



ALLEN J. MALMQUIST: 224-Mile Rapids, western Grand Canyon.

# Sierra Club Bulletin

MARCH 1968



# President's Message

Like the world around it, the Sierra Club is in the throes of change. The shape and force of that change will be determined in good measure by the club elections this year. Your vote is vital in deciding the club's future. Be sure it is an educated vote.

There are several proposed by-law changes on your ballot. These can be extremely important to the club. You are asked to decide whether or not certain privileges should be extended to certain members. You must determine the number of signatures needed to place a nominee or proposition on the club ballot. You must also decide if the present structure of the Sierra Club Council should be retained. These are all decisions of far-reaching significance. Please study the information in your ballot with care.

Five members of the Board of Directors are to be elected. Your ballot outlines their personal qualifications. You should also understand fully the unique duties and responsibilities of the office of a Sierra Club director. The Sierra Club Board is neither honorary nor advisory; it is a working board. As the club has grown, so has the Board's work.

Your directors must make the club's broad conservation policy. They must decide the priority of conservation issues, and the action the club will take on these issues. They are responsible for the implementation of that action.

Your directors must also manage a burgeoning \$3,000,000 a year non-profit organization with a broad spectrum of programs, including book publishing. They must decide how best the club's money can be spent to further the conservation cause and to serve the public. They must administer the club's financial affairs, and be personally responsible for maintaining the club's financial soundness. (They serve without pay.)

Each director bears a heavy responsibility—to the club's conservation effort, to the successful functioning of the club, and to the members. His job demands judgment, leadership, and an understanding of club affairs. It calls for vision and a strong understanding of the developing conservation challenge. It demands a great deal of time, energy, and patience. It is not a simple job.

As you choose your directors, bear in mind that they will serve for the next three critical years. During that time, the membership of the club (now 60,000) can be expected to double. So can the club's budget, its program, its responsibilities and, quite possibly, its problems. Reorganization of the club's structure is necessary and inevitable; we are still operating on guide lines drawn up for a small club in a different era. Whether or not the recommendations of the Publications Reorganization Committee are adopted, certain basic operational changes will have to be made.

The directors you elect will have to meet the challenge of our prodigiously growing club. They will have to grapple with re-structuring it. They will have to bring the operations of the club into line with future as well as present demands. They will have these major responsibilities along with the tremendous conservation effort that lies ahead. Please weigh the full job to be done as you consider each candidate for director.

The Sierra Club has come far in 75 years. We have succeeded because our membership has been active, dedicated, and united behind a common cause. There remains a long way to go. If we can maintain our activity, dedication and unity, we can go the distance. Your vote in 1968 will reflect your concern and interest in the Sierra Club, what it stands for, and where it will go from here.

*Please vote carefully. And please vote.*

EDGAR WAYBURN



# Sierra Club Bulletin

MARCH 1968  
VOL. 53 — No. 3

... 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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## NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

### **Western field hearings on redwood and North Cascades national parks set for April**

Western field hearings on the proposed redwood and North Cascades national parks are scheduled for April. The Sub-committee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hear testimony on the redwood national park the afternoon of April 16 at Del Norte Fairgrounds Building in Crescent City and all day April 18 at Eureka High School in Eureka. The North Cascades hearings will be held April 19 and 20 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Seattle. These hearings are the culmination of many years of work by conservationists to achieve these parks. Letters concerning the establishment of the two parks will be accepted for the transcript of the hearings up to the end of April. Letters should be sent to Rep. Wayne Aspinall, Chairman, House Interior Committee, Washington, D.C. 20515.

### **Federal leasing program in the Gulf of Alaska now underway**

For the first time the Federal lands offshore Alaska are open to oil and gas nominations. The Department of the Interior is asking the oil and gas industry to nominate specific tracts of submerged lands in the Gulf of Alaska for oil and gas leasing. Deadline for the nominations is December 2, 1968. "The growth of Alaska's oil and gas industry is an important factor in the State's economic future," Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior stated. "Successful offshore ventures will accelerate that pace. However, we are obligated to consider fully the effect that such operations will have on other resources of the area. Adequate measures must be provided to protect aquatic life and to preserve the natural beauty of the Gulf area," he said.

### **Diamond Head recommended for natural landmark status**

Diamond Head, the symbol of the Hawaiian Islands, has been recommended for natural landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced his approval of the recommendation February 13. Since participation in the natural landmark program is on a voluntary basis and the area recommended for landmark status is owned by the State of Hawaii, Diamond Head can be registered upon the formal request of the Governor of Hawaii. According to the Department of the Interior the proposed 128 acre Diamond Head Natural Landmark will include the thickest, highest, and most scenic portions of the area as well as an illustrative section of the slope from the crater rim to the sea at its base.

### **House approves authorization of a coastal and Great Lakes estuaries inventory**

H. R. 25, a bill to provide a two year, \$1 million inventory and survey of United States coastal and Great Lakes estuaries and wetlands, passed the House of Representatives without opposition. The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the states, the Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies, to conduct the study and deliver a report to Congress by January 30, 1970.



***In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World* best selling trade paperback in 1967**

Though not published till September, *In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World* was the best selling trade paperback in 1967. As of the end of the year, *In Wildness* had gone through three printings of 50,000 each with a fourth printing of 50,000 out in January, 1968. Reports *Publishers' Weekly*: "Ballantine Books and the Sierra Club of California have made a happy marriage in the reduced size editions of the Club's beautiful Exhibit Format books."

**Federal Power Commission leaves Grand Canyon dam question up to Congress**

Sudden death licensing of a Grand Canyon dam was ruled out recently by the Federal Power Commission. The Commission has the power to issue a license for construction of a Grand Canyon dam even though Congress might not authorize the dam. In a statement to Congress FPC officials said, "In view of the nationwide attention focused on the water resources problems of the Colorado River and the keen interest and active pursuit of these matters manifested in both Houses during the 89th Congress and now in the 90th Congress, we believe it would be in the public interest to prescribe a moratorium for a reasonable period. . . ." The Commission also went on record as favoring a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. John P. Saylor, R-Pa., which would bar the Commission from issuing a license for a Grand Canyon dam, leaving the decision on the future of the Grand Canyon to Congress.

**California to enlarge Mt. Tamalpais State Park**

The State Public Works Board of California voted to purchase two ranches, totaling 2100 acres, on the southern slopes of Mt. Tamalpais. These properties when added to Mt. Tamalpais State Park will extend the park from Muir Woods to the Pacific Ocean. Cost of the lands is \$3,009,200.

**1967 third year that U.S. has set aside more land for conservation than for urban development**

1967 marks the third consecutive year that the United States, despite rising land prices, has set aside more undeveloped acres for conservation than for urban and other development, the Department of the Interior reports. During 1967 some 1,715,000 acres of land and water were acquired for permanent public use in forest, park, open space, fish and game, and multipurpose reservoir areas as compared with about 750,000 acres converted to urban and highway development.

Of the total 1,715,000 acres conserved in 1967, Federal agencies acquired an estimated 810,000 acres, and the states and their political subdivisions received approximately 905,000 acres. According to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, of the 810,000 acres of land and water acquired by the Federal Government 140,000 acres (primarily in the eastern half of the United States) were placed under the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and 65,126 acres under the Interior Department's National Park Service. Concerning lands acquired by the states, Udall noted that in 1967 some \$23 million in Federal money was awarded to the states for a total of 404 acquisition projects as compared with \$17.7 million for 212 state projects in 1966.

However, he warned, land values throughout the United States are rising on an average of 5 to 10 percent annually and the cost of lands suitable for public recreation use is rising at a considerably higher rate. "The nation must, during 1968, meet or surpass the conservation record of 1967 if future generations are to enjoy our outdoor heritage," Udall said.



**Runway additions planned for New York's JFK International Airport may extend into Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge**

The New York Port Authority is considering extending John F. Kennedy International Airport into Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. The Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club has announced that the chapter is prepared to resist the planned destruction of 3,200-acre Jamaica Bay "with every means at our disposal." Roland C. Clement, staff biologist of the National Audubon Society, describes Jamaica Bay's ecosystem as one of the key links in a chain of wetland habitats sustaining migratory waterfowl along the Atlantic flyway. The Bay is also one of the last great nurseries and spawning grounds remaining for many species of finfish along the middle Atlantic coast. During the past year, two proposals concerning the bay have been offered by official planning agencies. One design concept would thrust two runways southeast of JFK Airport into the Jo-Co and Broad Creek Marshes, destroying valuable habitat for migrating ibis and egret, for scaup and canvasback, and a major flounder bed off Black Point. The other design concept would cover two-thirds of the 26 square-mile bay with fill for an industrial park as well as new terminal facilities and runways for JFK Airport. Alfred Forsyth, an attorney and conservation chairman of the Atlantic Chapter, termed this latter plan "ecological insanity." "The Port Authority must accept its responsibility to protect the public safety of the millions who fly in and out of JFK on commercial planes by closing its runways to private aviation as it has been advised to do by a number of study committees. This step alone will eliminate the need for runway extensions, and thus serve the broad public interest by protecting all the values involved in the area," Clement said.

**Secretary of the Interior opposes rezoning areas within boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for industrial use**

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has asked the Town Council of Porter, Ind., to reject proposals to rezone for industrial use two tracts of land that lie within the town and also within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Any action to permit industrial uses of lakeshore lands would be inconsistent with the preservation objectives of Congress in establishing the national lakeshore, Udall wrote to the Porter Board of Trustees. "As you know, the Act provides that local zoning ordinances or amendments thereof may not be approved by the Secretary of the Interior if they contain any provision which is adverse to preservation and development of the lakeshore in accordance with the provisions of the Act authorizing this area," he noted.

