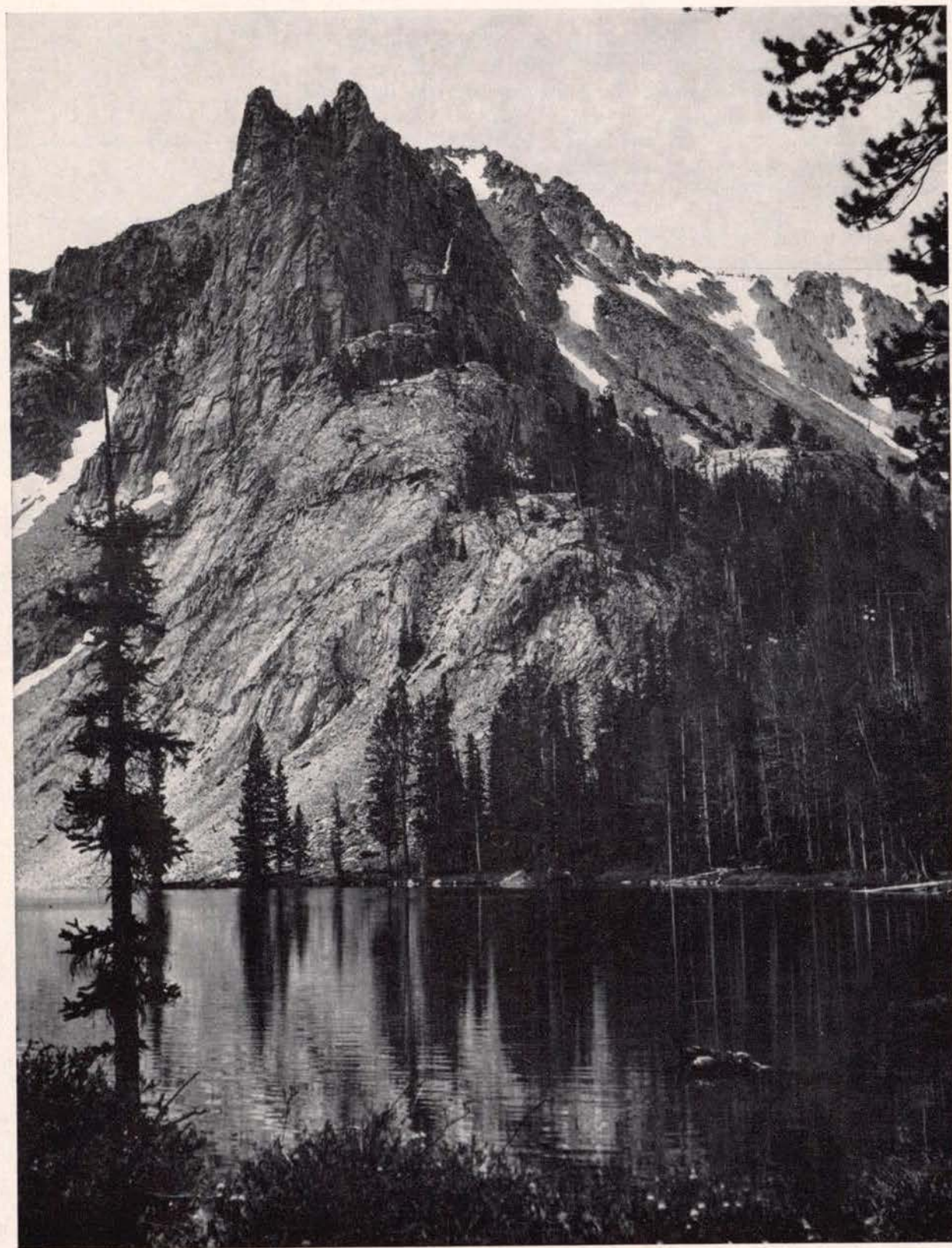


Sierra Club Bulletin

MAY 1969



Ernest Day: Boulder Lake in Idaho's White Clouds Range

President's Message — *Envoi*

For the past two years it has been my privilege to serve the Sierra Club as your president. These have been the most turbulent years in our history. They have also been the busiest and most productive, seeing profound changes in the size, character, and influence of the club. Despite all our problems—and they have been major—we have come a long, long way since May 1967.

- We have grown vigorously, adding eight new chapters for a total of 28. Our membership has increased by 54 per cent, jumping from 50,543 to over 77,500. (Almost 10,000 members have joined since the first of this year.)

- Our outings program has expanded to 126 trips which put people into many corners of the planet this year.

- We have published eight new books and garnered enviable recognition for the beauty and effectiveness of our Exhibit Format series, the product of David Brower's particular genius. With Ballantine Books, we have launched a successful paperback program which is bringing in handsome profits but, more importantly, is reaching hundreds of thousands of people with our message.

- We have added new dimensions to our conservation efforts.

The protection of Alaska's magnificent scenic and wilderness values has become one of our top priority projects.

We have initiated pioneer conservation litigation all over the country. We are helping to build a new body of conservation law by challenging land-use that is destructive to man's environment—from strip-mining in Kentucky, to freeway-routing in Michigan and New York, to filling of bays and estuaries in California, to dams in Hells Canyon.

