

DAVID VAN DE MARK: *Forest in watershed of Redwood Creek.*

Sierra Club Bulletin

AUGUST 1967

The Redwoods Issue

NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

Board of Directors makes conservation of Alaska's scenic and wilderness resources a top-priority objective of club. . . .

. . . adopts policy against Board members serving as employees of club. . . .

. . . supports continuation of BLM's land classification program. . . .

. . . approves intervention to save Hells Canyon. . . .

. . . urges the establishment of Big Thicket National Monument in Texas. . . .

. . . votes to celebrate the Powell centennial. . . .

. . . opposes sonic booms. . . .

. . . and approves formation of a 21st chapter of club

Diamond Jubilee celebration to be held December 9 in San Francisco

The Board of Directors of the Sierra Club met in San Francisco on September 9 with all members present except Paul Brooks, whose unavoidable absence was excused. The Directors voted to make the preservation of Alaska's scenic and wilderness resources one of the club's top-priority objectives (the others being establishment of a redwoods national park, protection of Grand Canyon, establishment of a national park in the North Cascades, implementation of the Wilderness Act, and rounding out of the National Park System). In other actions, the Board adopted the policy that members of the Board are ineligible to serve on the club's full-time, paid staff. . . . Supported continuation of the program under which the Bureau of Land Management is identifying and classifying lands for retention in public ownership, which would otherwise expire before the BLM could complete its classification work. . . . Ratified President Wayburn's emergency decision that the club should petition to intervene (with the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and the Idaho Alpine Club) in court action designed to forestall the construction of High Mountain Sheep dam on the Snake River in Hells Canyon (Idaho-Oregon). . . . Supported the recommendation of the Lone Star Chapter that a Big Thicket National Monument of no less than 35,000 acres be established in Texas. . . . Voted that the club should initiate and participate in celebrations of the hundredth anniversary of Major John Wesley Powell's explorations, in 1869, of the Canyons of the Colorado, including Grand Canyon. . . . Opposed the operation of civil aircraft under conditions that produce sonic booms audible at the surface of the earth. The Board also approved the application for chapter status of the Great Lakes Chapter's Michigan Group; to be known as the Mackinac Chapter, it is the club's 21st. The next meeting of the Board will be held in San Francisco on December 9.

The Sierra Club's Diamond Jubilee will be celebrated in San Francisco on December 9 with a banquet at the Fairmont Hotel. Details of the program remain to be decided, but it will be an occasion worthy of the club's 75th Anniversary. It will be a time for looking back as well as forward, and it is hoped that old timers, particularly, will make an effort to be there. Earlier on the same day, a regular meeting of the Board of Directors will be held; visitors will not only participate in the celebration, but will also be able to observe the club's governing body at work. (Members and guests are welcome at *every* regular meeting of the Board, and at the discretion of the presiding officer, may be recognized to ask questions or participate in the discussions.) All members who may be able to reach San Francisco on December 9 are urged to circle the date on their calendars and watch for further announcements.

Grand Canyon dam defeated by decisive vote in Senate

The Senate rejected, by a 70 to 12 vote on August 7, an amendment to S. 1004 that would have authorized the construction of Hualapai dam in Grand Canyon. The bill, providing for a Central Arizona Project without any dams in the Canyon, then passed the Senate by a voice vote. There is no apparent prospect of early Congressional action on any bill providing for either Marble Canyon dam or Hualapai dam, and some Washington observers are saying that the proposed Grand Canyon dams are "dead." Cautious optimism does appear justified, but not complacency. Headlines heralded the conservationists' "victory" in defense of the Canyon last winter — just before new bills to dam Grand Canyon were introduced in both houses of Congress. Dam proponents are still grimly determined, and Arizona still threatens a "go-it-alone" program if the federal government doesn't preempt (or protect) the dam-sites. Defenders of the Canyon cannot really breathe easily until it is *all* protected within an enlarged Grand Canyon National Park, as provided by H.R. 1305 (Congressman John Saylor, Pennsylvania) and S. 1686 (Senator Clifford Case, New Jersey). There is reason to think, however, that park-expansion bills have little chance of consideration until legislation to authorize a Central Arizona Project has been disposed of, one way or another.

More ambitious bill for a national park in the North Cascades introduced by Congressman Pelly

Representative Thomas Pelly of Washington introduced a bill on August 7 to establish a national park and a recreation area, totaling 1.3 million acres, in the North Cascades. The bill, H.R. 12139, would set aside almost twice as much of "America's Alps" as the 700,000-acre Administration plan (S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, see analysis by Patrick Goldsworthy in June *SCB*, p. 7). Congressman Pelly's bill embodies the 1963 proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council, which many conservationists consider the best possible land-management plan for the area. The NCCC and the club have given qualified approval to the 1967 Administration plan provided that it is amended to enlarge the proposed park by including the Mt. Baker area, more of the Cascade River valley, the entire Granite Creek valley, and other additions to park, wilderness, and recreation areas — additions that would narrow the gap between the Administration and the Pelly proposals. Revival of the larger plan underscores the fact that in order to obtain prompt and favorable action on a park bill, conservationists have been willing to accept something less than the ideal.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill is passed by the Senate

A Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill, S. 119, has passed the Senate 84 to 0. Wild rivers (flowing free through sparsely-populated, natural, and rugged environments) designated by S. 119 include sections of the Middle Fork of the Salmon, the Middle Fork of the Clearwater, the Lochsa and the Selway (Idaho), the Rogue and the Illinois (Oregon), the Rio Grande (New Mexico), the St. Croix (Minnesota, Wisconsin), and the Wolf (Wisconsin). Scenic rivers (flowing through pastoral or attractive settings) include the Eleven Point (Missouri) and the Namekagon (Wisconsin), and sections of the wild rivers. S. 119 provides for study of 28 other rivers for possible addition to the system. To qualify as wild or scenic, rivers must be unpolluted or capable of being restored. Similar bills (H.R. 90, Saylor, and H.R. 8416, Aspinall) await action by the House Interior Committee.

**San Rafael to be first
wilderness system addition**

The House is expected to vote, while this issue is on press, to create a San Rafael Wilderness Area of 145,000 acres near Santa Barbara, California. A similar measure passed the Senate May 2. Passage of the bill will be a milestone: it will result in the first addition of a wilderness area to the National Wilderness Preservation System since the Wilderness Act was enacted in 1964.

**New York conservationists
win great triumph in defense
of Forest Preserve and
write a "conservation bill
of rights" into draft of
new state constitution**

When a convention was called to modernize New York State's constitution, there was grave danger that commercial interests would succeed in eliminating Article 14, which gives "Forever Wild" status to one of the earliest, largest, and best examples of conservation under state auspices: the Forest Preserve. Alert conservationists went to work early, campaigning for conservation-minded convention candidates, wooing uncommitted delegates, and educating the public. David Sive, Secretary of the Atlantic Chapter and one of the most active Forest Preserve defenders, was appointed Staff Director of the key committee. The energetic and well-planned campaign could not have been more successful: in the first unanimous vote of the convention, strong protection for a "Forever Wild" Forest Preserve was written into the new draft constitution, 161 to 0. Moreover, the convention went on to pass unanimously a "conservation bill of rights" requiring the legislature to provide for the abatement of water and air pollution and "excessive and unnecessary noise," and to protect agricultural lands, wetlands, and shorelines. The *Bulletin* will publish a full account of this later.

**20 Congressmen propose an
undersea wilderness system**

Threats of underwater mineral exploration and extraction in the vicinity of a proposed national park encompassing the Channel Islands, off Santa Barbara, and near Cape Cod National Seashore, impelled 20 Congressmen to introduce bills to create a national system of marine sanctuaries comparable to the Wilderness Preservation System. Their bills were referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**Nominating Committee begins
work and seeks suggestions**

The Nominating Committee will receive suggestions until October 15 from anyone wishing to propose a candidate for election to the Sierra Club's Board of Directors. (Chairman of the committee is Nick Clinch, 459 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena, California 94901.) After the committee has selected and announced its nominees, time will be allowed for other candidates to be nominated by petition. Five members of the 15-member Board are chosen at each annual club election. Ballots will be mailed in March 1968 and will be counted in April.

**SCB *Annual* delayed, will
carry an October dateline**

This issue of the *Bulletin* is a stand-in for the 1966-67 *Annual*, which was announced for August but has been delayed by production logjams. (With many more pages than a monthly *Bulletin*, and photo sections in color and black-and-white, the *Annual* poses more difficult and time-consuming production problems.) The *Annual* will carry an October dateline. On the assumption that most Junior Members have access to copies received by other members of their families, and as an economy measure, the *Annual* will not be sent to Junior Members unless they specifically request it — which they are perfectly welcome to do.



Sierra Club Bulletin

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

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

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President's Message

THE BATTLE TO ESTABLISH a redwood national park is one of classic proportions. It has been alive on the national scene for three years now, starting in September 1964 with the release of the National Park Service study, *The Redwoods*. After many postponements and delays, there have been hearings by both the House (in Washington, D.C.) and by the Senate (in Crescent City, California, and twice in Washington, D.C.). There have been reams of material issued, pro and con. And this particular park fight has probably engendered more interest and stronger emotions than any other.

By now, there is fairly general agreement from most segments of society that there should be a redwood national park, and the issue hinges on its location and cost. To inform Sierra Club members and the public at large about the relative merits of the proposed sites—at Redwood Creek in Humboldt County, and at Mill Creek in Del Norte County—this number of the *Bulletin* is devoted largely to recent Congressional testimony, to speeches by members of Congress, and to a report by the California State Legislature's Natural Resources Committee. This material should provide valuable perspective and background for an understanding of the issues involved in this park fight. It should also prove something of a historical document, since it brings into focus the kind of action that is required in a democratic society to establish a national park.

This document illustrates, first, the slowness of our democratic process of government—which is most often good, since it allows for all points of view to be explored, but which, in the case of the redwoods, could prove disastrous. It shows how many agencies and arms of government must be involved in the establishment of a park. And it illustrates how many opinions, how many points of view, there are to be considered. We record these opinions factually, leaving it to the reader to reach his own conclusions.

(We note, however, that this issue of the *Bulletin* illustrates well why the Sierra Club has taken the position it has for a national park on Redwood Creek and has held to this position.)