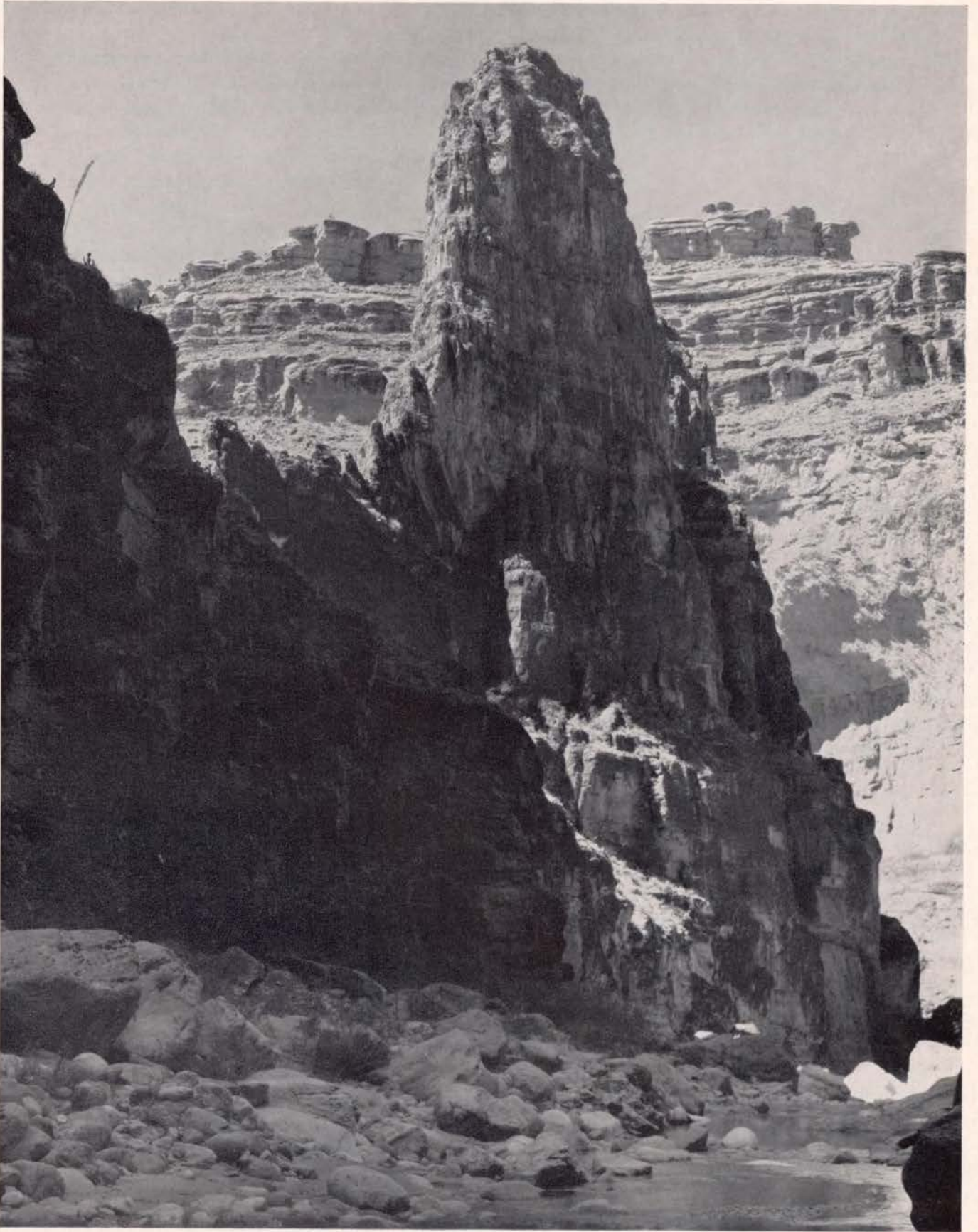
**Annual issue of *Ascent* to be published May 15**

The 1968 edition of *ASCENT* will be published May 15. Orders for individual copies of both the 1968 edition (volume 2) and the 1967 edition (volume 1) as well as advance subscriptions are being accepted at 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104. Each volume, whether by order or by subscription, costs \$2.50.

**Club's membership renewal system changed to month-joined basis**

This year the Sierra Club's annual membership dues billing has been changed to a month-joined basis. Instead of the standard membership year as in the past when all memberships expired simultaneously in April, under the new system each member will receive his dues notice and new membership card near the particular month in which he joined. The membership cards currently in use will be valid until the member receives a new one. Information concerning the date each member joined the Club is on file in the membership office.





*Scotty's Tower, 400-foot pinnacle in Kanab Canyon.*



## *Two Canyon Hikes*

### EXPLORING THE WESTERN GRAND CANYON

Photographs and text by Allen J. Malmquist

**T**HE WESTERN TWO-THIRDS OF GRAND CANYON is a vast, forgotten wilderness. On the map, it appears as a hundred-mile-wide blank space west of Grand Canyon National Park. Such was not the case around the turn of the century. Ranchers, cattlemen, Indians, and prospectors lived there at various levels from rim to river. Tourists reached the rims by horse and wagon, and explored the inner canyon on an extensive network of trails. Aerial trams crossed the river. Bridge Canyon City, Quartermaster and Meriwhitica Springs, Diamond Canyon, the Shivwits Plateau, Havasu Canyon, and Bass Camp were some of the places actively developed.

Yet few of these enterprises were successful. As national advertising focused all attention on the resorts in the new park at the east end of the Canyon, the other areas became deserted; the trails and access roads were abandoned, and the western two-thirds of Grand Canyon was soon forgotten. Its deep, narrow gorges, broad plateaus, streams, and oases are only now being rediscovered as unique in their own right, equaling anything in the national park.

**O**NE ROUTE THAT EXPLORES THE VERY HEART of this wilderness is the old trail to Bridge Canyon City. Sixty miles west of the park, a series of primitive jeep roads cross the Hualapai Indian Reservation through a maze of plateaus and canyons to viewpoints along the south rim. At the head of Bridge Canyon, the old horse trail descends a narrow fault that is the only break in the rim cliff for over 20 miles. A well beaten path follows the route down the slot, as it is the only passage for deer and wild burros from their grazing land on the rim to their drinking water in the gorge below.

As with most old canyon trails, short stretches of the upper part of this one are washed out, covered by rock slides, and overgrown with brush. Yet the switchbacks down the cliff and talus are obvious and readily passable for any cautious hiker.

Out on the broad floor of the upper canyon, the trail soon peters out and the hiker is on his own for awhile. But there

is no sense of isolation as one is not alone. There can be quite a bit of activity at the upper spring. After a chorus of loud braying that echoes off the cliffs, a dozen or more wild burros often come racing to the water as if playing some game. They are surprised at finding the hiker there, yet curious enough to follow the intruder down the wash. These animals are the descendants of burros abandoned by prospectors years ago. The burros have multiplied until they now roam the whole length of Grand Canyon.

Bridge Canyon is actually only a deep indentation in the south rim of Grand Canyon. It is less than four miles from the huge amphitheater at its head to the river, deep in the inner gorge. Grand Canyon is incredibly narrow in this area. The only break in the 3,500-foot Redwall cliffs that form the north and south rims is a quarter-mile-wide plateau running along the middle of the Canyon above the Lower Granite Gorge. The inner gorge is a deep trough cut into ancient black granites, and contains the Colorado River itself. This terrain contrasts with the ten-mile-wide sections of the Canyon in the park, where a whole series of cliffs and plateaus terrace down to the river.

Bridge Canyon Wash begins dropping into the inner gorge only three miles from the rim. But waterfalls down in its narrow, twisting channel make it impractical to reach the river here, so the trail turns out onto the plateau and makes its way down the Colorado above the gorge. It is six miles before there is a place where a trail could be easily built down to the river.

Nevertheless, hikers can continue down to the mouth of Bridge Canyon. A climb down the side of a waterfall brings one into an intimate little glen full of willows and redbud. A series of springs have formed a clear rushing stream full of watercress. Seeps and maidenhair ferns decorate the walls. Scarlet monkey flowers, columbines, and tamarisk are alive with butterflies and hummingbirds. Nearby is the natural bridge that gives the area its name. Croaking grey frogs compete with the rumble of Bridge Canyon Rapids, a quarter-mile away. This oasis is alive and vibrant. One gets a real