We have established the Sierra Club Land Trust, a separate organization within the club to receive tax-deductible monies and properties for the express purpose of preserving scenic areas and open space.

- We have seen our labors bear first fruit in the landmark conservation enacted by the 89th Congress: the establishment of two great national parks in the Redwoods and Cascades, the affirmation of the integrity of the Grand Canyon, and the setting up of new Trails and Scenic Rivers systems.

- We have further—and perhaps more importantly—seen testimony to our effectiveness in a growing public awareness of the environmental crises which face us all. On every level of government, in industry, and in the marketplace, there is proof of a portentous awakening in growing recognition by newspaper, magazine, radio, and television of the great environmental problems; in the conservation platforms of successful political candidates; in Congressional efforts to establish an Environmental Council in the office of the President; and even in the refusal of a prominent furrier to sell the skins of endangered wild species.

- We have recognized great challenges, and we have met them. We have had the honor—and the tremendous new responsibility—of being acknowledged the single most effective citizens' conservation group in the country. We have indeed come of age.

We will be a different Sierra Club this coming year, as our recent election made clear. It is our new challenge to be an even greater Sierra Club. The hour is very late. The assaults—heedless and haphazard—continue rampant on our land, our forests, our air, our water, our quietness, our solitude, and our very chance for survival. As the bright hope and the rallying place of an increasing number of people, the Sierra Club must keep growing, in size, in strength, in effectiveness and in unity.

This is what I have been working for these past two years, and what I shall continue to work for—with profound gratitude for your recent vote of confidence in the job I have tried to do.

EDGAR WAYBURN



Sierra Club Bulletin

MAY, 1969
VOL. 54 — No. 5

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	<i>Edgar Wayburn</i>	2
REORGANIZATION BOARD MEETING		3
ANNUAL DINNER		4
NEWS		6
SIERRA CLUB TAX FIGHT		8
THE WHITE CLOUDS: VULNERABLE WILDERNESS	<i>Julie Cannon</i>	9
TIMBER INDUSTRY COUNTER-OFFENSIVE	<i>Brock Evans</i>	10
WHATEVER HAPPENED TO TREE FARMS?	<i>Gordon Robinson</i>	16
PARK SERVICE BUDGET CUTS	<i>Robert Wenkam</i>	19
IT'S TIME TO SAVE SAN FRANCISCO BAY	<i>Donald Anthrop</i>	20
REVIEWS		21
WASHINGTON REPORT	<i>W. Lloyd Tupling</i>	24

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.

DIRECTORS

Phillip Berry		<i>President</i>
Edgar Wayburn		<i>Vice President</i>
Raymond Sherwin		<i>Secretary</i>
Richard Sill		<i>Fourth Officer</i>
August Frugé		<i>Fifth Officer</i>
Charles Huestis		<i>Treasurer</i>

Ansel Adams	Richard Leonard	Maynard Munger
Paul Brooks	Luna Leopold	Eliot Porter
Patrick Goldsworthy	Martin Litton	William Siri
	Larry Moss	

Aubrey Wendling	<i>Chairman, Sierra Club Council</i>
Michael McCloskey	<i>Conservation Director</i>
Julie Cannon	<i>News Editor</i>
Connie Flatboe	<i>Editorial Assistant</i>

Published monthly by the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower San Francisco, California 94104. Annual dues are \$12 (first year \$17), of which \$3 is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. (Non-members: one year \$5; three years \$12.00; single monthly copies, 50c; single *Annals*, \$2.75.) Second-class postage paid at San Francisco, California. Copyright 1969 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. * Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Sierra Club Annual Organization Meeting May 3-4

PHILLIP S. BERRY, former secretary of the Sierra Club Board of Directors, was elected president at the annual organizational meeting of the Board May 3 and 4 in San Francisco. Other new officers include Dr. Edgar Wayburn, vice president; Raymond Sherwin, secretary; Charles Huestis, treasurer; Richard Sill, fourth officer; August Frugé, fifth officer; Charlotte Mauk, associate secretary; Maynard Munger, assistant treasurer; and Richard Leonard, assistant secretary. Executive Committee members are Directors Berry, Wayburn, Sherwin, Sill, and Frugé.

Following the seating of the new Board members, David Brower, Executive Director since 1952, gave the Executive Director's report in which he tendered his resignation. "Because of my long commitment to the club, I am reluctant to leave it, and will serve it as well as I can as a member of 35 years' standing. Many have urged the setting up of a splinter organization to step up the broadly based, expanding program the club has developed in my 16 years as executive director. But I don't like splinters—dividing what should be unified. This I will not do." He announced that he would be forming a new organization to augment existing conservation groups.