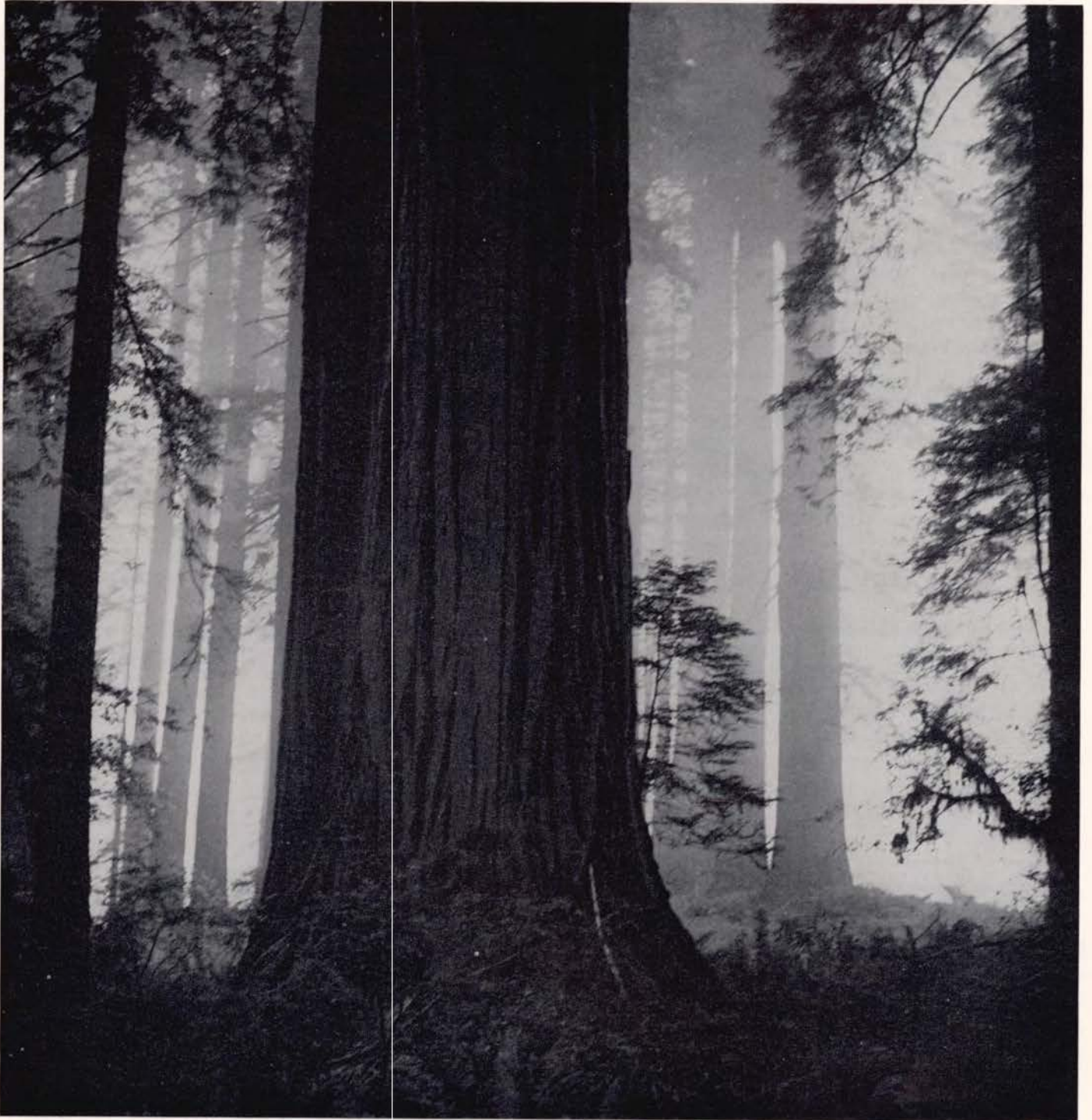
One of the most valuable lessons to be learned from this material—and from the various statements offered here—is that interested Americans must make themselves heard. Those who care about conservation must articulate their care. We cannot afford to relax our vigilance or our efforts, ever.

In the case of the redwoods, there is still a long way to go before a park is gained. As of this writing, the Senate has not yet marked up a bill. The House has not yet scheduled field hearings, promised for this fall. Despite the so-called moratorium on redwood cutting, logging continues apace in some of the choicest areas in the Redwood Creek proposal. Trees more than 300 feet tall continue to fall for saw-logs. The job of establishing a great redwood national park remains to be done.

If we are to pass on the heritage of scenic beauty among the redwoods that we, ourselves, have had the opportunity to know and enjoy, there is still much work ahead.

—EDGAR WAYBURN

Legislators Argue that Redwood Creek Is the Best Site for a National Park



CONGRESSMAN JEFFERY COHELAN:

"The purpose of a national park is to achieve something for the American people they do not now have: an expanded tract of primeval redwood forests large enough to serve the needs of many generations of Americans ahead. A redwood national park gerrymandered to fit only state parks and logged-off lands would be a parody of national purpose."

Excerpts from a statement of Congressman Jeffery Cohelan (California) before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 28, 1967.

THREE YEARS OF DEBATE on this issue have developed certain points of agreement among the participants:

One, that a redwood national park would serve the public interest.

Two, that such a park should display superlative forests of national significance.

Three, that the issue should be resolved without further delay.

Four, that aid should be provided to mitigate the transitional effect on the local economy of establishing a park.

Five, that only about \$60 million of appropriated funds will probably be available to buy the land for this park.

These points might almost be stipulated in the committee's deliberations. Two central issues remain:

Where should the main portion of the park be?

How much private land should be included?

The first issue, unfortunately, divides park proponents, and the second divides these proponents from the lumber industry. Let us look carefully at both issues.

The second issue can be disposed of more easily. Proposals for a redwood national park are practically unique in the history of national park acquisitions in contemplating primarily acquisitions from unwilling private owners. As these owners are operating on-going enterprises, it is only natural that they should resist a change in the status quo. The companies say if a national park is needed, limit it to public lands. The answer is simple: the qualifying public redwood lands are already protected in parks. Nothing is accomplished by relabeling them. The purpose of a national park is to achieve something for the American people they do not now have: an expanded tract of primeval redwood forests large enough to serve the needs of many generations of Americans ahead. A redwood national park gerrymandered to fit only state parks and logged-off lands would be a parody of national purpose. It is unfortunate that the national purpose must conflict with the private purposes of

these companies. The fact of the matter, however, is that they own the only large block of virgin redwood of park quality. The real tragedy is that the federal government let these forests slip out of the public domain so heedlessly long ago. . . .

Economic studies by Arthur D. Little, Inc., have put the effect of a national park in proper perspective. In studies just completed this spring, the company found that park status for a 17,462-acre unit in Humboldt County would initially displace less than one-half of one per cent of the work force of the county. By the same standards, the larger park I have proposed in this location would affect only about one per cent of the work force in the county. In foreseeing, with a national park, a much greater rate of growth in visitation, Arthur D. Little predicted that within a few years new employment prompted by the park would more than offset this displacement. The study also foresaw shrinking employment in the locality without a park. Many observers predict the counties will run out of old-growth timber in 10 to 20 years. The timber in the park I propose would account for only two years of Humboldt County's current cut. With a park, the county will run out of timber two years sooner, but it will have a recreational asset which will endure and perpetuate itself through the centuries. Without a national park, in 20 years the county will have lost both jobs and the chance to build a better recreation economy. . . .

The question of extending public redwood holdings is not nearly as troubling as the question of where the national park should be. It is tragic that park proponents are divided on this question. All of us wish that this were not so. The history of the redwoods has had tragedies enough: the loss of public holdings, and the destruction of the greatest stands. How the proponents came to be divided is difficult to say, but these hard facts remain.

One: After an intensive 15-month study of the entire redwood region, the National Park Service issued a professional report on September 15, 1964, entitled "The Redwoods." This report stated: "Just south of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and east of Orick the Redwood Creek and Lost Man

Creek drainages contain what is apparently the largest uncut block of virgin growth not preserved—certainly the most significant large block in terms of park values.” The report proposed establishment of a major redwoods national park there to be comprised of the “existing Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, portions of the lower Redwood Creek drainage, Lost Man and Little Lost Man drainages, plus additional ocean frontage and buffer areas for development and protection.” “By wonderful coincidence,” the report stated, “outstanding large groves along Redwood Creek are the site where earlier this year the National Geographic Society discovered the world’s tallest known tree and subsequently they, jointly with this Service, located also the second, third, and sixth tallest tree.”

Two: After release of this report, public opinion rallied to support this national park proposal. The great preponderance of the thousands of letters written to the National Park Service supported this Redwood Creek site. Conservation groups in California, such as the Sierra Club, studied the area intensively and were convinced of its worthiness. At that time, the Save the Redwoods League indicated support. Local citizens gathered to form a group in support of it: Citizens for a Redwoods National Park. In fact, to date 94 per cent of the testimony at public hearings of the Congress has favored this site over others. This expression of public desire is a matter of record.

Three: After a year’s delay in evaluating the National Park Service report, the Secretary of the Interior announced in February of 1966 that he was recommending a national park in an entirely different area. The discoveries along Redwood Creek apparently didn’t matter. Public interest in the Redwood Creek area apparently didn’t matter. The professional judgment of the National Park Service apparently didn’t matter. Apparently what did matter was the opposition of one of America’s largest lumber companies and its oldest lumber families. It is difficult otherwise to explain why the Department of the Interior suddenly, in February 1966, by its presentation of a new and quite different proposal, pulled the rug out from under the concerted effort of conservationists for a first-rate redwood national park. The Secretary of the Interior declared that he “wanted to pick a park and not a fight,” but with the submission of this puzzling new proposal, the campaign for a park was thrown into chaos; its progress has been crippled ever since.

An independent and conscientious conservation movement was not willing to accept this sudden and unwarranted change of position. It had verified in the field the findings of the National Park Service and knew where the big trees really were. The movement was faced with a dilemma. It did not want to be accused of obstructionism, but neither could it deny what it knew. Wishing it so wouldn’t make black white, no matter how much they wished they could follow the Secretary of the Interior’s incredible turn-about.

Four: To resolve the question of where the important trees were, the conservationists challenged the Secretary to have comparative technical studies done of the timber in both areas. He agreed, and the studies were completed in March of this year. The studies, by a firm of consulting foresters, Hammon, Jensen, and Wallen, show a vast superiority in the stands in Redwood Creek. Excluding the already protected forests within state parks in both proposals, the studies showed there is

more than four times as much virgin acreage in Redwood Creek (34,404 acres) as in Mill Creek (7,500 acres). If just the trees of superior size are considered, there are nearly ten times more of these trees in Redwood Creek (10,645 acres) than in Mill Creek (now only 1,060 acres). And if just the most superlative trees of all are considered, there are three times as many in Redwood Creek (240 acres) as in Mill Creek (81 acres). Even if only tracts of the same size are considered for park status, these ratios make it clear there is much more worth saving in Redwood Creek.

Instead of forthrightly presenting these findings to the Congress, the Department tailored the findings with misleading percentages and attempted to suppress the report itself. In the face of repeated requests from Members of Congress, the reports were finally released. The Department, however, has yet to face up to the findings. In essence, they are being ignored because they are an embarrassment.

Five: It is clear now that the Department has neither picked a park that is acceptable nor has it avoided a fight. In fact, it has now picked two fights: one that continues with the lumber industry and a new one with conservationists. In view of the collapse of this rationalization, the Department makes two additional arguments now for its Mill Creek proposal. It says that a park there can be purchased for less, and that its watersheds can be better protected. How do these arguments stand up?