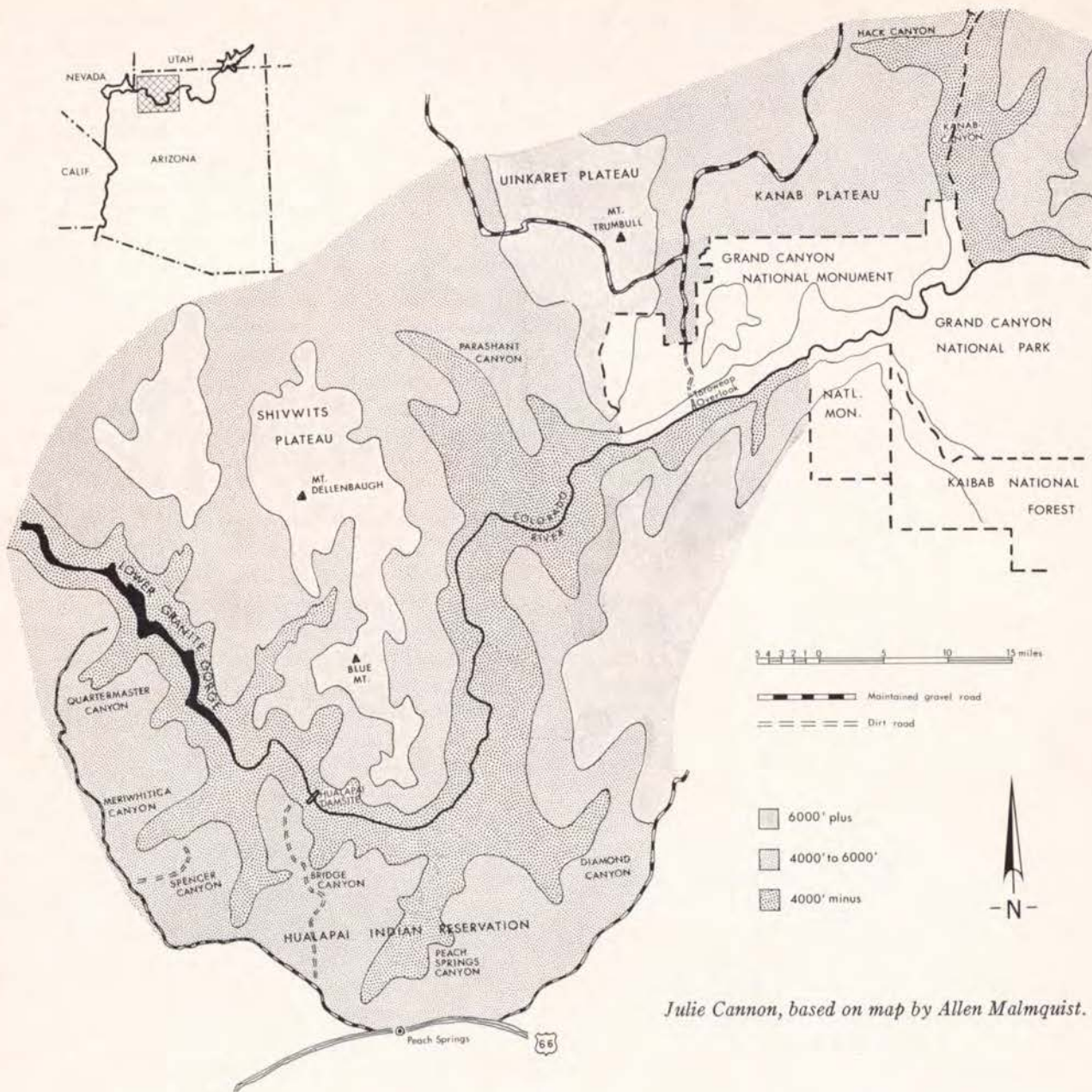


*Above: View of Bridge Canyon looking toward Lower Granite Gorge of Grand Canyon, dark chasm at left center. Hualapai dams site is a few miles downstream, out of picture to left.*



*Right: Long Cave, in Kanab Canyon three miles above its junction with the Colorado River in Grand Canyon.*





Julie Cannon, based on map by Allen Malmquist.

feeling for what would be lost if this area were to be flooded by the proposed Hualapai (formerly Bridge Canyon) dam.

Rejoining the trail up on the plateau, one continues towards Bridge Canyon City. The trail is in good condition where it detours around the head of each side canyon, but often disappears crossing the flat areas along the edge of the gorge. This plateau is home for a variety of small animals. Ground squirrels, mice, lizards, cottontails, jacks and even gophers are seen busy in the shade of the rabbitbrush and sage.

After rounding the head of Gneiss Canyon, the trail goes out onto the edge of the gorge above Hualapai damsite. This area is the most spectacular part of the Lower Granite Gorge. The river has cut a narrow slot 700 feet deep through very

resistant granite. Vertical walls of the dark rock rise straight up from the water, gleaming in the sun where they have been polished by high floods. This is where dam builders hope to plug Grand Canyon with a mass of concrete 700 feet high. To destroy this spot would be a scenic loss in itself, to say nothing of the 93 miles of inner gorge and innumerable side canyons that would be flooded as far upstream as Kanab Canyon.

Six miles from Bridge Canyon the trail finally leaves the plateau and descends a steep fault zone to ruins beside the river. Stone foundations and twisted lumber are all that remain of Bridge Canyon City. A little bit of beach makes a good campsite beside the water. Located in a narrow channel with no rapids, there is a strange silence about the place. The



river rushes along with only a gurgle from deep in the funnel of a whirlpool, or the sudden splash of an upswell.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR HIKES into the wilderness of the western Grand Canyon is the 35 mile trip down Kanab Canyon. Kanab Creek's headwaters are in the high plateaus of southern Utah, and the creek flows directly south 100 miles before joining the Colorado deep in Grand Canyon. Mormon pioneers built several trails off the north rim in this area, and some are still used by cattlemen with grazing rights in the lower canyons. One of these, the Hack Canyon Trail, provides excellent access to Kanab Canyon only 30 miles from the river.

The trailhead on the rim of Hack Canyon is unmarked and difficult to locate. The trail itself quickly descends the cliffs and ends as soon as it reaches the lower talus. It is only four miles to the junction of Hack Canyon and Kanab Canyon.

The Kanab is wide, dry and full of cows. Only scattered cottonwoods and willows remain from the time when the canyon bottom was lined with trees. The creek has been diverted to irrigate farms up in Fredonia, and the resulting low water table, plus overgrazing and general drought, has hurt the canyon. There are acres of dead mesquite trees on dusty flats above the wash, and summer floods rush down the wide channel unchecked. Hikers often face a dry camp the first night out, as the creek is very unpredictable. A muddy trickle may flow after a spring storm, but dry up completely within a few days.

The cattle are rather wild and run from people. There is often a comical situation where the hiker finds himself pushing a small herd down the canyon in spite of all attempts to avoid disturbing them.

The walls get higher as the creek works its way down through the red, orange, and brown Supai sandstones and finally deep into the Redwall limestone. Small side canyons entering Kanab Canyon provide excellent side trips. Most are blocked by dry falls, but a few, such as Davis and Swapps, can be followed to their heads and up onto the Esplanade—a huge, flat plateau several miles wide beneath the rim cliffs. One can hike along it for miles if he knows the exact location of all the water holes and springs.

Kanab Canyon is soon over 800 feet deep. At one sharp bend it loops back on itself, isolating a thin fin of rock 400 feet high called Scotty's Tower. (Scotty was a local horse thief who hid stolen stock near here.) The tower is stained with dark purple desert varnish, but the undercut cliff on the outside of the bend is brilliant white where huge sheets of limestone have flaked off into the streambed. A field of house-sized boulders makes this the most arduous mile of the trip.

Tracks of desert Bighorn sheep become quite common in the mud and sand of the wash. The sheep are occasionally seen grazing on a steep slope or drinking from a pothole.

The last five miles become increasingly spectacular. At places the walls are only forty feet apart and over a thousand feet high. Nowhere else in Grand Canyon is there such a

gorge. Sunlight hitting a distant cliff face seems to set it on fire, reflecting a golden glow into the shadowed recesses below. Straight up, the thin strip of pure blue sky adds to the riot of color.

The cliffs are streaked by seeps that water the hanging gardens of red monkey flowers, columbine, and maidenhair fern. Larger springs flow out of cracks in the walls and several have deposited thick canopies of travertine that arch out over the stream bed. The creek soon becomes quite large, and carp and trout are seen in the deeper pools. Side streams cascade over high falls or emerge from narrow breaks in the walls. These steep-sided canyons conceal dark, cool recesses; chutes; plunge-pools; and impassable jumps.

After two and a half days of hiking, one is suddenly out on the beach of the Colorado River beside Kanab Rapids—at the head of proposed Hualapai reservoir, 93 miles above the dam-site.

A hike from rim to river is one of the supreme experiences in Grand Canyon. But a few words of caution are necessary. The Canyon is hospitable only to those who learn its special problems. Get the free booklet, "Inner Canyon Hiking," from the Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, and try one of the maintained trails in the park before attempting any of the old routes elsewhere.

Don't underestimate the climb out of the Canyon. Especially avoid doing it in the heat of the day. Many climb out at night by flashlight, but only if they are *positive* of the route. Leave water and food (canned fruit, etc.) at several places on the way down to have on the climb out. Learn to locate the route far in advance, as temporary loss of way is common.

It can be suicide to enter the Canyon in summer. Temperatures often reach 120°, and dehydration can be so great that one cannot take in water as fast as it is sweated away. April is by far the best month for hiking, but late snows can still close the rim in places.

Hikers rarely meet anyone in the western Grand Canyon, and rescue is difficult if there is trouble. You are completely on your own out there. But then, that is one of the strongest reasons for being there.