The Board accepted the resignation and passed a resolution commending Brower's work: "David Brower has served the club with dedication and brilliance first as a director and then since 1952 as Executive Director. More than any other person he has involved the public in our fight to preserve a liveable world. He has pioneered in the effective use of films, Exhibit Format books, paperbacks, posters, full page newspaper ads, and other of the mass media. He has sought to expand the concerns of the club to include all of the environment. David Brower has been a leader. He has tried to bring along those who have lagged behind, not always with success. And now his role in club affairs must diminish. We are saddened by this prospect. We wish him well in his new efforts to save and restore the quality of our environment. We salute David Brower and wish him to know that his unique contribution to the Sierra Club is appreciated."

J. Michael McCloskey, a lawyer and the club's conservation director since 1966, was appointed to serve as chief of staff as well as continuing as conservation director. The Reorganization Committee will make further recommendations on internal reorganization at the Board's June meeting.

At the annual meeting May 3, President Berry assured club members and the general public that "there will be no retreat." The new president said, "The Sierra Nevada has seen its most severe winter in memory. So has the club which takes its name from those mountains.

"ABC and CMC are one club which can dedicate itself as an active membership to the most bold and constructive program of publicly responsible conservation. . . . Time can heal wounds and your new Board can warrant the trust you have

SIERRA CLUB ELECTION RESULTS

Estimated total number of ballots cast: 43,767
(Approx. 300 were invalid)

Vote for Directors (in order of totals received):

EDGAR WAYBURN	28,120
ANSEL ADAMS	28,028
AUGUST FRUGÉ	24,750
RAYMOND J. SHERWIN	24,131
MAYNARD MUNGER	22,404
DAVID BROWER	16,253
DAVID SIVE	14,394
FREDERICK EISSLER	13,217
GEORGE ALDERSON	12,689
PAULINE DYER	11,937
SANFORD S. TEPFER	10,230
VIRGINIA L. PRENTICE	7,030

The judges of election declared Wayburn, Adams, Frugé, Sherwin, and Munger elected.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws concerning the Permanent Fund was defeated 22,733 to 16,639.

The dues increase measure was approved 33,989 to 8,116.

The proposed Diablo Canyon policy failed with 10,346 in favor of approval to 30,579 opposed.

given it by proving wrong any exploiters who took temporary pleasure at our winter of internal discontent.

"This past election allows no one to doubt the energy and responsiveness of our greatest asset—the membership. Let's turn its power outside ourselves to the conservation challenges to which the only answer is an organic, living, growing, and fighting Sierra Club.

"So there will be no retreat and no further pause. There must be dynamic movement ahead—without compromise of principle—as far and fast as possible toward our finest conservation goals."

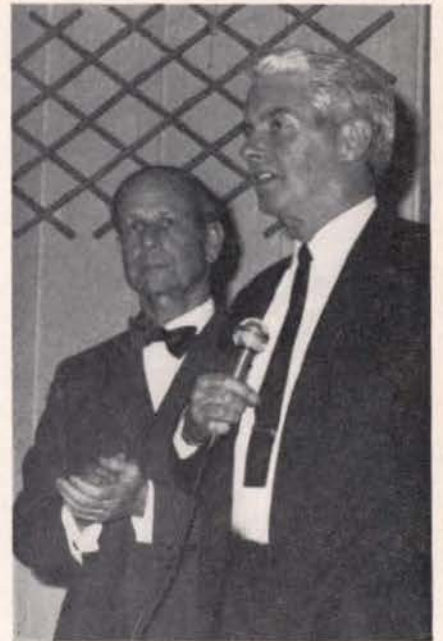
A highlight of the annual banquet was the presentation of awards to the club's outstanding conservationists. The Fourth Annual William E. Colby Award went to Claude A. (Tony) Look, chairman of the Northern California Conservation Committee and founder of the Sempervirens Fund for California's Big Basin and Castle Rock State Parks. Sierra Club Special Achievement Awards were presented to Roland W. "Prof" Davis of the River Touring Committee; Betty Hughes, secretary of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; James Kowalsky of the Cumberland Chapter; and Richard N. Pitman of the Lodges and Lands Committee.

A complete report of Board action on conservation policies and internal affairs will appear in the June Bulletin.—ED.



Left: "ABC and CMC are one club," newly-elected President Phillip Berry states. The former secretary of the Board was also chairman of the Sierra Club Legal Committee.

Right: "There's lots of work to do—let's!" David Brower tells the banquet audience. Earlier he had announced the formation of a new group to augment existing conservation organizations.



Below: A Sierra Club member since 1919 and a director continuously since 1934, famed photographer Ansel Adams, right, talks with Dan Lutten, lecturer in geography, University of California at Berkeley.



1969 ANNUAL BANQUET

Claremont Hotel, Berkeley

May 3

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUSAN LANDOR

Right: Edgar and Peggy Wayburn, at left, greet guests Jack Deinema, regional forester, U.S. Forest Service, and his wife, Helen.





Left: Claude A. (Tony) Look receives the Colby Award for his outstanding work as Northern California Conservation Committee Chairman and on the Sempervirens Fund. The citation reads in part, "in gratitude for the quality of his dreams and his devotion to their realization."



Above: Aubrey Wendling was re-elected chairman at the Council's re-organizational meeting earlier in the day. Other officers are Sanford Tepfer, vice chairman; A. Norman O'Neill, secretary; Francis Walcott, fourth officer; and Alfred S. Forsyth, fifth officer.