The fact simply is that they don’t. If only \$60 million is available, a better park can be tailored to fit that amount in Redwood Creek. The National Park Service itself has prepared at least six different plans in past years showing how parks of varying size can be designed in Redwood Creek to fit different sums. If Congress will decide how much money it will provide, the design problems can be solved. For whatever sum is provided, the money in Redwood Creek will buy more because less will be spent there on partially logged stands, lumber mills, and summer homes. It will go primarily for untouched virgin stands. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I hope the Congress will be far-sighted in providing funding sufficient for a truly adequate redwood national park. However, let us dispose of the argument that limited funding must dictate the location of the park. Let us first choose the best site, and then put whatever funds are available to work there. . . .

At Redwood Creek, I don’t think there will be a watershed problem. Through the acquisition of the slopes, the slope stands will be protected from erosion hazards. Through the acquisition of tributary drainages, tributary channels will also be given protection. Incidentally, tributary systems such as that of Prairie Creek are larger (26,220 acres) than the entire Mill Creek drainage (24,030 acres). What about the effect of main channel floods on bankside stands? In the case of Redwood Creek, one-third to one-half of the mainstem drainage would be protected in a park. In contrast, in the case of the Mill Creek proposal only about one-tenth of the mainstem drainage, the Smith River, would be protected. Moreover, Redwood Creek has few meanders or wide flats where bank undercutting and channel changing could lead to serious problems. In its 1964 recommendations, the National Park Service was confident that Redwood Creek’s watershed was protectible. I share that confidence.



Whether viewed from the air or ground level, the superlative park values of Redwood Creek are apparent. In this vicinity are eight of the ten tallest redwoods, together with world-record trees of other species. Bottom photo by D. F. Anthrop.



SENATOR LEE METCALF:

"What kind of double-standard budget do we have under which we can always find more money for bulldozers but not to save trees?"

Excerpts from a speech by Senator Lee Metcalf (Montana) in the Senate, August 3, 1967.

I HAVE WATCHED the progress of negotiations over the redwoods between the federal government and the State of California with great interest. . . . It appeared that entirely reasonable and constructive negotiations were taking place. It was a great surprise, therefore, to learn recently that the negotiations had been expanded to include a great range of issues going far beyond a simple exchange of federal beaches for state redwood parks. On June 22, 1967, Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget, set forth the terms of a purported agreement between the executive branch of the federal government and the Governor of the State of California in a 12-page letter to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. This letter raises fundamental questions of public policy, precedent, and equity, that can only complicate the progress of redwood legislation rather than smooth its way. I think the premises behind negotiations of this extent and color are questionable. They go far beyond legitimate concerns of the State of California, and they suggest that the major decisions in this matter will be made by the state and the executive branch of the federal government rather than by the Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget letter now proposes that not only four federal beach properties be turned over to the state (San Onofre beach at Camp Pendleton, Fort Ord coastline, El Castillo, and Marin headlands in Forts Barry and Cronkite), but it also proposes to give the state 301,000 acres of the public domain under the Bureau of Land Management and two national monuments. I understand that the Bureau of Land Management only thinks 23,000 acres of these holdings are suitable, under appropriate authorities, for disposal to the state. For no good reason that I can perceive, the Bureau of the Budget is willing to contemplate disposal of Muir Woods National Monument and Devils Postpile National Monument, both well managed and popular units of the National Park System. But that is not all. The Bureau is also willing to impair Sequoia National Park by forcing the Secretary of the Interior to accept a road through it to serve non-park purposes, contrary to the mandate of the Organic Act of 1916 of the National Park Service which requires that the parks be kept free of impairment. The Secretary has not been willing to grant a right of way through the park's sequoia groves for a major

new road to service a massive resort development outside the park proposed by the Disney enterprises in the Mineral King basin. Presumably to satisfy the state, which wants to oblige the Disney interests, the Bureau proposes to override the Secretary's best judgment on this matter. And finally, a package of financial aid is proposed: in addition to \$61 million for land acquisition for the national park and \$23.7 million for accelerated development, operations, and economic adjustment payments in connection with it, the Bureau of the Budget now promises \$21 million in new federal spending in the area on parkways, logging roads, and national forest campgrounds, and \$30 million in accelerated freeway construction monies.

Now, Mr. President, I fully acknowledge that it is desirable to have the cooperation of the states in establishing new national parks. But in seeking that cooperation, we should be mindful of the fact that national parks have proven to be of immense economic benefit to the states where they are located. Economists have predicted that a redwood national park would bring \$38 million in new income to the locality during the first five years after its establishment. Negotiations with the states should be cast in terms of the fact that they will be the beneficiaries of a heavy federal investment. Yet these negotiations seem to have proceeded under the assumption that the state is being burdened with a great detriment for which a settlement must be paid. Are the establishment of national parks now to be by the leave of each state, with each vying to see which can negotiate the largest settlement with the federal government? Such an approach is just not acceptable. It denies the fact of federal supremacy; it denies the fact of dual citizenship; and it disregards the mandates by which Congress has directed that other federal properties be managed.

Does the Bureau of the Budget accept the premise that each state governor can now set the limit on federal holdings in his state? Must the federal government trade off its old holdings before it can acquire new ones? Obviously, the federal government will not assent to such a practice when it comes to defense properties. The national interest is too strong. But when it comes to a politically weak issue, like parks, will this become the new standard practice? Must the federal government surrender the purpose of some of its old programs before it can embark on new ones? If so, which programs are to be regarded as dispensable?

A curious feature of the proposed agreement is that programs of the Department of the Interior are regarded as dispensable while those of the Department of Agriculture are not.

The state proposed that the 14,000-acre Northern Redwood Purchase Unit of the Forest Service be exchanged for the private redwood lands to go in the national park. The purchase unit is the residue of a defunct program to purchase 860,000 acres for a redwood national forest. While this program authorized in the 1930's failed to be achieved, the unit remains the largest federal property supporting redwood growth. Ironically, the Forest Service's management consists mainly of selling the huge trees to loggers and remitting the proceeds to the federal treasury. If ever there was a program that might be dispensable, this is it. Yet the suggestion now is that it is sacrosanct. The Bureau of the Budget will not consider trading it. What apparently are not sacrosanct are those supposedly inviolate units of the National Park System: Muir Woods National Monument and Devils Postpile National Monument. These will be traded to a state whose highway department keeps wanting to push freeways through its parks.

The ironies of this letter compound when we look at the financial offering to the state. The Bureau of the Budget, we are told, keeps saying there is no room in the budget for only \$60 million for a redwood national park. Yet, on one hand, it refuses to consider exchange of the purchase unit which would bring between \$25-30 million toward a redwood national park, while accepting all sorts of other highly disruptive exchange proposals. On the other hand, the Bureau is generous in promising stepped-up federal spending locally on all sorts of programs that do not save one single redwood. Out of a tight budget, the Bureau is suddenly able to find \$21 million to spend on projects that were not previously priority projects: \$11 million on logging roads in the Six Rivers National Forest, \$7 million for a parkway, and \$3 million for national forest campgrounds. Moreover, the Bureau of the Budget promises as though it were Congress to accelerate construction of a freeway along route U.S. 101 at a cost of \$30 million more in the next seven years. Here is \$51 million that the Bureau can find for freeways, parkways, and logging roads, that it can't find for saving redwoods. The opportunity to build these roads will still be there next year and in ten years; fewer of the redwoods we are proposing to save will be there next year, and in ten years most will be gone. What kind of double-standard budget do we have under which we can always find more money for bulldozers but not to save trees?

Some kind of onerous, inverse political proportion seems to be operating here. The more we agree to spend on things besides saving redwoods, the less opposition the Bureau must think there will be to a redwood national park. This perverse principle seems to have a corollary, too. While spending more on other things, limit spending on redwoods and curtail total acquisition by all methods. As part of its political settlement with the state, the Bureau is now willing to forgo the possibility of acquisitions in the more southerly area where I have proposed the national park be. In its letter of March 11 transmitting its park proposal to Congress, the Department of the Interior was willing to accept a provision for the use of donated funds to acquire private lands in the Lost Man Creek and Little Lost Man Creek areas which are included within my bill, S. 514. Now the Bureau says "the Administration is prepared to request that the Congress not include this provision." Furthermore, the letter says, "the Administration will not seek extension of the park area beyond the limits described in the bill itself if this is an important factor in reaching agreement

with the State of California on the inclusion of Del Norte and Jedediah Smith State Parks in the national park."

What this remarkable commitment means is that the Administration has closed the door to any compromise with 60 Members of Congress over the location of the national park. These members, including 20 Senators, have joined with me in sponsoring bills for a national park in Redwood Creek. It is entirely regrettable that the Administration is split with so many Members of Congress and with a substantial share of America's conservation movement over the best location for a redwood national park. The reasons for this split are complicated, but stem basically from an inexplicable reversal in the Administration's position. There was a growing hope, however, that the split could be healed through a combination of plans. Now, for additionally inexplicable reasons, the Administration is willing to turn its back on much of the conservation movement and the 60 Members of Congress who agree that Redwood Creek is the best place for the national park.

Mr. President, it is sad that the Administration, in its laudable desire to ease the way for this legislation, has been carried to the point of making so many unnecessary commitments to the State of California. I say these commitments are unnecessary because it is now clear that California's governor has not demanded them. In a letter dated June 28, 1967, to the Chairmen of the Interior Committees, Governor Ronald Reagan disavows interest in most terms of the projected settlement. He makes it clear that, besides beaches, he is principally interested in an exchange, with owners of proposed park lands, of the Forest Service's purchase unit. In an amazing rebuff to the Bureau of the Budget offer, the governor states that most of the federal offerings have no proper bearing on discussions regarding a redwood national park. Accordingly he disclaims interest in a parkway, in accelerated freeway construction, and in obtaining the Kings Range and other Bureau of Land Management holdings (with the exception of those around Anza-Borrego State Park). Moreover, while the governor professes willingness to take over the two national monuments, he does not place any great value on these acquisitions. And while expressing support for a road through Sequoia National Park to Mineral King, the governor even admits that "this problem should bear no relation to discussions regarding the redwood park."

In view of the fact that the state is not interested in most of the offerings, why does the Bureau of the Budget persist in proffering them? Why has the Bureau misled the public into thinking that agreement was near when the parties agree on so little? In point of fact, the state is not even satisfied with the beach negotiations. Surely, after many months of discussion, the contents of the governor's letter do not come as a surprise to the Bureau. . . .

I think it would be improper for any provision of this purported agreement to be implemented until Congress has acted on the basic legislation to establish a redwood national park. I hope every member will scrutinize this proposal for the implications it may have for other new federal programs and for all of those that Congress has already authorized. In fact, Congress may well want to consider whether it should honor agreements such as this which are designed to limit its freedom of action in establishing new units of the National Park System.

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Mr. President: There is one great forest of redwoods left on earth; but the one you are trying to save isn't it.

...Meanwhile they are cutting down both of them.

THE lumber industry has already cut nearly two million acres of redwoods down to two possible sites for our much-talked-of Redwood National Park.

