual

change from gasoline to electrically powered vehicles, projections of power needs would be hopelessly inadequate.

But why not put power plants inland, or tuck them away in waste lands? The definitive answer for the next few decades is water.

Water shortage, even now critical, is the most serious resource problem facing California's future. To generate electricity, water is essential and it is unavailable for this purpose in the amounts needed. Inland power plants, unlike those on coasts and large rivers, must use water cooling towers. The loss of water by evaporation is then enormous. The Diablo Canyon plant alone, if placed inland, would evaporate more than 180,000 acre ft. of water a year. The lower efficiency of such plants need not concern us but water does if it is not available and means more dams and reservoirs in our wild lands and more continent-wide water projects that destroy scenic resources on a grand scale.

What then is the solution to indiscriminate industrial development of the California shoreline? We cannot stop such developments simply by demanding a moratorium or waving someone's master plan. No agency of government exists to enforce the former or to implement the latter. The legislature must create such an authority. This is the course we must pursue, starting now, for it will take five to ten years to see enacted the final legislation that determines how the coast will be used.

In the interim are we to dissipate ourselves in endless and largely fruitless battles, or can more be achieved by ad hoc agreements on what is to be preserved and what may be developed? The Club does not support power generating installations and in many instances, such as Storm King and Grand Canyon, we must oppose them uncompromisingly. We cannot always do this when something greater is at stake. For 75 years the Club has followed a policy of demanding that alternatives be sought, just as we have done in the fight for the Nipomo Dunes.



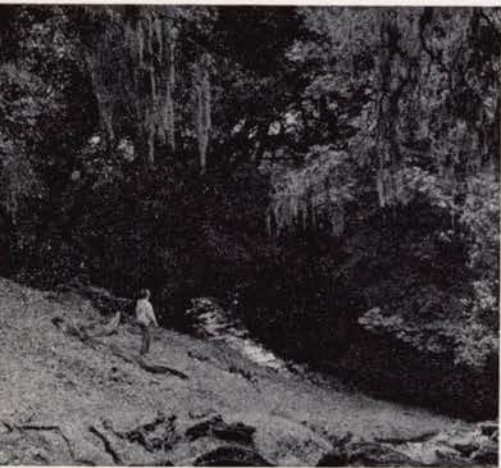
San Luis Range isolates Diablo coast



Jeep trail in woods, Diablo Canyon



Live oak at left has 123-foot span



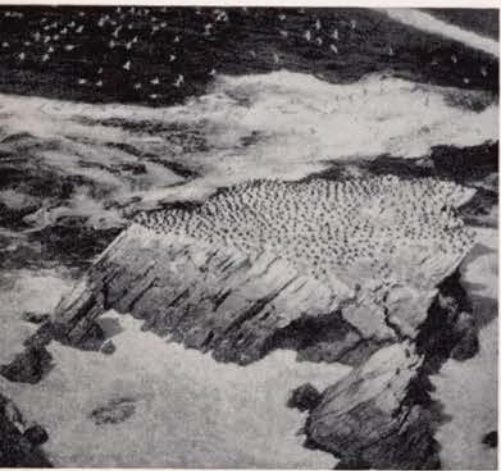
Diablo Creek



Monterey cypresses border a meadow



Wind-sculpted laurel, or bay trees



Pelicans (flying); red-footed murrets



Sea lions frolic near Diablo Canyon



Marine life in tidepool, Diablo coast

Intertidal zone and rugged coastline



Coast near site of PG&E nuclear plant



Plant site (right); San Luis Range



THE DIABLO CANYON AREA:

California's Last Unspoiled Pastoral Coastland

"This large, unspoiled area possesses excellent seashore values and should be acquired for public recreation and conservation of its natural resources."

— *Pacific Coast Recreation Survey*
National Park Service, 1959.

"The Sierra Club and Conservation Associates* also have reviewed and endorsed the [Diablo Canyon] site from the standpoint of their conservation interests."

PG&E Progress, January 1967.

* Mrs. Richard Leonard, Mrs. Russell Varian, George Collins.

The Bulletin offered each side of the Diablo dialogue five pages to present its case. The other side would accept only two. Since the Bulletin was instructed to give both sides equal treatment, this precludes a detailed presentation of our case. Anyone wishing a fuller presentation may obtain one from club headquarters. Meanwhile, we resort of necessity to this simple manifesto.

We believe the Nipomo Dunes should be preserved and restored to their natural condition.

We reject the assumption that the sacrifice of Diablo Canyon would necessarily result in salvation for the dunes; PG&E has made no binding commitment to forgo development of the Nipomo Dunes even if Diablo Canyon is developed first.