Left: James Kowalsky of the Cumberland Chapter who won a Sierra Club Special Achievement Award for his leadership in the campaign to save Kentucky's Red River Gorge talks with Dave Brower. In the foreground, at left, is Director Larry Moss.

Below: There's a busy year ahead for the Club's new president and his wife, Helen, including leading a Sierra High Trip this summer.



Left: Charles Huestis, left, vice president of finance at Duke University and the first Sierra Club treasurer to be elected by the Board from the club membership, confers with former treasurer, William Siri.



California ok's logging Skunk Cabbage Creek

adjacent to the new Redwood National Park and provides a scenic backdrop along the main highway corridor south of the Prairie Creek unit. Sierra Club President Edgar Way-



burn telegraphed Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel twice, urging the Secretary to ask Arcata to withhold logging operations in Skunk Cabbage Creek. "You have the authority to add it to the Redwood National Park under Section 2(a) of the Enabling Act giving the Secretary limited authority to revise boundaries to include additional areas," Dr. Wayburn said. He reminded the Secretary that last year in the joint House-Senate conference on the Redwood Park legislation, the Senate conferees had sought to include this prime old-growth area in the park. "The House conferees suggested leaving it out temporarily to gain time to check costs of initially authorized acquisitions. There was an intention that it be considered later for inclusion," Dr. Wayburn said. The above photograph was taken this spring when the logging operation in Skunk Cabbage Creek began. Now more than 100 acres have been affected. (Photograph by Homer Gasquet)

New park areas target of Timber Supply Act

The National Timber Supply Act legislation introduced in the House and Senate late in April could well rule out the creation of future national park, recreation, and wilderness areas in forested portions of the public domain. The bills, S. 1832 by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., and others and H.R. 10344 by Rep. John L. McMillan, D-S.C., and others, would establish a fund from the sale of national forest timber for a new program of intensive forest management. The chief purpose of the act is to increase timber yield in the national forests by "obtaining regeneration at the earliest possible date after harvesting" and by other techniques. Conservationists are not opposed to improved management practices for the national forests, but they are concerned about the definition of "commercial timberlands" in the two bills. The act describes as "commercial" those timberlands classed as commercial in a forest survey conducted under an act of May 22, 1928 "and which are not withdrawn or reserved from commercial timber production." The 1964 Wilderness Act protects areas designated as wilderness, and it holds Primitive Areas in reserve while Con-

The State of California has granted a permit to Arcata Redwood Company to log 1,880 acres on Skunk Cabbage Creek. Skunk Cabbage Creek is

gress decides on their inclusion in the Wilderness System. However, no such protection extends to the many de facto wilderness and scenic areas proposed for addition to the National Park System or the Wilderness System. Under terms of the proposed Timber Supply Act, the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to establish programs immediately to "develop into optimum timber productivity as soon as possible the national forest commercial timberlands," and revise upward the allowable annual harvesting rates. Both bills have been referred to the agriculture committees of the respective bodies. On page 10 of this issue, Brock Evans, the club's representative in the Northwest, where the nation's greatest wilderness forests lie, writes about this industry sponsored legislation, the behind-the-scenes campaign to put it across, and its projected impact on the country's scenic resources.

gress decides on their inclusion in the Wilderness System. However, no such protection extends to the many de facto wilderness and scenic areas proposed for addition to the National Park System or the Wilderness System. Under terms of the proposed Timber Supply Act, the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to establish programs immediately to "develop into optimum timber productivity as soon as possible the national forest commercial timberlands," and revise upward the allowable annual harvesting rates. Both bills have been referred to the agriculture committees of the respective bodies. On page 10 of this issue, Brock Evans, the club's representative in the Northwest, where the nation's greatest wilderness forests lie, writes about this industry sponsored legislation, the behind-the-scenes campaign to put it across, and its projected impact on the country's scenic resources.

Miami jetport could destroy Everglades

Nineteen national conservation organizations, including the Sierra Club held a joint press conference in Washington, D.C., April 23 to urge a halt to construction of a mammoth Miami International Jetport, located a few miles north of Everglades National Park. Spokesmen charged that the jetport would result in so much new air and water pollution, industrial and residential development, and damage to the Everglades water supply that this unique area for tropical wildlife would eventually be destroyed. According to a statement issued at the conference, Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe has the authority to resolve the problems. He was urged to meet with conservationists to discuss whether the facility should be built at another site, or if it should be built at all. The Federal Aviation Administration made a grant of \$500,000 to launch the jetport, designed to cover 39 square miles in the Everglade region and to be triple the size of any airport now in operation.