One of them—Redwood Creek—is magnificent still. The other—Mill Creek? Well, it is less unacceptable to the lumber companies.

Soon Congress will decide which of these to save from the saws—which in the meantime buzz on, despite a so-called moratorium on cutting.

It's an old story, Mr. President. In the 1920's there were four great forests left: 1) that along the Eel River and on the Bull Creek and the Dyerville Flats, 2) along the Klamath River, 3) along Redwood Creek, and 4) on the Smith River at Mill Creek.

Considering these as possible sites for *that* year's Redwood National Park, Madison Grant, a founder of the Save-the-Redwoods League, said: "*Each has its peculiar beauty and it is difficult to choose among them.*" And so they didn't.

The lumber companies did, however:

I have just seen the rip-rapped banks of the Eel, and its slash- and gravel-choked side streams. I saw the high, steep slopes pitifully scarred and eroded by logging. I drove through the great groves left along the Eel—on a high-speed freeway that has effectively and forever ruined the integrity and peaceful beauty of this place.

I walked in the Rockefeller Forest, among the sky-scraping giants, and then saw the glacier of gravel un-



No one talks about a National Park on the Klamath any more.

A few exquisite fragments of the Smith River groves at Mill Creek still remain. They are already protected in California's Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks.

I walked through these in a few hours.

Outside these state parks less than 1,100 acres of superior old-growth redwoods remain in Mill Creek. More than half its forests have been logged.

The proposed park is girdled along the Smith River by summer homes, motels, gas stations and grocery

This was confirmed, at one time or another, by conservation groups throughout America. And it was re-confirmed *this year* by the Hammon, Jensen and Wallen report to the Secretary of the Interior.

I was four days exploring Redwood Creek and its drainages this trip. Even then I saw only a fraction of the area I and other Sierra Club members have been looking into for four years. For there are great reaches of it not yet penetrated by logging roads—a unique circumstance in what is left of the redwood country.

The last long stretches of virgin acres in all the redwood region are at Redwood Creek: 20 miles and 34,000 acres of them. And there are more than 10,000 acres of superior old-growth stands. *Ten times what is left at Mill Creek.*

The last virgin forests on both sides of a river are at Redwood Creek; over four miles of them, including the magnificent Emerald Mile.

In short, the last chance to preserve the entire ecological variety of the redwood species—from the ocean shore at Gold Bluffs Beach through inland stands of near-forest luxuriance to 3,000 foot high mountain ridges, is at Redwood Creek.



Bull Creek—the product of catastrophic logging and floods—moving inexorably and lethally toward them.



There is no longer a chance for a great Redwood National Park on the Eel River.

I have just seen the final throes in the destruction of a superlative landscape on the Klamath.

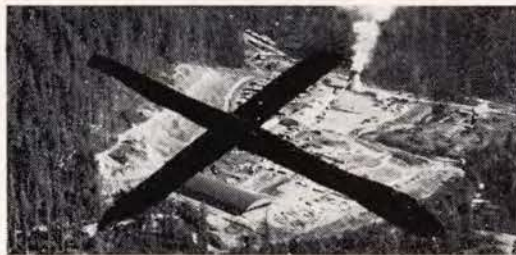
The waters of this river—only a short time ago among the most gorgeous in the northwest—are muddy and roiled and swollen with silt. The high hillsides through which they travel, once clothed in dark, magnificent forests, are now shorn and scraped bare. They are shucking off huge fans of topsoil in a classical display of erosion.

Side streams, long beloved of fishermen, are now gutted and filled with slash—their bright fish gone.

stores. At the heart of the complex is a splendid multi-million dollar industrial complex.

Hardly the stuff a great National Park is made of. Yet Mill Creek would cost us an estimated 60 million dollars.

Much of that would go to buy developed private property. The rest would add only 7,500 acres of virgin redwoods to the existing state parks. (Consider Olympic National Park: nearly 900,000 acres. That, indeed, is preserving the marvelous Douglas Fir forests of Washington for the enjoyment of people for all time. Can we seriously be talking about adding *only 7,500 virgin acres* to our present state parks to preserve the incomparable redwoods? And this for \$60,000,000?)



Yet this is the site that the Secretary of the Interior has espoused on behalf of the Administration, because he "wanted to pick a park, not a fight." Not a fight with the lumber industry, anyway.

One last chance remains: Redwood Creek.

In 1920 Madison Grant called it "peculiarly adapted for a national park." In 1964, after fifteen months of study, National Park Service planners called it the finest large block of redwoods left, in terms of park values.



And it is here that the National Geographic Society discovered the tallest tree on earth—and where the second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth tallest trees were subsequently discovered.

Clearly then the \$60,000,000 mentioned as the price of a park at Mill Creek would buy far more at Redwood Creek. If indeed \$60,000,000—the equivalent of but 2 days' work on federal highway construction projects—is all the money available.

\$140,000,000—but 3 more days of highway building—would give us the great national park we ought to have.

Meanwhile they are cutting it down. The area the National Park Service recommended for preservation in 1964; that named at Senate hearings as the best possible Redwood National Park by 94% of those who favor any park at all; the subject of Senate and House Redwood National Park bills sponsored by 17 Senators* (S. 514) and 41 Congressmen** (H.R. 2849, for example) *is being cut down*.

Mr. President, the Sierra Club and most of its 53,000 members, the 58 Congressmen listed below—and we believe *all* conservationists, were some of them not afraid that lumber interests had ruled it out already—are convinced that Redwood Creek is the only national park this wealthiest nation in history can afford to establish.

Speaking for them, and for future generations with every interest in the creation of the park—but no voice in it—I urge you to reconsider the site of the Administration's proposed Redwood National Park, while there is still time.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Wayburn, President
Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco

P. S. to other readers. *Your* letters, giving the President and the following Congressmen your opinion in the Redwood National Park crisis, could just do it.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Members:

Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Alan Bible, Nevada
Frank Church, Idaho
Ernest Gruening, Alaska
Frank E. Moss, Utah
Quentin N. Burdick, North Dakota
Carl Hayden, Arizona
George S. McGovern, South Dakota
Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin
Lee Metcalf, Montana
Thomas H. Kuchel, California

Gordon Allott, Colorado
Len B. Jordan, Idaho
Paul J. Fannin, Arizona
Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming
Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon

Representative Wayne Aspinall, Chairman
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Members:

John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania
James A. Haley, Florida
Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma

Walter S. Baring, Nevada
Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina
Harold T. Johnson, California
Hugh L. Carey, New York
Morris K. Udall, Arizona
Phillip Burton, California
John V. Tunney, California
Thomas S. Foley, Washington
Richard C. White, Texas
Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisconsin
James G. O'Hara, Michigan
William F. Ryan, New York
Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii
James Kee, West Virginia
Lloyd Meeds, Washington
Abraham Kazen, Texas

Santiago Polanco-Abreu, Puerto Rico
E. Y. Berry, South Dakota
Craig Hosmer, California
Joe Skubitz, Kansas
Laurence J. Burton, Utah
Rogers C. B. Morton, Maryland
Wendell Wyatt, Oregon
George V. Hansen, Idaho
Ed Reinecke, California
Theodore R. Kupferman, New York
John H. Kyl, Iowa
Sam Steiger, Arizona
Howard W. Pollock, Alaska
James A. McClure, Idaho

*Senators Lee Metcalf, Montana; Mike Mansfield, Montana; Quentin Burdick, North Dakota; Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut; Ernest Gruening, Alaska; Daniel Inouye, Hawaii; Robert Kennedy, New York; Eugene McCarthy, Minnesota; Gale McGee, Wyoming; Walter Mondale, Minnesota; Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin; Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island; Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut; Joseph D. Tydings, Maryland; Ralph Yarborough, Texas; and Stephen Young, Ohio.

**Messrs. Jeffrey Cohelan, California; John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania; William R. Anderson, Tennessee; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York; George E. Brown, Jr., California; John Conyers, Jr., Michigan; John G. Dow, New York; Don Edwards, California; Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota; Richard Fulton, Tennessee; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Henry Helstoski, New Jersey; Chet Holifield, California; Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota; Richard D. McCarthy, New York; Joseph G. Minish, New Jersey; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; John E. Moss, California; Lucien N. Nezdi, Michigan; Barratt O'Hara, Illinois; James G. O'Hara, Michigan; Arnold Olsen, Montana; Richard L. Ottinger, New York; Claude Pepper, Florida; Joseph Y. Resnick, New York; Henry S. Ruesch, Wisconsin; Peter W. Rodino, Jr., New Jersey; James H. Scheuer, New York; Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey; John V. Tunney, California; Lionel Van Deerlin, California; Jerome R. Waldie, California; Charles H. Wilson, California; Phillip Burton, California; Ogden Reid, New York; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Massachusetts; Edward Boland, Massachusetts; Philip Philbin, Massachusetts; William D. Ford, Michigan; Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey; and John D. Dingell, Michigan.

The Sierra Club, founded in 1892 by John Muir, is nonprofit, supported by people who, like Thoreau, believe "In wildness is the preservation of the world." The club's program is nationwide, includes wilderness trips, books and films—as well as such efforts as this to protect the remnant of wilderness of the Americas. There are now twenty chapters, branch offices in New York (Biltmore Hotel), Washington (Dupont Circle Building), Los Angeles (Auditorium Building), Albuquerque, Seattle, and main office in San Francisco.

Edgar Wayburn, President
Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco

- I have sent the letters.
- Please tell me what else I can do.
- Here is a donation of \$_____ to continue your effort to keep the public informed. (I understand that you can't promise this will be tax-deductible.)
- Send me "The Last Redwoods," which tells the complete story of the opportunity as well as the destruction in the Redwoods. (\$17.50)
- I would like to be a member of the Sierra Club. Enclosed is \$14.00 for entrance and first year's dues.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Full-page ad appeared in Denver (the *Post*), New York (the *Times*), Salt Lake City (the *Deseret-News*, the *Tribune*), and San Francisco (the *Chronicle*, the *Examiner*).



Near the mouth of Redwood Creek, observers look across to opposite bank where maples and other hardwoods are dwarfed by the 300-foot redwoods arrayed behind them.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN SAYLOR:

“You have come up here with a second-grade, second-rate program for the establishment of a national redwood park. You have abandoned what you said was necessary.”

Excerpts from the questioning of Administration witnesses by members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 29, 1967.

The principals in the order of their appearance:

MR. SAYLOR: *Congressman John Saylor of Pennsylvania, ranking minority member of the Interior Committee and one of 60 Congressional sponsors of the “Sierra Club bill” for a redwood national park in the watershed of Redwood Creek.*

MR. HARTZOG: *George Hartzog, Director, National Park Service.*

MR. ASPINALL: *Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.*

MR. LUCE: *Charles Luce, then Undersecretary of the Interior, since retired from government service.*

MR. BROWN: *Chester Brown, planner, National Park Service.*

MR. BURTON: *Congressman Phillip Burton of California, one of 60 Congressional sponsors of the “Sierra Club bill” for a redwood national park at Redwood Creek.*

MR. CRAFTS: *Edward Crafts, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.*

The background:

In 1964, with a grant from the National Geographic Society, the National Park Service completed the only thorough study of the entire redwood region. As a result of its study, the NPS presented three plans for a redwood national park. The three plans took in various amounts of the Redwood Creek watershed, recommending also “federal aid to the state in joining and rounding out Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks.”