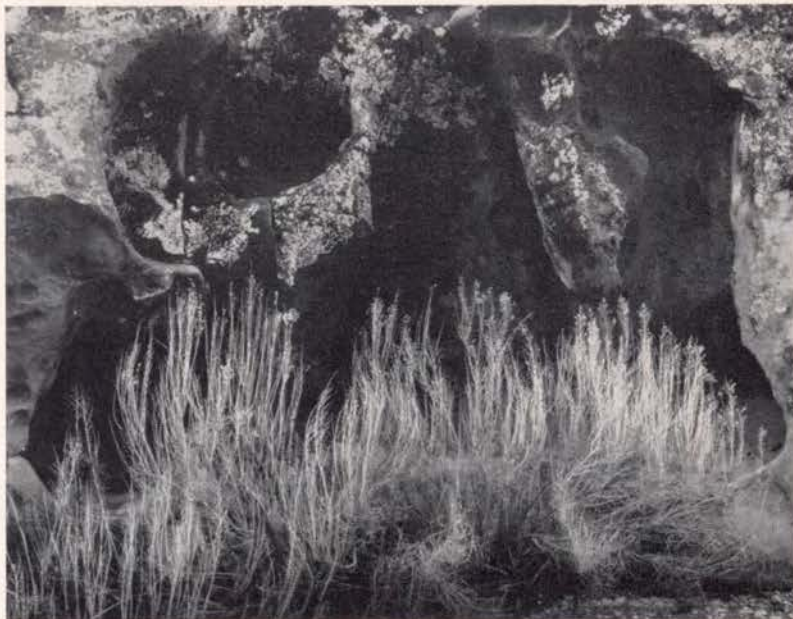
These two hikes typify the rewards of exploring western Grand Canyon *outside* of Grand Canyon National Park and National Monument. To gain knowledge of this wilderness is a lifelong endeavor—an endeavor that can continue as long as the river and its canyons remain wild and free.

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*A resident of Los Altos Hills and member of the Loma Prieta Chapter, Allen Malmquist has explored little-known regions of Grand Canyon on foot—with an 8 by 10 view camera. His illustrated account of the two hikes lend support to proposals that Grand Canyon National Park be enlarged to protect the entire Canyon. Such proposals are expected to receive attention from Congress soon.*



*Right: Supai sandstone and brush in Hack Canyon near its junction with Kanab Canyon.*



*Below: Peach Springs Canyon two miles above its junction with the Colorado River, ten miles up-stream from Hualapai dam-site. Right foreground would be flooded if dam were built.*





# Legislation by Chain-saw?

While Congress has been considering the exact boundaries for a great Redwood National Park, Georgia-Pacific Corp. has begun logging within two spectacular regions which should be selected. The company says it is doing this (potentially reducing the park's size and quality with its chain-saws) "... in the interests of our stockholders." **QUESTION:** How many G.-P. stockholders disapprove of such behavior in their names? (The coupons below offer them and everyone else an opportunity to help delay the logging, so that Congress, not Georgia-Pacific, may define the optimum park borders.)



Please clip and mail.

**1** To: Mr. R. B. Pamplin,  
President, Georgia-Pacific Corporation,  
421 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Oregon 97204

I do not believe that your policies in Redwood Creek are in the best interests of this country, or for that matter your company. An attempt to squeeze the last dollar out of a redwood area destined to be part of a great park is the sort of self-serving that can only meet with indignation on the part of Americans who dream of a great national park for their children.

Furthermore:

As a concerned citizen, I ask that you follow the lead of the three other redwood companies and stop cutting trees that might be included in a park.

As a Georgia-Pacific shareholder, I am concerned with your letter to Congress. If what you told Congress is true, my company finds itself in a position where a mere 3,000 acres is of sufficient financial significance to warrant destruction of a vital national heritage. This should not be so if you are effectively managing the other 99.9% of G.-P. affairs. I ask that you refrain from cutting within Redwood Creek until the House and Secretary of the Interior have defined the park's boundaries.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**2** To: The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

I urge that you speak out concerning Georgia-Pacific's irresponsible actions within the redwood region. And too, I ask that you use your good offices to urge speedy passage of the bill in the House of Representatives. Having done those things, you will be in a position to sign the bill bringing America a great redwood national park. Thank you.

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Above is Redwood Creek country that belonged in a national park. Arcata Redwood Co. moved before Congress did. However, Arcata (and also Simpson and Miller-Rellim companies) are now withholding further cutting in critical areas until final park boundaries are determined by Congress. Corporations, it would seem, can behave responsibly.

Georgia-Pacific on the other hand, the second largest lumbering concern in the world, a company with timber holdings so vast (3,500,000 acres) it could easily cut profitably elsewhere, has refused the direct appeal of 35 congressmen to temporarily refrain from logging

within park boundaries under consideration by the House of Representatives. Instead G.-P. has begun logging in two areas of the finest redwood forest left on Earth, one of which is the Emerald Mile, where trees soar in an incredible 300 foot wall (see photo right), along both sides of Redwood Creek. (How tall is a 300 foot tree? Imagine a football field; these trees would reach from goal to goal.)

The fear is this: Unless we all object, G.-P. will effectively limit the choices of Congress and the photo above at right will resemble the photo above at left.

1. In November, the Senate passed a bill (S.2515) which would establish a redwood national park. It is a small park—narrow enough to walk across in a few hours—but as a compromise plan it represents a gain. Conservation minded people support it, and hope it may be improved.

2. The bill permits 2,346 acres to be added to the park by the Secretary of the Interior. The House of Representatives has this option as well, and the many park supporters in the House have made clear their intention of fighting for this addition. But this can happen only if, a) the bill moves through quickly and, b) if Georgia-Pacific does not cut the trees down meanwhile.

3. Georgia-Pacific began cutting in the McArthur-Elam Creek area in late October, and then, about December 11, in the Emerald Mile. (See map.) The first logging there is for access roads, landings, and other clearing operations preliminary to full scale clear-cut logging.

4. Georgia-Pacific, in committing these acts, may not be violating any laws. Nor is it violating the wording of promises it has made. To explain:

A year ago, after tremendous public pressure, G.-P. and three other logging concerns agreed to halt logging within redwood areas proposed as parks, until the Senate had acted to define the boundaries. Now the Senate has done so. *But the House has not.* G.-P., therefore (unlike the other three redwood companies) feels it may now quickly cut down everything beyond the Senate lines. Then, you see, there will be no point in having the House, or Secretary Udall add the Emerald Mile or the McArthur-Elam Creek area, or others. The trees will already have become patio furniture.

5. On Dec. 4, Rep. Jeffery Cohelan reported, with outrage, his exchange with G.-P. on this question. (From the Congressional Record):

*Cohelan: Adjacent to the Senate park boundaries are virgin redwoods lovely enough to grace the best redwood national park...These trees are now being fed to the sawmills of the Georgia-Pacific Corp., forever blocking the opportunity for us to choose them to dignify a park worthy of its name...We thus wrote the following letter to Georgia-Pacific (signed by Cohelan and 34 other congressmen):*

*"...Since the entire question of the precise lines and acreage of the proposed park should be finally determined some time next spring, we hope that this request to suspend further logging [in some 3,000 acres adjacent to the Senate boundary] will be favorably considered."*

Georgia-Pacific answered:

*"...it is necessary for us to do some harvesting in this area in order to run our plants on an economically sound basis. For the above reason and in the interest of our employees, our stock holders and good forest management and indeed as a corporate citizen, we respectfully must decline your request."*

6. Mr. Cohelan then said, "The second largest lumbering concern in the world says it cannot accord the House the same concern it voluntarily gave the Senate...I deplore this indifference to the public interest."<sup>\*</sup>

7. It is important to place G.-P.'s urgent desire to proceed into the proper context:

The company's profits last year were 50 million dollars. This year, by all reports, prospects are better still. The redwood land it says it must cut represents *less than one-thousandth of G.-P. holdings.* It's not as though there are no other trees to cut for a few months, so Congress can do its work. We are speaking of 3,000 acres among three and one-half million.

8. Can anyone believe that by briefly refraining from logging one one-thousandth of its acreage

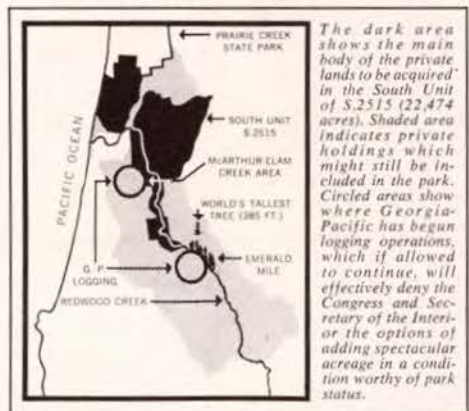
<sup>\*</sup> Perhaps anticipating a public outcry, G.-P. recently spent \$50,000 on ads in 11 newspapers, saying incredibly, "Yes, America's majestic redwoods have already been saved." We had intended to provide here a list of the factual errors and misleading innuendos in the G.-P. ad, but found it would have required nearly the entire page. (However, for those who wish to have it, a point by point refutation is available; you have only to check the appropriate box in coupon #5.) Suffice it to say here, the ad implied that the redwoods are growing virtually as before and that somehow lumber companies deserve much credit for saving them. Well, the first point is hardly worth comment considering the state of the redwood region. As for the latter, it is much as though the U.S. Cavalry took credit for saving whatever Indians remain.

Georgia-Pacific will be doing a disservice to its employees and its stockholders?

If this were true, and the company's profit picture were so dependent upon these few acres, then the stock exchange might well be flooded with "Sell G.-P." orders any day now, whether G.-P. logs redwoods or not.

9. What can be done?

If you are a G.-P. shareholder, let your management know what you think of its actions, which if not in formal contempt of Congress, are by any standard, contemptuous of it.



Or, if you are just a concerned citizen, write G.-P.; write your Congressmen; write the President...and let them know you consider that a redwood national park worthy of your children should not be sacrificed for one company's few pennies of profit per share.

Thank you.