DDT — from insecticide to biocide

On Anacapa Island near Santa Barbara, Calif., there are 320 new pelican nests, but only 19 of them contain eggs. In San Francisco Bay crab larvae by the millions are killed off before they can hatch. The world's cheapest pesticide, a poison that knows no boundaries and can persist for years, is, in reality, a biocide with broad biological effects on non-target organisms. DDT was developed to kill insects, but it has claimed countless shellfish and sea birds, threatening several species with extinction. Scientists fear its ultimate danger to man. DDT is highly mobile and not very soluble in water. In the March 10 issue of *The Nation*, Harmon Henkin states, "It goes easily into a state of suspension in water and will cling to small particles of matter, being then transported by wind, rain, and snow. It is estimated that only half of the DDT sprayed onto an area stays on that area. The rest is carried throughout the earth. When DDT residues accumulate in the fatty tissues of birds, the poison interferes with the reproductive process and is capable of wiping out a species. This crisis faces the West

Coast pelican, the East Coast peregrine falcon, and the American bald eagle—to name a few. In April Sweden became the first country in the world to ban the use of DDT. Senator Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., has introduced a bill in the Senate (S.1753) to prohibit the interstate sale or shipment of DDT. The use of DDT is being challenged before public bodies in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and California.

Interior creates task force on Arctic oil

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel has announced the creation of a special departmental task force to set guidelines for the development of federal lands on the Arctic North Slope of Alaska, site of the world's largest new oil find. Conservationists feel that the conservation viewpoint is not adequately represented in the new committee. A major responsibility of the task force will be to study strengthening the regulations governing oil drilling and production on the slope "so that we can make sure this great area's vast natural resources are developed in a manner compatible with continued wise conservation of the esthetic environment," Hickel said. The Secretary noted that since the first discoveries at Prudhoe Bay, the petroleum industry has predicted that reserves totaling 100 to 300 billion barrels will be found in the Alaskan and Canadian arctic. This compares with the 118 billion barrels of oil which have been discovered on the entire North American continent over the past century.

Gerhard and Ross U.S. alpinists killed in Nepal

Sierra Club members Paul Gerhard, 26, of Laguna Beach, Calif., and William Ross, 30, of Portola Valley, Calif., died challenging the world's seventh highest mountain, Mt. Dhaulagiri in Nepal. An avalanche occurred April 28 when the American alpine team was 9000 feet from reaching its goal on the still unconquered southeastern ridge of the 26,810-foot peak. Dr. James Morrissey, 32, of Olivette, Mo., also a club member, was among the five survivors of the 10-man team.

Santa Barbara's Platform A still leaking

Oil drifting in a circuitous route was discovered last month in an elephant seal rookery on San Miguel Island, westernmost of the Santa Barbara Islands off the coast of California. The oil, reportedly from Union Oil Company's runaway Platform A, thoroughly coated



two coves used by the seals. Fortunately, the young animals found in the oil were weaned. (At this stage in their development elephant seals do not eat.) However, Santa Barbara's now famous oil catastrophe began in January, and, had the oil moved in on the San Miguel rookery during February when the seal pups were nursing, there would have been many

deaths. Experienced zoologists found the general condition of the animals to be normal, but the questions that remain are: (1) whether the habitat will still attract elephant seals in the future (if crustaceans are gone, the breeding adults may not return) and (2) whether America can risk further oil drilling in the vicinity of what should be a national park. (Photograph by John Flannery.)

Hartzog renamed director of Park Service

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has reappointed George B. Hartzog Jr. as director of the National Park Service. Hartzog, who has been director of the Service since January 1964, began his Park Service career in 1946 as an attorney in Chicago, Ill. He has served as associate director of the Service and served earlier in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C. and Tenn.; and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo.

Outings plans Galápagos cruises in 1970

The Outing Committee is scheduling two 30-day cruises to the Galápagos Islands on the gaff-rigged schooner, *Te Vega*. Departure dates are from Los Angeles, Calif., January 10 and February 6. The schedule for both groups includes cruising the Galápagos for 14 or 15 days, giving those aboard time to explore a number of the islands, climb some of the volcanoes, and remain overnight on camping excursions. The total cost of each of the cruises from Los Angeles and return will be \$1840 for a berth in a twin cabin or \$1640 for a berth in a four-berth cabin. Because of the short option on the *Te Vega*, the Outing Committee hopes for a quick sign up. Additional information is available from Outings, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Powell Centennial river trip spaces available

The Sierra Club will be a leading participant in the Powell Centennial celebrations scheduled at points along the Colorado River this summer. On May 24 Sierra Club Director Martin Litton, playing the role of Major John Wesley Powell, and his Grand Canyon dories will take part in ceremonies dedicating a Powell National Historical Site near Green River, Wyo. On June 26 Gov. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, other state and national officials, and a delegation of Ute Indians will escort the Litton party through Split Mountain Canyon to the Dinosaur Quarry Picnic Area, where Centennial festivities will take place. And on August 9 the Nevada Historical Society and the Boulder City Chamber of Commerce will dedicate a Powell monument at Echo Bay on Lake Mead when Litton's party emerges from the Grand Canyon. Neighboring Mormon farmers will bring their famous watermelon, as they did when Powell himself landed there. Space is still available on segments of the river trip. For information on the schedule see the March Bulletin or contact Martin Litton, 180 Bear Gulch Drive, Portola Valley, Calif. 94025.