Expanding the Park Service’s largest proposal, plan 1, the Sierra Club proposed a 90,000-acre park in the Redwood Creek drainage. (A 90,000-acre park would be one of the smallest in

the National Park System.) The club's proposal was enthusiastically endorsed by many Congressmen, including its principal sponsors, Congressman Jeffery Cohelan and Senator Lee Metcalf. The essence of the Sierra Club proposal was embodied in the Cohelan-Metcalf bill (sometimes known as the "Sierra Club bill").

Last year, for reasons that Congressman Saylor and others try to make less mysterious in the interrogation that follows, the Administration abruptly announced that in complete disregard of the 1964 Park Service report, *The Redwoods*, it was recommending that a redwoods national park be located at Mill Creek rather than Redwood Creek. As we think you will see when you read further, this has still never been satisfactorily explained to the public or the Congress.

Those who have followed the redwood debate closely may not need a briefing now. But for the sake of many readers who are unfamiliar with the issues, we offer some facts that may make the Congressional questioning more meaningful.

- Coast redwoods are not an endangered species, but the commercially owned forests of centuries-old redwoods are in danger of extinction. Second-growth redwoods are beautiful, but hundred-year-old trees bear about the same relation to the long-lived giants that the five-year-old Beethoven bore to the mature titan of music. At issue is not the preservation of the species, but the preservation of virgin redwoods in a national park worthy of the name.

- About 50,000 acres of virgin redwoods are protected in 28 California state parks (the average size of which, obviously, is small). These small state parks are vulnerable to erosion, blowdown, highway engineers, and over-use. None of them could withstand the heavy visitation of a national park.

- The Administration plan includes Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks. The Cohelan-Metcalf plan includes Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. The latter plan would be perfectly feasible without Prairie Creek—but without Jed Smith and Del Norte Coast State parks, the Administration's proposal would simply evaporate. Redwoods in state parks are presumably saved already; they may help round out a viable national park, but they do not represent a net conservation gain. A national park plan that falls apart when state park lands are deducted from it is not basically a conservation plan.

MR. SAYLOR: Then you go on further and say: "To add bits and pieces here and there will not do the job. A major addition is required and one preferably which would add not merely size but high quality redwood groves and forests in a situation where so far as possible they can be preserved, interpreted, and made available to the public as outstanding examples in an outstanding manner." [From National Park Service report, *The Redwoods*, 1964.] Is that what you are attempting to do?

MR. HARTZOG: Yes, sir.

MR. SAYLOR: If that is true, then of course the next paragraph is true: "Just south of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and east of Orick, the Redwood Creek and Lost Man drainages contain what is apparently the largest uncut block of virgin growth not preserved—certainly the most significant large block in terms of park values."

Now, if this was true in September 1964, what has happened

- Administration witnesses insist that their plan would "save the best, not the most." But independent forestry consultants who analyzed both park proposals reported to an embarrassed Interior Department that the Cohelan-Metcalf Redwood Creek proposal would preserve a much greater acreage of superior and superlative virgin redwoods than the Administration's Mill Creek proposal. When already-protected state park lands are eliminated from consideration, the quantitative and qualitative superiority of the Redwood Creek site becomes overwhelmingly evident.

- Administration witnesses attempt to justify their abandonment of Redwood Creek on the score that the preservation of redwood ecology requires the protection of complete watersheds. Quite so, but the watershed argument favors Redwood Creek. The Administration park would protect only one-tenth of the major drainage involved (the Smith River basin), while the Cohelan-Metcalf park would protect from one-third to one half of its major drainage (Redwood Creek). The Cohelan-Metcalf park would include about three times as many complete tributary drainages as the Administration park, and a far greater total area of protected watersheds. The watershed of Prairie Creek, the major tributary of Redwood Creek, is, by itself, larger than the Mill Creek watershed.

- Administration witnesses contend that Mill Creek offers better sites for park headquarters, visitor centers, and other developed areas. This is arguing from desperation. The Redwood Creek area, much bigger than Mill Creek, offers plenty of sites suitable for development. Moreover, Redwood Creek can much better withstand visitor impact. It has a greater diversity of features spread out over a wider area, so visitors will tend to disperse. At Mill Creek, on the other hand, visitors with little choice in the matter would continue to congregate where they do now—at Stout Grove in Jed Smith State Park. Visitor impact on the Administration's Mill Creek park would be more concentrated and severe.

For the first time, in the interrogation that follows, Congress pressed insistently for an explanation of the Administration's incomprehensible flip-flop. By demonstrating that spokesmen for the Administration have not been able to produce a convincing rationalization of their retreat from Redwood Creek, Congressman Saylor has performed an important public service.

when the Administration comes up and abandons the largest uncut block of virgin growth not preserved?

Before you answer, I will tell you. Somebody down in the Park Service took a look at what it was going to cost and instead of coming up here . . . and giving us the best program that you possibly could, somebody looked at the dollar figure and said it was too much to spend. Is that not a basic fact? They told you to go out and try to find something cheaper, and so you have come up here with a second-grade, second-rate program for the establishment of a national redwood park. That is what it amounts to, because you have abandoned what you said was necessary in this report in 1964. Now, go ahead and make any comment you want.

MR. HARTZOG: I am confused as to whether you asked a question or made a statement.

MR. SAYLOR: I asked the question, I made the statement, I

gave you the answer, and gave you the opportunity to look at me and say, "Really, yes, that is what was wrong."

MR. HARTZOG: Except I am not going to look at you and tell you that.

MR. ASPINALL: This is not the first time [that the Administration has changed its position], as my colleague knows because we have another piece of legislation before the committee that has to do with water resources development [bills to dam Grand Canyon, no longer supported by the Administration] where my colleague is on the other side. There have been changes of position; my colleague is right.

MR. SAYLOR: There is no doubt they have changed position . . . telling us where the best redwoods were and what should be preserved, and now they come along and abandon their own position and are trying to take over two state parks and tell us this is superlative up there. If it is superlative up there in 1967, why was it not superlative in September 1964?

MR. HARTZOG: I would be very pleased if I may have an opportunity to try to explain that. . . . I would like also, if I may, to refer to some paragraphs which Mr. Saylor skipped over, and these relate to the very essence of why we made a different recommendation for a national park than what he refers to as the largest uncut growth in Redwood Creek, and that, namely, is the watershed protection aspects of a national park.

I placed in the record yesterday a report made for us by Dr. Peter Black involving the importance of watershed protection, which was a supplemental report of the ecological study made by Humboldt State College. The proposals that we came up with are outlined on this paper. And what their report was directed at was not recommending a national park. And I would like to make that very clear because this report had been prepared and drafted before I took over as Director of the National Park Service, and I changed this report to make sure that it said what it was saying that it was, and that was a preliminary professional report, and that it did not represent either my views on what a national park should be or the views of the Secretary of the Interior on what a national park should be. It was simply to be a preliminary professional report of what was the original resource, what happened to it, what is now left, and some of the possibilities for preservation. At that point, a decision had not been made that there would be a national park, and this is why you will find in this report no reference to a national park, and if you do, they are inadvertent because I struck out every one of them that was in there.

These areas were proposed for preservation through Mill Creek, and in connection with this, on pages 36, 37, 38, 39, and 42, you will find reference to the preservation of watersheds in connection with the Mill Creek preservation, as well as with respect to the preservation of Redwood Creek. It became quite obvious, when we asked for comments and asked they be submitted to us by September 18, 1964, that the possibility of working out cooperative watershed management plans with the operators of the Mill Creek and the operators of the Redwood Creek—we could not achieve the conservation objective we wanted. This is when we asked Dr. Peter Black to supplement the Humboldt State ecological study, tell us precisely what in his judgment was necessary in terms of watershed protection. He has said very specifically that the preservation of the entire watershed is essential to the preservation of the ecology of a redwood national park. The only place that this can be done

within the ball park of reality is in Mill Creek, and this is why we recommend a national park in Mill Creek.

The Mill Creek site is the only site of all of those studied that meets the three criteria which we set up for a national park:

One, that it should add a significant addition of virgin old-growth redwood.

Second, it should add enough land, non-redwoods as well as redwood cutover lands, to allow for an adequate visitor use and enjoyment and development.

Third, it should give adequate watershed protection to insure the preservation of the virgin growth.

I submit for your consideration that the only place that this is achieved is in Mill Creek, to meet our criteria of a national park—that it should be large enough to preserve the resource and it should likewise be large enough to provide for adequate visitor use and enjoyment.

Certainly we can preserve watersheds in Redwood Creek—Lost Man, Little Lost Man, Skunk Cabbage—we can preserve them. These are complete watersheds. These are not large enough to preserve the resource and allow for adequate visitor use and enjoyment.

This, I submit, sir, is where we came down on a national park. Money was one of the considerations, certainly it was. But to suggest that the professional personnel of the Park Service came down on money, I submit to your consideration, does them a disservice. Because one thing that I said to our professional people ever since I have been Director, "You make the professional recommendations and I will make the management adjustments in them." And there is no management adjustment in that one. That is made on the basis of professional recommendation by our people meeting these criteria of what we think a national park ought to be.

MR. SAYLOR: All I can tell you, Mr. Hartzog, is that your own statement contains the very reason that money alone was the determining factor. In the area that you have described as the Prairie Creek area, there are *three* complete drainage areas.

MR. HARTZOG: That is correct.

MR. SAYLOR: And those three complete drainage areas do everything that you could do in studying the ecology and preserving the ecology; instead of having one as you now propose up in Mill Creek, you would have had three.

And one of the things that has worried the Park Service, not only in this area but in every other area of national parks under your jurisdiction, is over-use by the public. Here, where you can transfer them from one watershed to another, as the uses went along, you could preserve in three watersheds what you are now only going to ask us to have in one. For that reason—

MR. HARTZOG: You know I am not going to debate this issue with you, because I know of your devotion and your dedication to parks and I am grateful for it. The only thing I submit for your consideration is that we just do not agree with that. In other words, we do not think the objective could be as well accomplished with Prairie Creek, Redwood Creek, Lost Man and Skunk Cabbage, as it is in Mill Creek, both for the preservation of the resource and adequate lands for public use. I submit for your consideration that this is the management decision and this is my recommendation.

As I have often said to this committee, this committee sets

*Park at Redwood Creek
would include seashore,
slopes and mountaintops,
fog and sunshine belts
—all climatic and
topographic conditions
in which redwoods thrive.*



national park policy and what the criteria of national parks will be. And if it be the will of this Congress that those be the areas we preserve and those be the areas we make available for public use, we are going to do it to the very best of our ability. We do not believe, however, that that is the best solution.