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

3 To: Rep. Wayne Aspinall, Chairman, House Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

Could you use your good offices to persuade Georgia-Pacific to suspend cutting until your committee can hold hearings and action can be completed in the House of Representatives on a redwood national park? Thank you.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4 To: (Your congressman) Hon. \_\_\_\_\_ House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

I urge that you do everything in your power to persuade Georgia-Pacific to stop cutting in the Redwood Creek area, so that you may have the option of choosing the finest possible Redwood National Park.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

5 To: Edgar Wayburn, President, Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104

I have sent coupons #1, 2, 3, 4 as you have suggested.  
 Please send me a list of factual errors and misleading innuendos in the recent Georgia-Pacific ad.

Here is a donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, to help counteract Georgia-Pacific's campaign on the virtues of cutting redwoods.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ reprints of this ad, so I may circularize my friends and associates.

I would like to become a Sierra Club member. Enclosed is \$14.00 for first year's membership and dues.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

G.-P. stockholder  Concerned citizen.

The Sierra Club, founded in 1892 by John Muir, is non-profit, 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 parks and wildlands on this planet. There are now twenty-one chapters, branch offices in New York (15 E. 53rd Street); Washington (235 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.); Los Angeles (Auditorium Building); Albuquerque (303 N.W. 12th); Seattle (4534 1/2 University Way, N.E.); London (6 Langley Street) and main office in San Francisco.

The Sierra Club's full-page advertisement appeared in January in *The New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*, national edition.



# Club Proposes Additions to Redwood National Park as Voted by the Senate

by Edgar Wayburn

IN OCTOBER, 1967, after three years of controversy, the Senate Interior Committee reported out a compromise Redwoods bill (S. 2515) authored by Senators Henry Jackson, Washington; Thomas Kuchel, California; and Alan Bible, Nevada. Section one of the bill reads: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the purpose of this act is to preserve in their natural setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.*"

Field hearings on the proposed Redwoods National Park will be held April 16, 17, and 18 in northern California. Conservationists are urging that S. 2515 be amended to preserve the best as well as the maximum amount of the remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods.

The compromise redwoods bill authorizes a two-unit, 64,000-acre national park. (The boundaries of the park are shown in Fig. 1.) The north unit consists of Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks plus 11,150 acres of land in private ownership. The south unit consists of Prairie Creek State Park plus 22,474 acres of privately-owned land. In addition to the 61,654 acre area shown in Fig. 1, S. 2515 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to add up to 2,346 acres at his discretion which brings the total acreage of the proposed park to 64,000 acres. The bill places a ceiling of \$100 million on appropriations for land acquisition for the Redwood National Park.

The Sierra Club remains convinced that its 90,000 acre proposal for a Redwood National Park, based on the professional appraisal of the National Park Service planning team, represents the optimum choice of plans yet offered. However, if \$100 million is all that can be made available, we believe that S. 2515 can be greatly improved by revising the proposed boundaries to include a minimum of 72,000 acres. This revision could easily be accomplished in an amendment to the bill which would substitute the figure 72,000-acres for the currently stated figure of 64,000-acres. The effect of this amendment would be to provide sufficient latitude for the Secretary of the Interior to make the best possible revisions of the park boundaries. Revisions of the boundaries set by S. 2515 need to reflect refined data on forest growth, the exact location of view zones, erosion hazards, and development needs.

Under the 72,000-acre amendment, the total authorized

size would increase by only 8,000 acres. The crosshatched areas in Fig. 1 show the Sierra Club's proposed additions to the Senate bill boundaries.

## AMOUNT OF VIRGIN ACREAGE

(Only part of the land to be acquired under either plan is virgin acreage.)

	UNDER S. 2515*	UNDER THE 72,000-ACRE PLAN
PRIVATE		
North unit	2,992	2,992
South unit	9,913	17,593
Total Private:	<u>12,905</u>	<u>20,585</u>
PUBLIC (both units)		
State	20,300	20,300
Federal	125	125
Total Public	<u>20,425</u>	<u>20,425</u>
GRAND TOTAL OF VIRGIN ACREAGE:	33,330	41,010

\*61,654 designated acres.

A total of 20,585 acres of virgin redwood growth would be acquired from private owners under the 72,000 acre plan as contrasted to only 12,905 acres under S. 2515. Approximately one and a half times more virgin redwood would be protected under the 72,000-acre plan.

Naturally the question arises, how can nearly twice the amount of virgin redwood acreage than provided by S. 2515 be bought and still keep within the \$100 million limit set by S. 2515? The Sierra Club thinks the Senate was conservative in estimating what could be purchased for \$100 million. This is understandable in view of previous experiences in the purchase of private land at Pt. Reyes and elsewhere. While this is an understandable reaction, the fact is that the same opportunities for speculators in subdivision land do not exist within the boundaries of this park. The value of redwood timber is tied to the going market price of redwood stumpage.

Studies by the Sierra Club staff forester, aided by an independent forest land appraiser, show that a fair average price for good quality virgin redwood land is \$4150 per acre. Assuming that 20 percent of the total cost is for contingencies and inflation, it can be inferred that the Senate committee used a top price of \$6000 per acre for virgin redwood land. This figure is practically without precedent in land sale transactions, and there is no reason to assume costs will go this high when stumpage prices have been relatively stable for a number of years, especially with the soft housing mar-



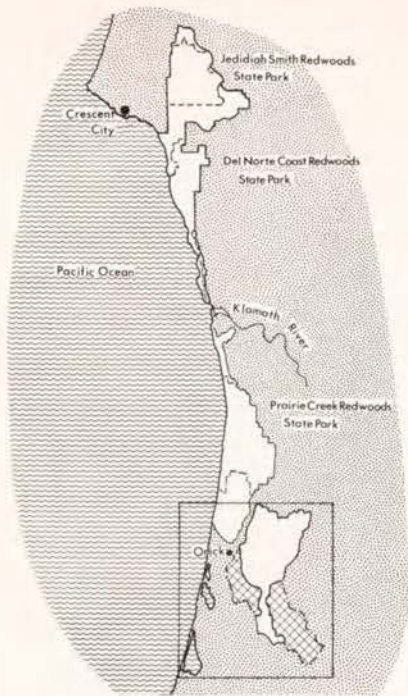


FIGURE 1  
 □ Senate Redwood park proposal (S. 2515)  
 ▨ Additions proposed by Sierra Club  
 - - - State Park boundaries  
 Boxed area enlarged in Fig. 2

ket. The Sierra Club's rate accurately reflects recent transaction evidence. In addition, the Club's computations include a 13 percent contingency factor, rather than a 20 percent figure. Even 13 percent is somewhat in excess of what local land acquisition agencies include. Admittedly, pricing redwood land is not an exact science, and no one can accurately foretell future prices. The Sierra Club believes, however, that Congress should proceed on the basis of reasonable prospects and provide an opportunity for the better park to be acquired.

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONS

The 8,000 acres which the Sierra Club favors for incorporation into the Redwoods National Park as provided for by S. 2515 are divided roughly into seven additions. (See Fig. 2.)

Addition 1 would bring protection to one of the most important areas along Redwood Creek, the Emerald Mile. Intermittent narrow benches along the creek, particularly its west bank, support superlative old-growth stands rising to average heights of 300 feet and more. The stands begin near the lower end of Counts Hill Prairie and continue for two miles downstream to meet the end of the riverside strip contained in S. 2515, just below the mouth of Bridge Creek. By extending one-quarter of a mile on either side of Redwood Creek, the addition will protect magnificent stands on the benches and lower slopes adjacent to them and will provide a protected view for float or hiking trips along the stream. The addition contains 800 acres, half of which is owned by Georgia-Pacific and half by Arcata Redwood Company. Eighty percent of the addition supports virgin growth.

Addition 2, which contains a 385 foot redwood now thought to be the tallest measured tree in the world, will place within the park the eastern slopes above the riverside strip contained in S. 2515. The addition runs for about four miles above the strip varying between one and two miles in width and contains nearly 4,600 acres owned mostly by the Arcata Redwood Company. This addition includes the upper basins of five water courses tributary to Redwood Creek. It will provide valuable protection for a delicate watershed above the narrow streamside screen, reserved under S. 2515, which is immediately downslope. The addition will prevent development of a logged edge along the screen inviting windthrow and erosion. Much of the virgin redwood is of above average size. The addition will also protect the quality of important views from the Bald Hills Road and from viewpoints to the west of Redwood Creek.

Addition 3 would continue the protection of the eastern slope, following addition 2, extending the protection along the streamside strip in the Emerald Mile. The addition here of 1,780 acres will bring watershed protection to the upper portions of three water courses tributary to the creek. About two-thirds of the addition supports virgin timber with much of the rest comprised of sloping prairies. Ownership of this unit, which is about two miles long and one mile wide, is mixed, with Simpson and Arcata the major owners. Protection of the watershed, view zones, and on site timber are the purposes of the addition.