Sierra Club in Three-way Tax Fight

THREE YEARS AGO as Congress was preparing to act on an Administration-backed bill to dam Grand Canyon, the Sierra Club sought the nation's attention. "Now only you can save Grand Canyon from being flooded for profit," the club said in a full page ad in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. In the same ad, the club supplied coupons for readers to send to the President, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Chairman of the House Interior Committee, and to their senators, and representatives.

This ad, urging that readers exercise their constitutional right of petition—to save Grand Canyon, produced an unprecedented reaction from the Internal Revenue Service. Within 24 hours after publication of the ad the IRS hand-delivered a letter to the club's San Francisco headquarters warning that, as of that date, donations to the club might be ruled non-deductible.

The IRS maintained that the club had engaged "substantially" in efforts to influence legislation, which the IRS claimed was not allowed by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The club challenged this ruling, asserting that the proper statutory test is whether a "substantial part" of the organization's activity is devoted to influencing legislation. The club held that only an insubstantial part of its total activity was involved with opposition to the Grand Canyon dams. However, the club's appeal to the IRS for reinstatement of its tax deductible status was denied August 20, 1968.

In the succeeding months the Sierra Club has initiated a three-pronged drive to regain its tax deductible status:

- **Taxpayer's suit.** It is anticipated that a suit will be brought before the Tax Court this year asserting that a donor of gifts to the Sierra Club should be entitled to a charitable deduction. The correctness of the IRS's decision will be tested by this case.

- **Private bill in Congress.** In January Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana introduced a bill in the Senate (S. 587) to allow the Sierra Club to retain its status as a tax-exempt organization until its right to this status has been adjudicated. Representative Jerome R. Waldie of California introduced a companion bill in the House, and Representative Charles S. Gubser of California has proposed a similar bill.

- **Tax reform.** In March Michael McCloskey, Acting Executive Director of the Sierra Club, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of reform of the tax laws affecting non-profit organizations. He pointed out that as it is now being interpreted, the Code:

(1) gives an advantage to the profit-seeking sector of public opinion in that a 1962 amendment to the Code facilitates

their lobbying by allowing businesses to deduct direct lobbying expenses;

(2) it puts non-profit corporations that lack clear rights of deductibility for lobbying at a competitive disadvantage when they are opposing business corporations on an issue before Congress;

(3) it puts many publicly supported membership organizations in the same category 501(c)(3) with privately endowed foundations, when their nature, purposes, and problems are far different;

(4) it puts such public-service membership organizations under a mandate to comply with language, designed to limit their activities, which is so vague as to be undefinable.

"The Sierra Club believes that the Code should be changed to allow donors to deduct all contributions to non-profit membership organizations which are used to support their charitable and educational purposes, including disseminating propaganda and legislative activity in support of their chartered purposes," McCloskey told committee members.

"It is important, in liberalizing the tax treatment afforded non-profit membership organizations, that allowance be made for both indirect and direct lobbying within deductible operations. While there is a distinction between communication directly with Congress and communicating to the public at large for the purpose of urging them to contact Congress, these two approaches are not easily separated in practice. . . . Any limitation on indirect lobbying will have the effect of hobbling the effectiveness of direct lobbying, in that information will be conveyed directly to legislators in the absence of any indication of the intensity of public interest. The importance of allowing both is acute for non-profit membership organizations," he said.

"It is anomalous to allow deductible moneys to be used to influence development of public policy in two branches of government—the Executive and Judicial, but to deny such use in contact with a third branch, Congress. It is an additional anomaly to allow profit-making organizations deductible privileges in contact with Congress, but to deny such privileges to non-profit organizations. . . . To be fair and consistent, Congress should be equally open to contact from all sectors of American opinion under the same ground rules of tax impact," McCloskey said.

While a victory in Tax Court would bring about the reinstatement of the club's 501(c)(3) tax status, it would not be a final answer. As long as the tax laws affecting not-for-profit membership organizations remain vague, the Code invites unequal and sporadic enforcement. It is of the utmost importance, if America's beleaguered environment is to be relieved of the pressures upon it, that new approaches be taken in the Code to encourage maximum articulation of public opinion.

The White Clouds — Vulnerable Wilderness

Monarch of over 70 square miles of wilderness, 11,820-foot snow-clad Castle Peak rises above the White Cloud Range of the Idaho Rockies. Surrounded by virgin forests and clear alpine lakes, Castle Peak and the rest of the White Cloud chain traditionally have been treated as wilderness in the Challis National Forest. The Castle Peak area fulfills all criteria of the wilderness concept—it is, as Congress has defined, “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man.” However, even though only 2½ per cent of the original wilderness of the 48 states has survived and Castle Peak is a part of it, Castle Peak has not been given legal recognition. It is de facto wilderness that remains outside the protection of the law.