MR. SAYLOR: Let me read for the record and the benefit of the members of this committee a portion of the recommendations which appear in this statement on page 42. Harken, members of the committee, to what was gospel in September of 1964:

“The plan also suggests a major redwood park to comprise existing Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, portions of the lower Redwood Creek drainage, Lost Man and Little Lost Man drainages, plus additional ocean frontage and buffer areas for development and protection. Federal acquisition would incorporate the outstanding lower Redwood Creek valley with essentially virgin forests from ridge to ridge and the newly discovered record-breaking giants. It would also include 13 miles of wild ocean bluff and beach in one of the only two remaining locations in the world where the original redwood forests sweep down in natural ecological transition to the ocean.”

What has happened that you should abandon this site?

MR. HARTZOG: Nothing at all, except we conclude this page with this paragraph that says: “It should be noted, and clearly, that this plan does not represent the ultimate which might be considered worthwhile, if other interests and feasibility factors were not considered. Certainly in detail it is not the solution which might be suggested if the clock could be turned back a decade or two.” So the feasibility of this plan just does not measure up, that is all. . . .

MR. SAYLOR: Mr. Hartzog, it seems strange that when you were drafting and presenting this plan you had plan 1, which

includes federal acquisition for a major redwood park of Redwood Creek, Lost Man and Little Lost Man Creek watersheds, and Prairie Creek State Park—total acreage, 53,600 acres. Then you came along and said that you had an alternate to the plan, plan 2. You included the Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek Redwood State Park—some 39,000 acres. Then you came along and you had alternate number three, including Redwood Creek, acquisition of major groves with record trees plus top quality lower drainages, and the acquisition of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park—a total of 31,750 acres.

You never mentioned Mill Creek in your alternate plans. And the public is beginning to be a little shaky on whether or not the Park Service has sold out for dollars. That is the thing that disturbs some of us. . . .

MR. SAYLOR: Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask you a question: whether or not in your recommendation we are preserving the best or the second best as a national park?

MR. LUCE: I think, based on the very competent professional advice here at the witness table with me, we are preserving the best, though not the most. We would have to agree that the proposal, Congressman Saylor, that you have made in your bill would include a larger acreage of privately-owned virgin redwoods than the proposal that the Administration has before the committee.

MR. SAYLOR: Let me read you what I think is the crowning paragraph of the 1964 report. Mr. Hartzog, you weren't very careful with your pen. You left something in that is going to damn you as long as you don't take plan 1. This is what it says on page 42:

“This is presented here as a potential major redwoods park, one in which development and management of the total complex under one coordinated plan would be important because of the variety and distribution of park values and features.”

And note this: "The potential of this area for a redwoods national park, including the existing state park, will be a consideration weighed in reaching final recommendation." This, in 1964, was what you wanted as a redwoods national park. . . .

MR. SAYLOR: Mr. Hartzog told me and the members of the committee that if you took the lower area [Redwood Creek], you had three drainage areas and that you could have three small drainage areas rather than the one large one that you have up above [at Mill Creek]. So the drainage area itself would not be the criteria. You already have three of what you say you have to have to preserve it [watershed].

MR. LUCE: The three small drainage areas to the south would not provide the areas needed for the visitor facilities as well as the Mill Creek area.

MR. SAYLOR: It seems a little strange, when you are going to have a larger park, that you couldn't have provided for visitor facilities. That lower area [Redwood Creek] has a lot of those bald tops around there that look down to the ocean. You have more down below than you have above. . . .

MR. LUCE: Could I ask Mr. Hartzog to elaborate on that?

MR. SAYLOR: Yes.

MR. HARTZOG: You are absolutely right, Mr. Saylor. You can put those facilities in Redwood Creek. . . .

MR. SAYLOR: Let me ask you this. How much virgin growth do you have right now in the Jedediah Smith State Park?

MR. BROWN: It is roughly ten thousand acres.

MR. SAYLOR: How much are you going to add if you put—

MR. BROWN: Nine thousand acres plus, in the proposal.

MR. SAYLOR: Nineteen thousand acres in total? Plan 1 included in Redwood Creek 15,220 acres of virgin growth; Lost Man and Little Lost Man, 5,870 acres of virgin growth; and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, 1,490 acres of virgin growth together with the shoreline. So you would have more virgin growth in the lower part [Redwood Creek, Park Service plan 1] than you would have in the upper [Mill Creek].

MR. BROWN: This is true; if you take the whole block, that is right. May I point out one other thing on these maps? If you will notice here on this one, up in Prairie Creek State Park itself, you can see the coarser texture along where the stream is. That represents top quality redwoods. In Prairie Creek, though it is a very fine park, they are largely limited to that rather narrow strip right there. If you will look at Jedediah Smith, in contrast, essentially that whole park falls in that top quality. I, as an individual, or we, as park planners, are very much impressed with the really superlative forest that you do have in the major block in Jedediah Smith. This is a big consideration.

MR. SAYLOR: That is already preserved as a state park.

MR. BROWN: But as a portion of a national park which will make a very fine one.

MR. SAYLOR: You are not going to add very much, then—the area you have described outside the state park?

MR. BROWN: Nine thousand plus areas of virgin growth, and most of it is redwood.

MR. BURTON: The gentleman from Pennsylvania is making the very point I was making. The Jed Smith Park area is already in the public domain. It is kind of a redwood shell game to be talking like that is something that is being added in

terms of the national interest. It is already being preserved for the people of this country under adequate state management.

MR. SAYLOR: I would like to ask your forester a question now because the firm of Hammon, Jensen and Wallen made a report comparing the redwood park proposals as far as acreage is concerned. They come up with these figures:

Private holdings in the Mill Creek area of superlative old growth, 1,700 acres; and in the state park at the present time, 6,700 acres of superlative old growth. [Total in public and private ownership at Mill Creek: 8,400 acres.]

In the Redwood Creek area there are 3,368 acres in the state park and 10,645 acres in private holdings. [Total in public and private ownership at Redwood Creek: 14,013 acres.]

I would like to have the comment of your forester on those figures because I think they are of tremendous significance when trying to preserve.

MR. CRAFTS: Congressman Saylor, I have these figures before me and I would be glad to comment. The acreage of private land in terms of these better timber types are in accord with the figures that you have read, and there is no question that as between these two proposals, if the private land alone is considered, that there will be larger acreages of these better timber types included in the national park in the Redwood Creek area than in the Mill Creek area.

I would add a couple of points to that remark. Acreage alone is not the only indication of quality. You do not have, I believe, in front of you—and I do not have, because I, this morning, asked that it be developed—the proportions of redwoods to white woods in these superlative types and the stand per acre of these types. These differ. Even though a type may be classed as what they call an 000 type, which is the best, or an 00 type, which is the next best, this does not mean the volume of redwoods or the percentage of redwoods to the fir is the same in those types. There is variation. The information that we have for the two parks, considering both the public and the private land, as I pointed out yesterday, shows that the Administration proposal is superior in terms of volume per acre and proportion of redwoods. Now, I have not got that separated out as to private versus present public ownership, but we can do that. This is what the Secretary meant when he said that the Administration proposal in our judgment preserves the best, but not the most.

MR. SAYLOR: Mr. Secretary, I have heard it rumored the reason the Department switched to the Mill Creek area is that they wanted to avoid a fight at Redwood Creek. I want to ask you this question. Do you think it is a proper federal policy to pick one over the other just to avoid a fight? Because you know, you may end up with a bigger fight on Mill Creek than you would if you went down and took the Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek as was originally planned.

MR. LUCE: I think you have more or less answered your question as put. We did not make our choice between recommending Mill Creek on one hand and Redwood Creek on the other based on trying to avoid a fight. We do, where choices are equally good, think it is a desirable policy to minimize controversy, but we were aware that regardless of which of these two areas we recommend, there would be substantial controversy.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
EDWIN Z'BERG, CHAIRMAN:

"The committee recommends that a Redwoods National Park be established in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area of Humboldt County. . . . This area provides by far the greatest variety of ecological and natural features and consequent opportunities for the varied recreational experiences to be expected in a national park."

Excerpts from Conflict in the Redwoods, a report released August 15, 1967, by the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Planning, and Public Works of the California Legislature, Edwin Z'berg, Chairman.

THE COMMITTEE recommends that a Redwoods National Park be established in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area of Humboldt County. . . .

The justification for establishing a Redwoods National Park in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area is found in the following considerations:

1. The significance of the redwoods as a part of our national natural heritage justifying preservation under national park status is accepted, and has received the nearly unanimous support of every major interest, including the general public, with one exception—the redwood lumber industry, and a portion of the economic community related thereto.

2. The redwoods meet fully the tests of national significance, suitability, and feasibility applied to natural areas evaluated for inclusion within the national park system.

3. Because of continuing attrition and encroachments on the preserved old growth stands, a continuing depletion of privately owned stands of old growth park quality trees, and the need to provide maximum possible ecological integrity for watershed protection and maximum visitor experiences and interpretation, there is an urgent need now to preserve additional acreage of virgin old growth in a major redwoods park.

4. Because the legal protection afforded the preserved old growth redwoods under state park jurisdiction is uncertain and subject to change, the best possible example of this preserved national heritage deserves the fullest possible measure of protection under federal laws.

5. The Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek location provides a large variety of options for both the preservation and continued commercial utilization of various portions of the watersheds.

6. The Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek drainages provide the largest remaining uncut block of virgin growth not preserved, and in the opinion of the National Park Service the most significant large block in terms of park values.

7. The Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area provides by far

the greatest variety of ecological and natural features and consequent opportunities for the varied recreational experiences to be expected in a national park.

8. The geography and varied attractions of a park in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area provide ample opportunities for visitor dispersal throughout the area.

9. While the extent of impact on commercial operations is subject to the final plan for a park, it can be much better absorbed within the broader economy of the Humboldt County area, especially with the provisions for mitigating the interim tax loss and any increased unemployment which would be included in the enabling legislation. . . .

In view of the strong justification for creation of a Redwoods National Park, and the growing likelihood that the broad base of support it has received will result in its establishment in the near future, the people of the United States are entitled to the best possible park—not one adding merely size, but the highest possible quality old growth forest, “. . . where, so far as possible, they can be preserved, interpreted, and made available to the public as outstanding examples in an outstanding manner.” [The quotation is from the 1964 National Park Service report, *The Redwoods*.] . . .

As the result of its review of the various alternatives which have been proposed, and bearing in mind the foregoing considerations, it is the feeling of the committee that the best possible federal reserve—and the least long range disruption of the local economy and private operations—would result from creation of a national park in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek drainages.

The conclusion that this area is the best remaining opportunity for the creation of a national park was made by the National Park Service in its 1964 study, in which it recommended three possible alternatives. It has since been supported by the Sierra Club in enlarged size, and has been introduced into the Congress with substantial support in both houses. It also has the overwhelming support of conservation organizations and news media throughout the state and nation. Subsequent to the publication of its report, the federal government disregarded its own recommendations and proposed a national park in the Mill Creek area of Del Norte County. This proposal is also currently before the Congress.