We believe it must be borne in mind that PG&E is not the only threat to the dunes—that Collier Coke & Carbon, for example, plans a conveyor belt crossing the dunes and a deepwater pier offshore; even PG&E's fullest cooperation would not insure the safety of the dunes.

We reject as unfounded the contention that an either-or situation exists in which either the dunes or Diablo Canyon can be saved, but in which neither can be saved without the sacrifice of the other.

We believe the Diablo Canyon area—the only extensive coastland still unmarred by highway or railroad rights of way in 600 miles of shoreline between the Mexican border and Humboldt County—is the kind of remote, unspoiled, essentially natural terrain that the club has normally tried hard to preserve for the enjoyment of future generations.

We believe Diablo Canyon and contiguous coastlands are no less worthy of protection than the Nipomo Dunes.

We believe the club's provisional endorsement of Diablo Canyon as a nuclear powerplant site was based on misinformation and misunderstanding—e.g., that the canyon was a "treeless slot" (whereas it actually contains trees of numerous species, including many live oaks of near-record size), that the countryside was of no scenic or recreational consequence (but see Park Service report, above), and that the powerplant would be hidden from sight within the canyon (whereas the plant would be exposed to view on a terrace at the sea's edge, and the canyon would be filled with earth to a

depth of 400 feet to make a platform for vast switchyards).

We believe the club, having endorsed the Diablo Canyon site on condition that marine life not be adversely affected, has a duty to assure itself that its condition can be met; a three-day abalone count by a state agency is not convincing evidence.

We believe that abundant marine life in the Diablo Canyon area will be adversely affected by massive earthmoving and the concomitant erosion and deposition of silt; by the construction of improved access roads and the traffic on them; by heavy construction activity at the plant site immediately beside the shore; by noise, dust, fumes, and general commotion; and by the intake of cooling water from the sea and its discharge at a high temperature.

We believe endorsement of the Diablo Canyon site for a powerplant conflicts with club policy opposing the industrialization of unspoiled, scenic shorelines.

We believe that acquiescing in the development of Diablo Canyon, whose private owners have kept it whole, is inconsistent with the club's effort to foster a private conservation ethic supplementing governmental conservation programs.

We believe the club's consideration of alternatives was even more superficial than the Federal Power Commission's in the Storm King case, for which FPC was criticized by the club and the courts; the club should not have one policy for FPC and another for itself, one policy for the Atlantic Coast and a different policy for the Pacific.

We believe that endorsing development sites—a quasi-governmental function the club is ill-equipped to perform—is not, in any case, one of the club's purposes.

We believe the tactic of trading off one area in hopes of ransoming another is likely to backfire, is very apt to be divisive, and should be shunned as a matter of policy.

We believe that since today's Board cannot commit tomorrow's, and today's management of PG&E cannot commit tomorrow's either, there is scant ground for optimism that the club's "cooperation" on Diablo Canyon and PG&E's gratitude for it would ripen into a relationship of mutual trust enabling the club to influence PG&E's decisions on such matters as the future siting of powerplants and routing of power transmission lines.

We believe that in order to preserve our rapidly vanishing natural areas, the club should urge that industry of all kinds increase capacity (when necessary) by expanding output at existing plants in already-developed areas.

We believe that even if all remaining natural areas of value were to be saved, they would not be enough; zeal to save land reserves to the future some freedom of choice that would be extinguished forever by the zeal to develop.

We believe the club is bound to lose battles but need not lose any for want of trying, or by abandonment of principle.

We believe the club attained national prominence and gained at least half its current members because it projected an image of resolute adherence to principle; if we now adopt the posture of an opportunistic trader, we must expect not only to lose support, but to lose respect also.

We believe it is in the nation's interest, and the club's best tradition, for us to do our utmost to save not only the Nipomo Dunes but the Diablo Canyon area as well.

A vote against the action of the Board that endorsed the construction of a PG&E nuclear powerplant at Diablo Canyon will (1) allow the Board time to consider alternatives (*the Board has not yet considered any*), (2) allow time for independent ecologists to evaluate potential damage resulting from construction and operation of a powerplant at Diablo Canyon (*the Board has not yet received any testimony of this kind to evaluate*), and (3) will put the strength of the club behind equal treatment for all who would invade scenic coastal resources with commercial development (*so that PG&E's plans for Diablo Canyon, now the solitary exception to the Board's proposed moratorium on the siting of powerplants along scenic coasts, will no longer be uniquely favored over all similar plans by others in the Board's attitude*).

The coast, the nation, and the club deserve a fresh start. We urge you to vote to change the adopted position on Diablo Canyon—and by so doing, to insist that there be adequate study and that the club's position be a better one consistent with its broad policy on power development.