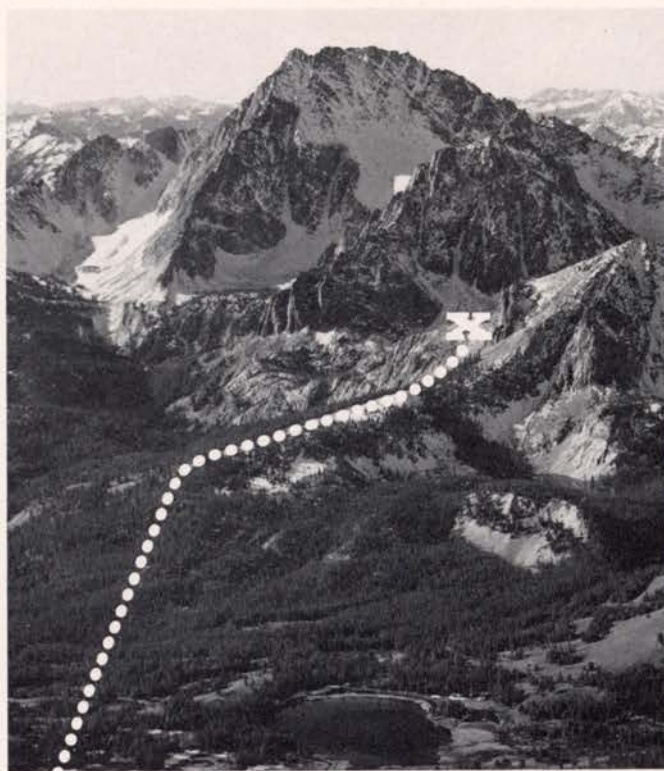
Thus, when the option on an old 1919 mining claim on lands at the base of Castle Peak was picked up and new claims were staked recently by the American Smelting & Refining Company, Castle Peak was vulnerable. When ASARCO announced it would need a road to the proposed mine site, the Forest Service maintained that its hands were tied by U.S. mining laws and that it could only specify the route. And, when ASARCO begins its large scale mining operation—whether strip surface or shaft type—the Forest Service says that it will not enforce operation guidelines since, under the present laws, methods of mining on national forest lands are generally not subject to Forest Service control.

Conservation lawyers disagree with the narrow limits the Forest Service has imposed upon itself. The Forest Service is not required by law to permit a road until the mine owners have proven their find to be a “valuable mineral,” extractable and marketable at a profit. In as much as the road which ASARCO plans to build this summer will not service a profit-making mine, but an exploratory operation, ASARCO may not yet have a right to a road.

Crews from the mining company began exploratory drilling in the Castle Peak area last summer, using helicopters to transport men and materials. More exploration is planned this summer before ASARCO mines the molybdenum ore, a steel-hardening alloy. According to the miners, trucks will be needed to remove bulk rock samples from the area. A road was scheduled to be surveyed in May, and ASARCO hopes construction will be underway by mid-June.

Conservationists also point out that, once the value of a proposed mine is validated, the Forest Service is required to permit “reasonable” access to it. Reasonable access does not have to be a road; it can be a tramway, gyrocarrier, or helicopter. When a mine is planned for an area of Castle Peak’s scenic caliber, thought should be given to requiring a type of access that can be removed once the mine is exhausted.

ASARCO’s molybdenum mine would be the first in Idaho, and conservationists throughout the state are opposing the mine in Central Idaho’s spectacular White Cloud Range as an “unnecessary invasion of a wilderness-quality area.” Ernest



The North America Mining & Smelting Company plans to develop a mine at the base of Castle Peak in the heart of Idaho's White Clouds Range. The dotted line marks where a proposed road would cross the wilderness, and the "x" marks the approximate location of the mine.

Photo by Ernest Day

Day, chairman of the Idaho State Parks Board (whose photographs appear on the cover and above), states that “Castle Peak is one of the most beautiful single mountains in Idaho.”

Conservationists are not only concerned about the loss of a wilderness area, but about the possibility of pollution. An increase in the molybdenum concentrations in the ground and surface water runoff coming from the mining operation would be toxic to wildlife. In addition, road building and strip mining could well increase the sediment in the stream to the point that aquatic life would be reduced or even eliminated.

H. Tom Davis, a Boise, Idaho engineer who has hiked the Idaho high country, wrote to the editor of the Boise *Intermountain Observer*, “A person who believes his recreation opportunity will be improved by the access the road provides might give some thought to what he would have access to . . . a large open scar at the base of a once magnificent mountain. If this fits the category of recreational opportunity, the people in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia are much more fortunate than I thought.” Like Appalachia, the mine may extract more than the mineral. Wilderness and wildlife may be among the natural resources that Castle Peak gives up to strengthen steel.

JULIE CANNON

Timber Industry Counter-Offensive:

THE BATTLE FOR THE LAST WILDERNESS

By Brock Evans

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS this country has witnessed one of the most aggressive and heavily financed campaigns ever conducted by any resource-extractive industry. This is the campaign now being waged across the country by the American timber industry. Its assault is being mounted against existing wilderness and park lands and against the very basis of the national forest system. Its battle cry is "timber shortage." Its aim is not only to call a halt to any further protection of wilderness and scenic lands in the nation, but also to force a "review" of existing parks and wilderness areas, with an eye toward logging them in the future. Even present multiple use management practices of the national forests have come under severe attack. If the timber industry wins this campaign, the issue is over, and conservation has lost.