A number of other proposals have been advanced for recre-

ational uses of the redwoods, but with the exception of the Regional Redwoods Park Plan, no other alternative proposes the additional acreage of high-quality old growth trees in an ecological unit deserving of national park status. Therefore, the final choice would seem to be between the Mill Creek and Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek areas, and although the committee feels that the determination of the specific acreages necessary and desirable for both recreational and commercial purposes in the area finally agreed upon as a park site is the proper responsibility of the federal government and landowner, it would appear that the following points should receive major consideration in the final decision.

The proposal of the Administration envisions the creation of a national park by the joining of Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks with a corridor of old and young growth redwoods in the Mill Creek drainage area. While this plan would create a national park of some 44,000 acres, of which some 18,400 acres would be old growth—including the acquisition of 7,800 acres of new virgin trees—no record displays are included, and as cutting proceeds in the remaining virgin watershed, the quality of the proposed acquisition deteriorates as well as posing an increasing flood threat to the preserved trees, especially from the Smith River. In addition, the ecological and natural features are relatively limited in scope, and the geography of the area would tend to concentrate visitors in groves along the highway and lower Mill Creek instead of providing an opportunity for dispersal throughout the area. A final consideration is the admittedly severe impact on the local economy which would be produced by putting a major lumber firm out of business in an area in which it is the principal employer. Although the consequences have been thoroughly studied and adequate provisions appear to be included to provide for the interim tax losses and unemployment, the fact remains that creation of the park would be a serious blow to the sparse population and limited economy of an area less able to absorb its impact than other areas within the region.

The Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area, by contrast, provides far greater opportunities for the creation of a Redwoods National Park which meets fully the expectations of the American people, and the economic impact of which can be much better provided for and absorbed. First of all, it provides a large variety of options for both the preservation and continued commercial utilization of various portions of the watersheds. The National Park Service recommended alternatives, for example, ranging from 53,600 acres total (10,330-acre Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park plus 22,580 acres of old growth and 20,690 acres of young growth) to 31,750 acres total (10,330-acre Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park plus 11,970 acres of old growth and 9,450 acres of young growth). The Sierra Club proposal extends the total to some 90,000 acres, and includes some 30,000 acres of new virgin growth.

Therefore, it is clear from the large number of alternatives which have been advanced that there should be ample opportunity to develop a compromise which will both preserve adequate old growth redwoods and also permit commercial operations on a reduced scale. Because of the virgin or relatively well-managed state of much of the watershed, the final plan should be well able to provide protection of downstream areas from erosion and flooding.

Second, the drainages provide the largest remaining uncut block of virgin growth not preserved, and in the opinion of

the Park Service certainly the most significant large block in terms of park values. Lower Redwood Creek, for example, is essentially uncut from ridge to ridge, and presents an outstanding redwood valley picture, much still inaccessible except by foot.

Third, the area provides by far the greatest variety of ecological and natural features and consequent opportunities for the varied recreational experiences to be expected in a national park. It contains, for example, the world's tallest living things in the superlative redwoods growing along Redwood Creek, and because of the primitive character of much of the forest, it holds the most likely possibilities for the discovery of even taller record trees; the world's best example of redwood slope-type trees and associated species up to an elevation of 2,000 feet; the world's largest mountain covered with redwoods; exceptional views of Redwood Creek Valley from Bald Hills Road, of the Gold Bluffs and Gold Bluffs Beach, and of Elk Prairie; 18 miles of coastline—much remaining in a wild state; 22 miles of river frontage along Redwood Creek—usable for float trips during part of the year; herds of wild elk; Fern Canyon; waterfalls; waterfowl areas; Klamath River fishing; and Indian artifact areas.

Fourth, the geography and varied attractions of the park provide ample opportunities for visitor dispersal throughout the area.

Fifth, while the extent of impact on commercial operations is subject to the final plan for a park, it can be much better absorbed within the broader economy of the area, especially with the provisions for mitigating the interim tax loss and any increased unemployment which would be included in the enabling legislation. Under this plan, the holdings of three major companies will be affected to a greater or lesser extent, but could result in the possible suspension of future operations by only one of them. Full cash compensation will of course be paid for the lands acquired, and therefore neither the company or its stockholders should suffer actual financial losses. On the assumption that the total operation of only one company is ultimately affected, one estimate is that a total of 600 persons would be directly or indirectly displaced, which would amount to only 1.5 per cent of the Humboldt County work force—a percentage well within the normal fluctuating unemployment rate. In the long run, however, there seems to be little doubt that the economic cost in terms of capital investment and temporary unemployment will be more than offset by the increase in economic activity accompanying the national park visitation.

Finally, as in the Mill Creek area, there is an urgency that the final decision be made as soon as possible. It is not economically feasible to restrict indefinitely the logging of areas under consideration, and the more they are logged in the absence of an overall plan related to recreational uses, the less will be the value of the park ultimately created.

In summary, the committee feels that the best location for a Redwoods National Park is in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area; that efforts should be made to achieve a balance in cooperative watershed management and public acquisitions which will maximize both the recreational and the commercial uses of the area, consistent, however, with the purposes of a national park; and that appropriate provisions be made to offset the impact of the establishment of a park on the local economy.

NEW ZEALAND OUTING

Jan. 28 - Feb. 25, 1968

There is still space on the trip. Due to exceptional interest in the New Zealand national parks, a third parks section has been added. Each group (30 persons maximum) will travel independently. We will visit six of New Zealand's major parks and Stewart Island, travel along the newly opened west coast highway on the Tasman Sea, hike spectacular Milford Track, and visit beaches of the North Island. There will be opportunities on the new third group for more strenuous activities.

Estimated cost, \$1,375 all inclusive from West Coast. For additional information contact the club office for a copy of the trip supplement.

Leader: Al Combs, P.O. Box 3941, Portland, Oregon.

Color wilderness posters now available from club

Posters are a big thing these days, as a recent cover story in *Life* demonstrated. The club, which had produced a few small posters to promote books and wilderness conferences, has now produced larger posters not only for promotional distribution, but also for sale.

Ballantine Books, distributor of Sierra Club-Ballantine paperbacks, produced posters to promote its books and found it could *sell* more posters than it could give away. Ian Ballantine encouraged the club to expand its poster production, and offered, if the club found it difficult to distribute them, to take over unsold inventory (at cost) and pay the club a royalty on posters sold.

Thirteen 25 by 37-inch posters have been produced, featuring photographs with color quality comparable to that of the Exhibit Format books from which most of them came. In a low-key way, they call attention to conservation issues and promote existing and forthcoming books as well as the Sierra Club Mountaineering Journal, *ASCENT*. Type matter is minimal and subordinated to the color photography, so the posters are suitable for display in almost any setting. They may be purchased singly (\$2.50) or in two standard sets of six (\$12.50). Member discounts apply. Orders may be sent to Sierra Club Books, Book Warehouse, Borough of Totowa, Paterson, New Jersey 07512.

Another award for club

The Sierra Club has won awards for its books, for the dustjackets that pro-

tect and glorify them, and now, for a mailing that promoted their sale. Sales and Promotion Manager Jack Schanhaar has been notified that a catalogue mailing won the First Award in the direct mail category of the Creative Competition of the American Advertising Federation's Western Region (over competition including Kaiser Cement, the Western Pacific Railroad, and the Industrial Division of the Sacramento City-County Chamber of Commerce). Partly because of this mailing, book sales are running well ahead of 1966 sales.

Good news on Nipomo Dunes

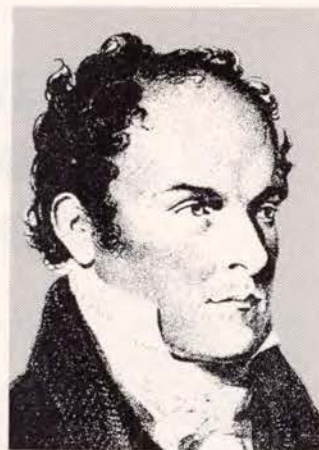
One threat to the Nipomo Dunes, whose preservation and inclusion in the California state park system is an objective of the Sierra Club, has been removed by the announcement that Collier Carbon and Chemical Corporation has dropped plans to build a conveyor belt across the dunes and a deepwater pier offshore.

HIMALAYAN TREK

Dep. Oct. 20, 1967

Last minute cancellations have vacated two openings on this unique — all members — 200+ mile hiking expedition to Central Nepal-Dhaulagiri-Annapurna area. Also two weeks Japan-Bangkok, etc.

Trip is six weeks — cost \$1920 inclusive. Leaders Leo LeBon and Barry Bishop. Call Leo (415) 893-3846 — **HURRY** — for info, **ONLY** if definitely interested.



Nothing about our flora and fauna

failed to fascinate this man. He emigrated from England in 1808 expressly to explore our natural history. During his brilliant career as a collector and a scholar he made important contributions to ornithology, botany, ecology, geology, and other fields. His acquaintances ranged from Audubon and Emerson to the legendary Daniel Boone. He rounded Cape Horn with Richard Henry Dana, joined the Astoria party in 1811 and travelled with Wyeth's second hazardous expedition along the Oregon Trail. He lived alone for months collecting specimens in hostile Indian country on the Missouri River, nearly losing his life then, and again, on a solitary three-year journey in the Southwest. This lively biography quotes extensively from his own vivid descriptions of new genera and species, and of frontier scenes, and resurrects Nuttall as a significant figure in the scientific life of the early Republic.