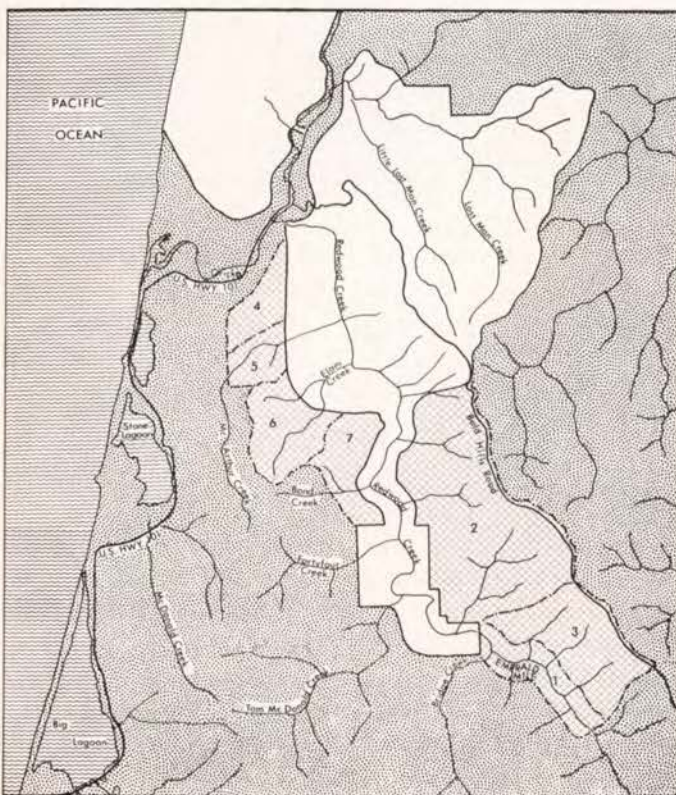


FIGURE 2



Addition 4 will protect the forested backdrop of the town of Orick. This view is an important component of the scene on entering the park from Highway 101. Nearly 80 percent of the addition, which is owned by Georgia-Pacific, supports virgin timber.

Addition 5 will bring protection to another mile of the valley of lower McArthur Creek. Eighty percent of the timber is virgin and would be protected for hiking on loop or stub trails. The addition will give greater depth to the park along lower Redwood Creek, protecting both the stands for close-in use and the quality of views of them from a distance. The 480 acre unit is owned by Georgia-Pacific.

Addition 6 will bring the upper watershed of Elam Creek within the park. Under S. 2515, only the lower half of the watershed is protected, leaving the upper half open to logging. This oversight will leave the forests of the lower portion exposed to erosion and windthrow and will allow the fine clear waters of the stream to become silt laden. By adding 1,280 acres of the upper basin, these dangers will be obviated. Moreover, the addition will protect an exceedingly important skyline seen in views from the entrance to Redwood Creek. Logging along that skyline has already compromised the view,

though about 1,000 acres of the addition are still virgin. Georgia-Pacific, which owns the unit, has been logging within it since the fall of 1966.

Addition 7 would provide 840 acres along the lower Bond Creek giving greater depth to the streamside screen along Redwood Creek. It will also give greater protection to westerly views from the Bald Hills Road.

Following the hearings in mid-April, S. 2515 is expected to come to a vote before the House sometime during this session. The boundaries and acreage for the proposed Redwoods National Park will then be set by law. Before the Senate gave its approval to S. 2515 Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana, said, "In regrouping now behind this 64,000 acre plan, let us realize what we are leaving to the lumberman of what should have been saved." The Senator added, "What we do not save in this bill will probably be lost to the saw within a very few years." The Sierra Club's proposed 72,000-acre amendment to S. 2515, if passed, would preserve forever much of the land Sen. Metcalf was concerned about, including the Emerald Mile.

*Dr. Wayburn is president of the Sierra Club.*

## Refinancing the



**A**LONG WITH THE PASSAGE of the Wilderness Act, one of 1964's legislative successes was the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Originally enacted to supplement appropriations for new parklands and to help meet the growing need for open space acquisition, the Fund has now become the sole source of financing and has been running hopelessly short of demand.

The Fund is in trouble for three basic reasons: (1) more new parks have been authorized than anticipated, (2) project costs have exceeded estimates due to price escalation, and (3) revenues to the fund have been less than foreseen.

Currently, about \$120 million is available in the Fund each year with \$72 million going to the States and \$48 million available for the land acquisition efforts of three Federal agencies, the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Land and Water Conservation Fund derives its revenue from (1) the sale of \$7 Golden Eagle recreation permits as well as other gate receipts at developed recreation areas, (2) the sale of surplus Federal lands, (3) the non-reimbursed taxes on pleasure boat fuels, and (4) advance appropriations to the Fund which must be paid back.

Because the Land and Water Conservation Fund, operative less than four years, clearly cannot carry the load now imposed on it, a new solution must be found. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has set forth the following alternatives: leave the Fund Act as is and supplement it by appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury, do away with the Fund and rely entirely on general funding from the Treasury, or strengthen the Fund to the degree necessary for it to do the job ahead. The Secretary objected to the first two approaches because "funding of Federal land acquisitions for recreational purposes *prior* to the Fund was dismally small."

In concurrence with the Secretary, many conservation organizations favor amendment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 to provide larger and more reliable sources of income, as well as certain other revisions in the way the fund operates.

Bills to augment the Land and Water Conservation Fund were introduced in both the House and the Senate last year

**by Michael McCloskey**





(S. 1401, S. 531, H.R. 8578, and H.R. 3395). These bills were heard by the House and Senate Interior Committees in February 1968, and are expected to come to a vote soon. The fate of the Redwoods National Park and many other proposed national park and recreation areas hinges on the fate of these Land and Water Conservation Fund augmentation bills.

Three basic issues are involved in proposals to augment the Fund: (1) how much money, (2) from what sources, and (3) for how long.

#### HOW MUCH MONEY?

The Department of the Interior estimates that \$318 million will be necessary to complete the purchases of national park units already authorized. The 89th Congress approved 23 new Federal recreation areas involving the acquisition of about 250,000 acres. Outstanding among these projects are the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the Assateague Island National Seashore, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Dela-

*Big Thicket in Texas is among the national park projects awaiting Congressional approval. The Palmetto-Bald Cypress-Hardwood association shown here is one of the picturesque forest communities comprising the Big Thicket. National Park Service Photo.*

ware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Fire Island National Seashore, and Guadalupe Mountains National Park. The \$318 million figure does not include another \$43 million which will probably be necessary to complete Point Reyes National Seashore in California.

In addition, the administration estimates the cost of currently pending proposals which it is supporting at \$160 million. At least \$100 million worth of other park projects are pending before Congress on which the administration has not yet announced its position. Among these various projects awaiting Congressional authorization are Apostle Islands, Big



Thicket, Channel Islands, Gulf Islands, Kauai, North Cascades, additions to Olympic Park, Redwoods, Sawtooths, and Sleeping Bear Dunes. If all of the proposals, both those authorized by the 89th Congress and those before the 90th, should be regarded as meritorious—and the time is late to rescue these endangered pieces of American landscape — as much as \$621 million would be required to buy the land. It is doubtful, moreover, that enough money has been included in this total to purchase all inholdings (privately owned land) in such already designated national parks as Yosemite, Glacier, Everglades, and Grand Teton.

#### **FROM WHAT SOURCES?**

In view of the magnitude of the funding needed for Federal park and open space acquisitions, it is clear that now is the time to face up to the need to earmark enough revenues to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Thus, the Sierra Club supports earmarking to the Fund all of the revenues proposed in both S. 1401 and S. 531. These additional sources of revenue would include Federal money derived under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Potash Leasing Acts, and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act as well as those revenues now remitted to the Treasury from timber sales and grazing programs of the Forest Service. Because the revenues accruing from some of these programs vary appreciably from year to year (offshore oil revenues have varied between \$100 million and \$600 million per year), it is desirable to include revenues from all of them to stabilize the flow of funds. Moreover, the Club feels that a basic equity exists in buying new lands where scenery will be protected with money gained from mining and forestry programs, many of which diminish the scenic character of public holdings. By earmarking these particular revenues, the public will receive a rough type of replacement in kind.

With the allocation of revenues to the Fund from all of these sources, the Sierra Club hopes that no less than \$300 million will be available each year for distribution to Federal and State park and recreation agencies. The Interior Department admits that this amount will be needed in each of the next five years to meet an accumulated projected need of \$1.5 billion during the five year period. However, because of demands on the national budget for domestic and defense programs, the administration has recommended that a level of financing for the next five years be established at \$200 million a year, which is a total for the five years of \$1 billion. About \$80 million annually in new monies would be needed to guarantee funding at the \$200 million level. The administration also feels that state needs are no greater than federal needs. Therefore, the administration recommends that, instead of the former split in Fund money of 39 percent for Federal projects and 61 percent to State projects, the split be 50-50 between Federal and State programs.

While the Sierra Club approves the suggested 50-50 division of money on Federal-State projects, the Club urges that Congress not accept the Administration's proposed \$200 mil-

lion a year ceiling on the Fund. This level falls short of the Interior Department's own estimate of need.

#### **FOR HOW LONG?**

Several of the augmentation bills set a five year limit on earmarking additional revenues for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Over a five year period, funding at the level of \$300 million will produce \$750 million for Federal use under the suggested 50-50 State-Federal allocation. This amount would barely meet the projected needs which the Interior Department can now foresee during this period. A five year limitation on earmarking would not provide leeway to plan acquisitions over a longer period of time. Projecting over the next 10 years, the Department of the Interior foresees the need for as much as \$1.8 billion in Federal allocations. Funding at the \$300 million per year level with a 50-50 split with the States over a ten year period would produce only \$1.5 billion for Federal use, leaving the Fund still \$.3 billion short.

In view of the fact that needs can be foreseen over as long as a ten year period and that even annual revenues at a \$300 million level will run short of foreseen needs — let alone unforeseen needs — the Sierra Club strongly recommends that no limit be set on the duration of earmarking. Admittedly, the greatest challenge will be in the next five year period, and land acquisition must move forward vigorously before prices skyrocket. However, Congress should not limit the opportunity for long range park and recreation acquisitions because the need for parks will continue to parallel the increasingly adverse man-land ratio in this country.