January 30, 1967

DAVID BROWER, POLLY DYER, JULES EICHORN,
FRED EISSLER, MARTIN LITTON, DANIEL LUTEN,
DAVID PESONEN, ELIOT PORTER, GEORG TREICHEL

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The last ten percent of unchanged land is not of large enough magnitude to be vital to our type of existence, or even to permit sustaining of our present rate and direction of growth as far as goods and services are concerned. That ten percent is, however of inestimable value to a continuing improvement in American standards of life.

It has been well put that the wilderness holds answers to questions we have not yet learned how to ask. It should be challenge enough to Americans, with respect to what little wilderness remains, to concentrate on learning how to ask those questions in the ages to come. It should be challenge enough to our technology to do better to, by, and for the lands already altered or disrupted. It is also a challenge to our ability to organize better for the achievement that lies ahead in this field.

It remains true in each of the controversies alluded to that if the resources which some people believe should be preserved are instead utilized for commodity purposes, that conversion will sustain the growth opportunity for the particular use, such as power generation, for but a short period. Thereafter alternatives must be found to sustain progress, and doubtless will be.

The need that ought to be made ever clearer is that it is vital to the public welfare to see those alternatives before a given irreplaceable resource, be it an unspoiled Grand Canyon or the last redwood forest that can make a real national park, is used up. California had to pass a self-limitation act before it could get its allocation from the Colorado River. Instead of trying to forget that limitation, it should pass some new ones. Perhaps all of us can agree, one day soon, that all states should set some limits on something besides speed.

We might all try to make our one pass at this planet as harmless a pass as we can. That could be our finest contribution to the unborn. ■

(continued from page 3)

January 18, 1967 meeting, and confirmed at its February 18 meeting, voted to submit the proposition to the club membership at the April 8 election in the following form:

Should the following policy of the Sierra Club as established in May 1966 and September 1966 respectively be sustained? "The Sierra Club reaffirms its policy that the Nipomo (Oceano, Santa Maria) Dunes should be preserved, unimpaired, for scenic and recreational use under state management, and considers Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, a satisfactory alternate site to the Nipomo Dunes for construction of a Pacific Gas & Electric Company generating facility; provided that (1) marine resources will not be adversely affected; (2) high-voltage transmission lines will not pass through Lopez Canyon located in the same county, anywhere north of parallel 35°15'N; and (3) air pollution and radiation will not exceed licensed limits."

"A moratorium of at least one year should be declared by the cognizant agencies on the selection of future sites for power plants and heavy industrial development pending surveys of scenic-recreational resources along coastal areas and Great Lake shorelines. This resolution does not revoke the Board's May 1966 action on Diablo Canyon."

Statements in support of this policy and in opposition to this policy under the titles, respectively, of "In Defense of A Victory: The Nipomo Dunes," and "The Diablo Canyon Area: California's Last Unspoiled Pastoral Coastland" are in the middle pages of this issue of the *Bulletin*. It is hoped that both statements will be read and considered with care.

This is the first time in the Sierra Club's 75-year history that the membership has been asked to review an action of its Board of Directors. At issue, therefore, is more than the question itself as submitted on the ballot. This, therefore, will be a historic vote.

GEORGE MARSHALL, *President*

SIERRA CLUB 1966 AWARDS

The 9th John Muir Award, the highest award of the Sierra Club, was presented at the May 1966 annual dinner to Past President Harold C. Bradley. In addition, the William E. Colby Award was presented to Patrick D. Goldsworthy, and Special Achievement Awards to Richard C. Sill, Stewart M. Ogilvy, and Clark Jones.

This year, the John Muir Award will be presented during the 10th Biennial Wilderness Conference in San Francisco, April 7-9. Other awards will be presented at the Annual Dinner on May 6.

GEORGE MARSHALL, *President*

Volunteers Needed for Wilderness Studies

TO BUILD strong records of public support, the club needs increasing participation by its members in studies and hearings under the Wilderness Act. The Sierra Club Council has established a special committee to help coordinate this participation. Where wilderness proposals are being made in regions without Chapters or where Chapters request aid, the Council committee will help organize special study teams. These teams, composed of volunteers both from the locality and elsewhere in the nation, will study needed boundary revisions in the field in detail. The Council will also encourage club members to familiarize themselves generally with areas under study. Wherever possible, it will help arrange appearances at hearings by members from outside the locality.

Those interested in volunteering to help with this work are urged to write the Chairman of the Wilderness Classification Study Committee of the Council, Francis J. Walcott, 3500 Fulton Street, #14, San Francisco, California 94118.