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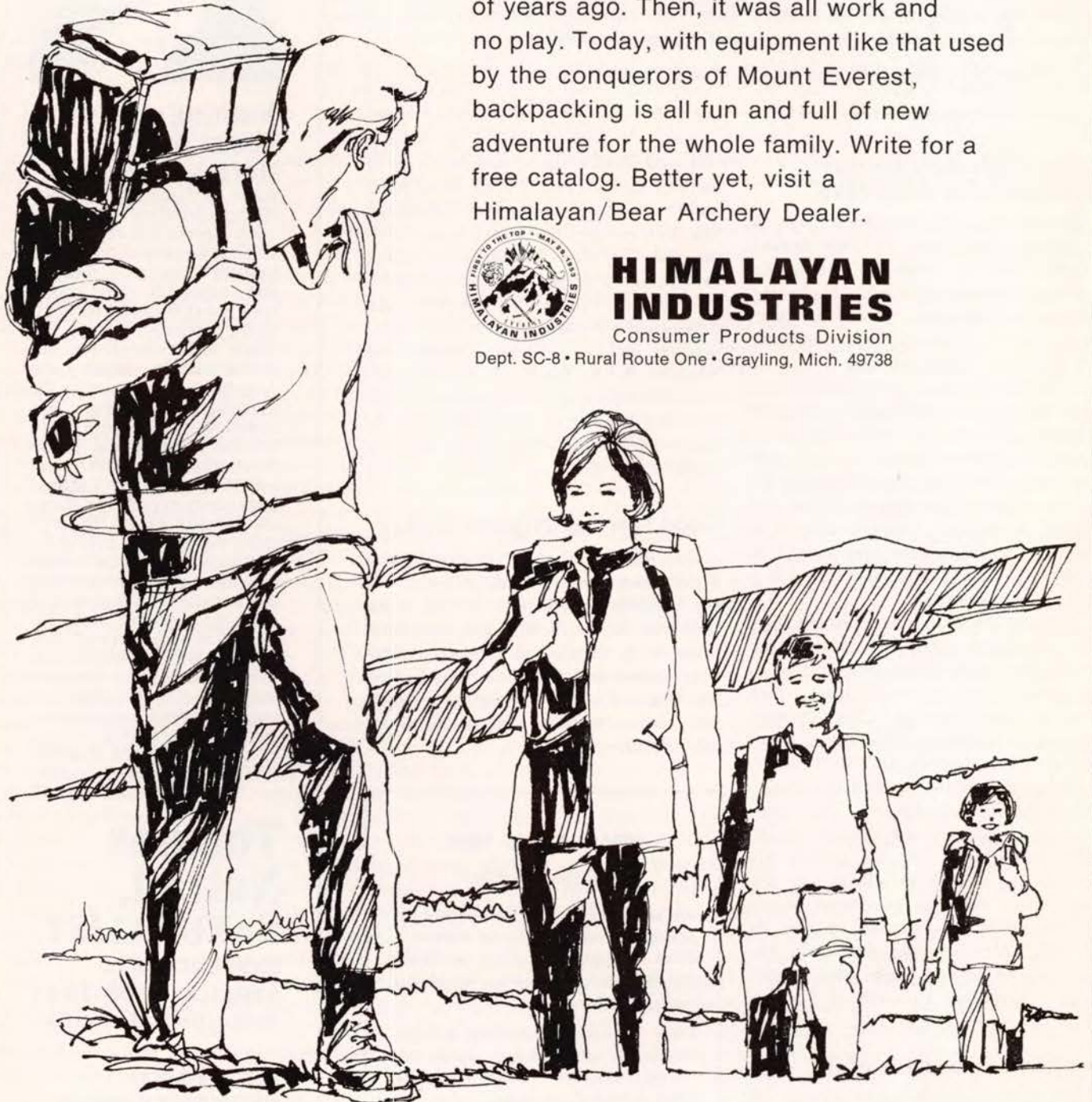
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Important: Skiers Please Save!

1967-68 Winter Season at Clair Tappaan Lodge

AS THE NEW ski season approaches, we want all club members to know about the facilities, rates, and reservation procedures for Clair Tappaan Lodge. Enjoyable for either a short visit or an extended vacation, the lodge is located on old Highway 40, two miles above the new Interstate 80 turn-off to Soda Springs and Norden, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from most major ski resorts in the Donner area. The lodge address is Box 36, Norden, California 95724; its phone number is 426-3632 (area code 916).

During the summer and fall, the attractions of the lodge region draw many visitors. In the winter, skiing, snowshoeing, and ski touring become the main attractions. Opportunities for overnight tours to nearby ski huts and shelters are available. The lodge operates the longest rope tow in the West. For those who want assistance, ski instructors are on hand and weekly fun races are held.

The lodge has a capacity for 150 people and provides hot meals morning and evening, and food for bag lunches. Dormitories, dormettes, and two-bed rooms are equipped with beds and mattresses, but no sleeping bags or blankets are provided. In the evening, the dining room is available for cards, music, or movies; the living room, for square, modern, or folk dancing; and the library, for read-

ing or studying. Since the lodge is run in a cooperative fashion, with only a paid manager and a cook, each person must sign up for a daily housekeeping or maintenance chore. This is a *must!*

Please, *no pets allowed*. Advance reservations for meals, lodging, or chartered bus will be needed from December 1 through April 14. Requests for these reservations will be accepted at the Sierra Club office from November 6 until April 12, and can be made in person, by mail, or by telephone if money is on deposit for this purpose.

To stay at the lodge before December 1 or after April 14, telephone or write the lodge manager, telling him the time of your arrival, the length of your stay, and the size of your party.

Application envelopes containing information on lodge rates and procedures should be used when requesting reservations. These envelopes can be obtained from the club office or the lodge. Applications from minors under 18 must have signed approval of parents.

Reservations at the office will be made only for weekends of two full days (lodging and three meals for each full day), and for any number of weekdays. Anything less than a full weekday or a full weekend must be arranged with the lodge manager. If the lodge is filled and reservations cannot be confirmed, names will

be kept on a waiting list, money refunded, or payments credited to the member's account for future use as indicated on the application. Full payment must be made before a reservation can be issued. Members are encouraged to send money in advance as a deposit to draw upon during the season. Records are kept and any balance will be refunded upon request.

Deadline for making lodge reservations at the office for a weekend is 1 p.m. on the Thursday before that weekend; but charter bus transportation may be reserved all day Friday. For those who have work party priorities, ten beds will be held in reserve until the preceding Monday noon. If there have been cancellations, space may be reserved at the lodge on Fridays by telephoning the manager. Until Wednesday of each week, a maximum of ten non-member guest reservations will be accepted. After Wednesday, additional guest reservations will be accepted if space is available. Sponsors must accompany their non-member guests for their entire stay.

The chartered bus will run from January 5 through April or May—as long as there is sufficient demand for it. There will be no bus service on Easter weekend. The bus will leave San Francisco Fridays at 6:15 p.m. from the United States Mint, Market and Duboce Streets, and will stop for passengers at Berkeley at 7 p.m. at the Southern Pacific station, Third Street and University Avenue. Arrival at the lodge is planned for about 11 p.m. Departure from Norden will be after Sunday dinner, with arrival in Berkeley about 10:30 p.m. and San Francisco about 11 p.m. There is ample space for skis and luggage. Upon request made at the office, passengers with hand luggage (no skis) will be picked up near the freeway at Vallejo, Davis, and Sacramento. Aside from private car, this chartered bus is now the only direct transportation to Norden; the trains and Greyhound bus no longer stop there. The club re-

CHRISTMAS VACATION IN THE DESERT

Sierra Safari Recreation-Education Field Trips offers two 7-day desert ecology trips to **Anza Borrego Desert**, Dec. 16-22 and Dec. 23-29. Staff: Bill and Mavis Clark, Pat Bauer, Russ and Angie Hanley. Phone Pat Bauer (415) 654-0864 for information.

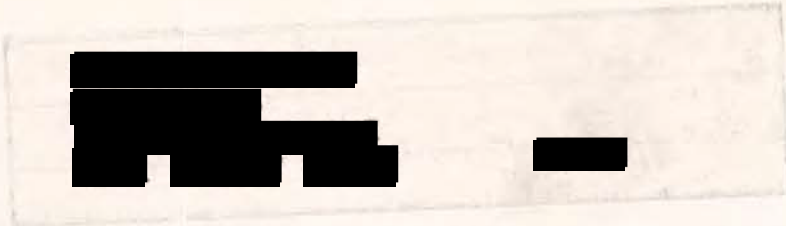
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grets it cannot provide pick-up service.

"Rides wanted" and "Rides available" registers are maintained at the club office in San Francisco and at Jim Davis Sports Shop and the Ski Hut in Berkeley, for those who may wish to make arrangements to share private cars. Use of these registers should be in person; no phone calls, please! Applications for Christmas and Easter holiday weeks will be accepted after November 6, but will be held until December 1 and March 14 before being acted upon. If demand exceeds available space, the lodge will be filled by lot and remaining applications will be kept on a waiting list or the money refunded or credited. Members desiring the three days at Lincoln's Birthday should get their applications in early.

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

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

HUTCHINSON LODGE, with a capacity of 20 persons, is available during the winter only to groups, which must supply their own food. Rates are \$2 per day per person, with a minimum non-refundable payment of \$16 per day due at the time the reservation is confirmed. (For weekends, minimum reservation at "Hutch" is for two days, i.e., \$32.) Preference will be given to Sierra Club groups that make reservations a month or more in advance. All Hutchinson Lodge arrangements and reservations must be made by the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager and not through the club office.

Chapters, committees, sections, and other divisions of the Sierra Club may have reservations confirmed six months in advance in order to meet publication deadlines. For other parties, reservations will not be confirmed longer than 30 days in advance.

MEMORIAL SKI HUTS are primarily for the benefit of Sierra Club groups, but if space is available, they can also be used by other conservation groups. Food and supplies must be carried in to all four huts, although food may be supplied by the lodge if arrangements are made in advance. Always clear your plans through the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager. The suggested voluntary rate per person is \$1 per day, which may be paid by using the remittance envelopes provided at each hut. The lodge manager is instructed to deny use of a hut and as-

sistance to any group that in his judgment is inexperienced or lacks necessary equipment; or if weather conditions or other factors would, in his judgment, make the trip to a hut too great a risk.

James B. Clifford, 1900-1967. For the first time in many years, Jim Clifford's name is not at the end of the Bulletin's Clair Tappaan article. He passed away on July 21, 1967, while on a fishing trip near Boulder, Colorado, with his wife Virginia and his son Jimmy. Jim served as CTL Treasurer for many years, and earlier, as CTL Committee Chairman. His lively personality and his hard work for the lodge and the club will be deeply missed, especially by those who worked closely with him on CTL activities and projects.

—CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE COMMITTEE

1967 - 1968 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

<i>American Plan by Reservation</i>	<i>For members, applicants, and guests</i>
7 consecutive days (not to start with Saturday lodging).....	\$36.00
5 weekdays—Sunday lodging through Friday dinner.....	27.00
5 weekdays—children under 12 except Christmas weeks.....	18.00
Weekends—Friday lodging through Sunday dinner.....	12.00
Single days—Weekdays may be reserved at the club office.....	6.00
Single days—children—weekdays only except at Christmas.....	4.00
Chartered bus transportation—round trip.....	8.00
one way	5.00

Partial reservations made only at the lodge

Lodging—available only at the lodge.....	3.00
Breakfast—available only at the lodge.....	1.50
Breakfast and lunch—available only at the lodge.....	2.50
Lunch alone or as first unit of stay.....	not available
Dinner	2.00

Cancellation charges

Minimum charge for cancellation of meals and lodging, \$1.00.....	Bus \$2.00
Cancellation with more than six days notice.....	10 per cent
One to six days' notice.....	25% meals and lodging; \$3.00 bus (\$2.00 one way)
Less than 24-hour notice—meals and lodging.....	\$2.00 per day
chartered bus	\$4.00 (\$2.00 one way)
Failure to arrive or give notice of cancellation.....	100 per cent
Except for failure to arrive or give notice, the maximum charge per person for cancellation of meals and lodging reservations shall be \$5.00.	
All cancellation charges will be figured to the nearest 25 cents.	
Reservation slips must be returned with request for cancellations and refunds.	
Late arrival, early departure, or not completing a reservation, must be certified by the lodge manager before a refund can be considered.	
Unscheduled snow-camping or car-camping in the vicinity that involves entering or using any lodge supply, service, or facility shall be at a minimum of \$1.00 per day per person.	
All such camping must be approved by the manager.	