#### **A CHANGE IN FUND OPERATION**

Currently, the time lapse between the introduction of a park proposal in Congress and the passage of an appropriations bill permits land prices to climb due to steadily rising land costs and real estate speculation. In his message to Congress on Protecting Our Natural Heritage given January 30, 1967, President Johnson said:

We are seriously hampered by rapidly rising land costs when we seek new areas for recreation. Average land prices are increasing at a rate of almost 10 percent a year. The cost of land for recreation is spiraling at a considerably higher rate. This diminishes the effectiveness of our program of State grants and Federal purchases of land for parks and recreational needs. We must act promptly to assure that we can acquire needed recreation lands before the price becomes prohibitive. The most effective means of controlling the increase in the price of land is to acquire the lands quickly after authorization by the Congress.

Senator Henry Jackson of Washington discussed the time lapse problem between land purchase authorization and acquisition in greater detail when he introduced his bill (S. 1401) to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. "It has been found that the most pronounced increases in the value of land occur at about the time of authorization. The unique qualities which make lands attractive for setting aside



as a Federal recreation area also appeal to private investors and developers," Senator Jackson said.

"In analyzing the time lapse at 14 recently authorized Federal recreation areas, it was found that an average of 24.2 months elapsed between the time the proposal was first introduced in Congress and its enactment. An average of 16 months elapsed from date of enactment to the first appropriation for these same areas," he said.

The Senator outlined a hypothetical case:

A Federal recreation area at the time it is proposed and introduced in Congress has an estimated land acquisition cost of \$15 million. Two years later, the average time lapse on recent authorizations, this hypothetical area is authorized. If recreation lands increase at about 15 to 20 percent a year, the land acquisition cost of that area by the time of authorization has risen to somewhere between \$18.5 and \$21.5 million. After that a period of another 16 months goes by before appropriations can be made. These 16 months add another \$3 to \$6 million. Therefore, instead of the original land cost of \$15 million, the cost has risen during the  $3\frac{2}{3}$  years average length of time between introduction of a proposal and the first appropriation to somewhere between \$22 to \$27 million due to spiraling prices for recreation lands. This illustrates the great need to provide the Federal agencies with a tool with which to keep the public cost of Federal recreation areas to a minimum.

Thus, in addition to providing for augmentation of the Fund, the Senator's bill, S. 1401, provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for the purchase of lands for authorized projects in advance of appropriation of purchase monies by Congress. S. 1401 sets three limitations on the advance contract authority: (1) the authority would be limited to the next two years, (2) obligations at any one area may not exceed the land acquisition ceiling established by Congress for that particular area, and (3) total annual obligations under this authority would be limited to \$30 million.

The Sierra Club fully supports the general authorities conveyed in S. 1401 which allow the Secretary of the Interior and others to enter into contractual commitments for purchase in advance of appropriations. But, the Club hopes that the contractual authority will be renewable for periods of more than two years.

#### LEASEBACK-SELLBACK

Senator Jackson's proposed amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund would permit the Secretary of the Interior to use the leaseback or sellback method of acquiring a degree of land control within new units of the National Park System. Where it is not necessary for the Federal government to have full ownership indefinitely, the Sierra Club favors the authorization of sale and lease-back arrangements under appropriate protective restrictions.

Refinancing the Land and Water Conservation Fund is a prerequisite to achieving an adequate Redwood National Park and to rounding out the National Park System. With the decision on the Fund before Congress in the next two months, many conservationists are letting their representatives in Congress know how important they feel that decision is.

*Mr. McCloskey is Conservation Director of the Sierra Club. His article is adapted from testimony that he presented to the Interior Committees of both Houses of Congress.*

The *Bulletin* reported in February that in reaction against a Sierra Club advertisement (reprinted on pages 12 and 13 of this issue), President R. B. Pamplin of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation threatened to sue the club. Pamplin charged "malicious distortion of the facts," and referred to "outright lies being spread by the club leadership." President Wayburn replied for the club that "in the opinion of our attorneys, your statement is libelous per se." Rejecting Pamplin's charges as baseless, Wayburn called for a retraction. Our understanding is that Georgia-Pacific has indicated it will not resume logging in the Emerald Mile until Congress has made its decision.

GORDO through the courtesy of the *San Francisco Chronicle*—© United Feature Syndicate, Inc. 1968.





## Book Reviews

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**MOMENT IN THE SUN: A Dial Report on the Deteriorating Quality of the American Environment.** Robert and Leona Train Rienow. The Dial Press, New York. 1967. 286 pp. \$6.00.

Anger can often lead to desirable ends if the reasons for it are explained and understood. Rachel Carson's fame grew out of such a work, and her legacy as a critic could be a great one. The Rienow's book, *Moment in the Sun*, is likewise an angry statement, but instead of focusing on one aspect of environmental pollution it touches on the whole gauntlet of such problems. This is certainly not a great book, and it dabbles into its subjects more than it analyzes or fully explores them; perhaps the subtitle of "a report" is an apt one. It also occasionally makes errors in factual statements, such as the claim that federal forests are lands which have been "thrown back upon the government in 'payment' of delinquent taxes," whereas in fact most national forests were designated by presidential proclamation from lands in the public domain. Still, what it lacks in precision of detail, the book makes up for with enthusiasm. And it is encouraging to see that all problems of deteriorating qualities in the American environment are tied, in a causal way, to growth of human populations, a fact which conservation-minded people are beginning finally to realize.

The Rienows foresee a future America lacking in wildlife wonders, facing water shortages in both quantitative and qualitative terms, and left with overrun recreational facilities, all in an over-urbanized environment of polluted air and poisoned earth. To avoid such a future, the Rienows suggest, means taking the necessary steps now, involving "a powerful social effort," and the "acceptance of a totally new code of values" to "bring us into equilibrium with our environment." The message is not new, the evidence brought forth is not original, and certainly better articulations have been written, but as an

angry statement it may bring some unaware persons into more enlightened consciousness.

TOM VALE

**THE WRECK OF THE TORREY CANYON.** Crispin Gill, Frank Booker, Tony Soper. Taplinger, N.Y. 128 pp., illustrated. \$5.50.

This book documents the most dramatic pollution incident of 1967, the wreck of the American-owned oil tanker *Torrey Canyon*. Crispin Gill, an English newspaper editor, gives a "blow by blow" account of the event. On March 18, 1967 this ship, only 57 feet shorter than the *Queen Elizabeth* and with a carrying capacity of 118,000 tons, went aground on "The Seven Stones," a treacherous outcropping of rocks 15 miles off England's coast. Mr. Gill reports on the spread of crude oil into the sea and the futile attempts to salvage the tanker.

Frank Booker, another newspaper editor, deals with the presence of oil on the beaches. Never in the history of world commerce has a nation faced so great a pollution problem. "Slicks" of oil 60 miles long and two feet deep soon covered most of the southeast coast. The people were caught unprepared and inexperienced. Thousands pitched in to help; it was Britain's largest peacetime mobilization of men. Finally, after much effort and with the help of 600,000 gallons of powerful detergent to emulsify the oil, improvements began to show, although the detergent itself added to the pollution problem. By April 1st most of the beaches were declared "clean."

Author-naturalist Tony Soper tells of the devastating effects on the life of the sea. Ever since oil replaced steam as fuel for ships at the turn of the century, seabirds have suffered. This time it was during the peak of their spring migration. The affected birds, unable to fly, stumbled pathetically ashore by the hundreds, where many concerned people set up "emergency centers" to treat them. Most

died. But careful washing, drying with towels and placing the birds in warmed rooms, saved many. Other creatures—shellfish, mussels, oysters and fish—were contaminated by the oil and poisoned by the detergents.

The incident is past now, but how long will it be before the ecology of the damaged coastline returns to normal? The shortsighted practice of offshore dumping of waste oil, which has been going on for a long time, has already reduced the population of many species of birds and fish. If man is to feed his own ever-expanding population, he will soon have to draw even more upon the resources of the sea, which are *not* limitless, and certainly not beyond contamination. *The Wreck of the Torrey Canyon* very clearly demonstrates this fact.

JOHN A. GIEGLING

*In early March 1968, two more of the super-tankers went aground and spilled large amounts of oil into the ocean: the Liberian vessel Ocean Eagle at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Greek freighter General Colocotronis near Nassau, Bahamas. Damage to the marine ecology and birds in the areas has been extensive in both cases; regulations governing international movements of the super-tankers are conflicting at best, and difficult to enforce.—Ed.*

## Letters

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A COMPLIMENT . . .

MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS to you on the Diamond Jubilee and the splendid reporting in the January *Bulletin*. It was an inspiring event to read about and warmly sensitive in its reporting. Your perceptive tie back to John Muir was very welcome to those of us who respect him so highly.

LEMUEL A. GARRISON  
Philadelphia, Pa.



# Why did the Sierra Club Bulletin say: “The NATION has been outstanding in its coverage of conservation issues” ?

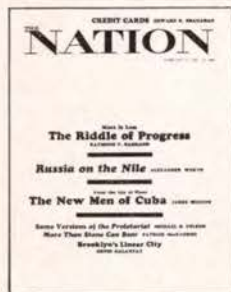
“Once it was difficult to travel,” says Raymond F. Dasmann (author of *THE DESTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA*) in the January 29 *NATION*, “but the journey led to places strange and new.” Now it’s easy to travel—to a growing homogenized nowhere.

We think that the diversity, the sense of newness and discovery in our outdoor heritage are vital to American living—that’s why you’ll find Dasmann’s fighting article in *The NATION*. He points out that the spoiling of our environment can continue not only under single-purpose planning but also under current concepts of open-space planning, new cities and “enlightened” land-use zoning.

Answers that now seem radical are called for, he says, answers that raise new questions as to the nature of the growth process itself.

“It is no small battle for a minor goal,” Dasmann points out. “At stake is the right to a rich and diversified American environment in which free people can choose their own ways of life.”

Perhaps we’re tops in conservation simply because we recognize it as an issue that matters deeply to all Americans in the long run—even those who don’t recognize the issue today. Conservation is tops with us because it’s a vital part of the good fight as it’s waged in *The NATION*.



*The NATION, a weekly journal which has believed for 102 years that informed discourse is essential to the quality of American life, would be glad to welcome you to that discourse. To join, send in coupon.*



## Here are a few other reasons:

Wendell Berry, in “The Landscaping of Hell,” challenges in detail the stripminers’ “willingness to be subsidized by posterity, to become rich at the world’s expense.”

—*The NATION*, January 24, 1966

In “Consumers of the River,” Berry comes to the defense of the natural beauties of the Kentucky River, threatened by the boatmen who come to enjoy it, “in the hope that people will begin to come into the countryside with a clearer awareness of why they come, of what they need from it and of what they owe it.”

—*The NATION*, October 17, 1966

Richard G. Lillard dramatizes “the old idea, now revolutionary again, that private ownership of land has narrow limits, that it is only a license to use land or water surface,” in “The Soil Beneath the Blacktop.”

—*The NATION*, February 13, 1967

Scott Thurber reports that the conservationist is beginning to be heard. “More important, he has become effective, and nowhere is this change more important than in California, a clearly threatened last frontier of outstanding natural environment.” He spells this out in “Conservation Comes of Age.”

—*The NATION*, February 27, 1967

D. B. Luten and Gordon Gould, Jr. mount a massive conceptual attack on the grandiose schemes of NAWAPA, which include flooding an area the size of Maine. “NAWAPA’s thoughtless belief that no competition with other resources is involved . . . in their forecasts of water need, and . . . their imagination in solving the problems of ‘use’” are challenged in “Water in a Crystal Ball.”

—*The NATION*, July 31, 1967

“It’s Getting Noisier,” reports Carl Dreher in an article with that title, in which he cites opportunities for improvement in the unhealthy abuse of our environment by manufactured sound; “but in the meantime it’s each for himself and the devil deafen the hindmost.”

—*The NATION*, September 18, 1967

“By licensing private utilities to build nuclear plants on the Columbia, the federal government seems to be abdicating its responsibility for the safety and welfare of the environment and the fishery resources,” says Anthony Netboy in “Nuclear Power on Salmon Rivers.” He also says what can be done—and is being done in other countries.

—*The NATION*, October 9, 1967

## But why not find out for yourself?

I’ll do just that, and enclose \$10 for a year’s subscription (48 issues). I understand you’ll send me, **free**, Raymond F. Dasmann’s book, *THE DESTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA*.

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### REDWOOD SPLINTER

I AM A CITY BOY, but I was overwhelmed by the Muir Woods. Everyone around me was similarly stricken. I hear they once grew abundantly over the larger part of the continent before the Ice Age; the glaciers should never have come. Likewise the lumber companies.

Here is \$3, which is all I can give at the present. I will enter Forestry School in April, General Hershey be willing, so I must save my money.

Please give Mr. Pamplin a nice big redwood splinter for me, where it will do the most good. BENEDICT C. CLARK  
Rochester, N.Y.

### DISCONTINUE THE FIREFALL?

I WOULD LIKE TO URGE the Sierra Club and Sierra Club members individually to protest the discontinuance of the Firefall at Yosemite National Park. It seems to me that after ninety-seven years, an activity such as that ceases to be "vaudevillian" (the rationale offered by the Park Service), and becomes instead a tradition. I do not disagree with the attempt to maintain the natural integrity of Yosemite, but the efforts of the National Park Service seem seriously misdirected when they attack such an innocuous and pleasant institution as the Firefall rather than the gift shops and hamburger stands which blight the park. Although I realize that this problem is very minor compared to all the major conservation disasters which confront us, nevertheless I believe the Firefall to be a tradition worth preserving, and I therefore urge that appropriate protests be made.

MRS. TOBY A. YOUNG  
Davis, California

*The club recommends that "all attractions in the park which do not further the basic purpose of the Park Service . . . should be eliminated. This must include such features as the Fire-fall . . ."*

### A SUGGESTION . . .

WALTER SHEPPE has expressed his general dissatisfaction with the *Bulletin* in a recent letter to the editor. He speaks for me also.

I am 100% behind the club's conservation goals, but I am repulsed by the

extremely one-sided tone of articles in the *Bulletin*. It would be very useful to devote "equal time" to answers from various vested interests. They would doubtless hang themselves with their own words.

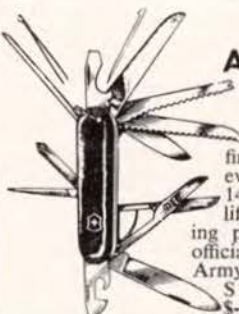
More important, the *Bulletin* should rise above this argument and devote at least half its pages in each issue to either neutral scientific articles aimed at developing member skills in wilderness management and planning or to articles about areas. Many wilderness areas in the United States are simply unknown to Sierra Club members. Wouldn't you be doing a real service to do a series of articles systematically concerning all the wilderness areas remaining in the U.S.? For once, don't just gripe about the immediate threats to the areas. Instead, use maps, pictures, and words to give your readers a useful summary of each area. Over a period of years, including one article per issue, you could completely survey the United States. I think this would be a truly valuable service.

LEE H. BOWKER  
Walla Walla, Wash.

### MORE COVERAGE

THE JANUARY 1968 *Bulletin* contained a letter from a Walter Sheppe of Zambia asking for more coverage of the technical side of wilderness management and conservation politics. I would like to say I feel much the same way as Mr. Sheppe. In particular I was quite pleased to see the article by Dennis R. Neuzil on the "Uses and Abuses of Highway Benefit-Cost Analysis."

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## Washington Report

by W. Lloyd Tupling

A SPECIAL CONSERVATION MESSAGE to Congress from President Johnson has assigned the nation an awesome task: decontaminating the environment of a country which is said to have "the highest standard of living in the world."

The President noted that (1) perhaps 30 percent of the nation's public drinking water systems may fall below Federal standards of purity; (2) air pollution takes an economic toll of billions of dollars, menaces health, "stains our cities and towns with ugliness, soiling and corroding whatever it touches"; (3) strip mining has left two million acres sterile and destroyed; (4) millions of tons of garbage, old automobile hulks, slaughterhouse refuse—enough to fill the Panama Canal four times over—mar the landscapes in cities, suburbia, and countryside alike; and (5) millions of gallons of oil and other hazardous substances foul beaches and waterways.

Remedies recommended by the President included (1) \$225 million for grants to states and local governments under the Clean Water Restoration Act through which waste treatment plants are constructed, (2) increased authority for the Public Health Service to enforce standards to curb chemical contaminants in drinking water, (3) a record \$128 million appropriation to advance enforcement of the Air Quality Control Act, and (4) two new laws to deal with other pollution problems: the Oil Pollution and Hazardous Substances Control Act which would empower the Federal government for the first time to clean up oil spills and to levy the cost on the polluter and the Surface Mining Reclamation Act of 1968 which would permit the Interior Secretary to impose Federal standards for land rehabilitation if states failed to act.

In addition to new proposals to deal with recurrent problems, the President urged Congressional action this year on projects long on the legislative agenda of the Sierra Club. In an oblique reference to the Sierra Club's efforts to maintain a living, free-flowing Colorado through the Grand Canyon area, Mr. Johnson said, "Proposals affecting the canyons and the gorges of this mighty and historic river have been the subject of searching national debate. Out of this discussion, a plan has evolved that will require no dams on the Colorado River, preserve its scenic values, and at the same time permit the immediate construction of essential water supply facilities."

"Authorization of the Central Arizona Project will accomplish this," he added.

"Paramount among our last-chance conservation opportunities is the creation of a Redwood National Park in Northern California to preserve the tallest, most ancient sentinels of nature on the American continent," the President said. He also recommended House action on the Senate-passed bills for two major additions to the National Park System—North Cascades National Park in Washington and Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin.

The scope of the President's message spotlighted the fact that we approach the point of no return in preserving the pieces of geography that history has allocated us. As a newspaper editorial in the nation's capital declared, "Today's frontier is conservation. Our best technology and all our spiritual strength are called for to save America from the pollution that mars her face, threatens her health, and endangers her very future existence."

Protection for America's remaining natural rivers made progress during March in the House National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee. Keen interest in the National Scenic Rivers System bills introduced by Rep. Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, and Rep. John Saylor, the committee's ranking minority member, has enhanced prospects for legislation at this session of Congress.

The pending bills list varying numbers of rivers for designation in the initial system, including the Rogue in Oregon; Rio Grande in New Mexico; Salmon in Idaho; and Selway, Loscha, and Middle Fork tributaries of Clearwater in Idaho. Future additions to the system would be proposed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. A significant feature of all the bills is the provision to restrict licensing and construction of dams in affected river areas.

"Most of the remaining natural rivers have escaped development because of their relative isolation from population centers," Sierra Club spokesman Robert Waldrop said at the subcommittee hearing. "But isolation and location in a park or national forest is no guarantee of the perpetuation of their natural qualities. Dams, roads, mineral activities, bridges, and the like continue to threaten these natural stream areas," he said.

Conservationists are expressing support for the bills in letters and statements to Chairman Roy Taylor of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.