It is the great wilderness forests and magnificent scenery of the Northwest that are most in danger—because this is where the largest remnant of giant old-growth timber in the nation still exists. Some 3,000,000 acres of de facto wilderness (roadless areas not protected by any law) and another million or so acres of park-quality roaded scenic country are at stake. All of this land is located within national forests, and all of it is the subject of bitter controversy between conservationists and the lumber industry at the present time. *All* timber within national forests across the nation, which is outside of any currently protected area and is classified as "commercial," will be subject to accelerated logging. Multiple use, as it is known today, will be gone forever from the national forests; for all practical purposes, the Multiple Use Act of 1960 will be nullified.

As of the date of this writing, the industry has succeeded in getting congressmen favorable to its cause to introduce "The National Timber Supply Act." These bills (S.1832, HR.10325, HR.10344, and others), on their face, appear to

be sound pieces of legislation, simply calling for more intensive management of the timber-producing areas of the national forests. The Sierra Club has appeared at hearings leading up to this legislation, and has testified that, in principle, it supports the idea of full management for optimum timber production purposes of those lands on national forests *which everybody agrees should be managed for commercial timber production*. But here is the critical factor: the bills, as presently defined order that *all* those lands outside of Wilderness, Primitive, or other withdrawn areas, which are now classified by the Forest Service as "commercial," be managed for commercial timber production purposes only. *If this bill passes in this form, it is the death of every de facto wilderness area remaining in the United States that has trees on it.*

How has all this happened so quickly in a year when everybody—politicians and media alike—is talking about increased concern for the quality of the environment? The root of this effort and the success of this campaign are due to two factors: (1) a supply-demand squeeze which has affected the availability of lumber and plywood for the past year or so; and (2) an extremely skillful and heavily financed exploitation of the situation by the timber industry, both at a national and local level, as part of their continuing campaign to defeat preservationists' efforts in what they refer to as the "withdrawal war."

THE WITHDRAWAL WAR

Apparently the timber industry (according to spokesmen of its leading companies and numerous associations) was stunned by the passage of legislation in 1968 which it had bitterly opposed: a Redwood National Park, a North Cascades National Park, and a Scenic Rivers and Scenic Trails



De facto wilderness in northern California. The forests and peaks of this region are a part of the proposed 140,000-acre Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness, much of it now slated by the Forest Service for logging. Photo by David Van de Mark

Bill. Several Wilderness Area bills were also passed. Passage of this legislation came as a shock to many in the industry, because these acts protect certain areas from logging in sections of the country where the industry is strongest, such as northern California and the Northwest. It had been assumed that this could not happen if the industry waged a strong campaign of opposition, which it did. The reason that the legislation finally passed was because conservationists poured out in overwhelming numbers at hearings held on these issues and also furnished evidence of massive popular support by letter and telegram on the national level.

After passage of this legislation, many conservationists felt that the industry would reassess its own position and not oppose conservation legislation so strongly in the future, especially in view of the fact that not that much commercial timber is involved. However, the opposite has been the case: industry has hardened its line and stepped up its efforts to withhold from wilderness and parks (it calls them "withdrawals") areas that have trees in them. Regional conferences were held among various segments of the industry and related

forestry professions during the summer and fall of 1968. Other private meetings and conferences have been held since. The plan of increased opposition, carefully tied to the "timber shortage," was laid out in the following manner:

1. *The reorganization of the American Forest Products Institute, one of the major spokesmen for the industry in Washington, D.C.* It has been reorganized and is now known as the American Forest Institute. This organization calls itself a "professional communication organization—skilled and poised to tackle the public relations problems of the forest industry." It has four news bureaus; prepares magazine photo features and TV network spots; boasts an education department and a research department to keep track of local public opinion; and even has a women's activities division with a special assistant to "reach the 8,000,000 women now in national organizations."

AFI claims that its function is not to lobby for legislation *per se* but that it is only there to deal with the public relations image of the timber industry. However, many conserva-

tionists have noted that its representatives contact congressmen and publish reams of literature, newspaper story plants, and editorials on behalf of the industry's position on resource matters. If this is really an "educational" organization, why is it located in Washington, D.C.—the seat of political power—rather than some more centrally located city such as Chicago or Cleveland?

2. *Widespread education and publicity to their own members.* The timber industry, through its various associations has a wide range of media reaching its membership. Nearly all of these now carry extensive sections of conservation news, and many of them have gleefully reported the recent rift within the Sierra Club. The largest of these, *National Timber Industry*, in its first issue published a two-page "battle map" delineating 142 acres which either have been "lost" or which will be up for consideration in the effort to create more wilderness areas. NTI called this the "withdrawal war" and urged its members to take part.

3. *Organized grass roots "front" organizations.* Last fall the staff of the National Forest Products Association presented a plan which called for the creation of a new "organization" entitled FACE (Facts, Action, Communication and Evaluation). This "spontaneous" group would work through "case leaders" in local areas where legislative proposals are advanced for wilderness and scenic protection. These "leaders," of course, will come from industry or forestry associations; the intent is to defeat wilderness proposals before they get off the ground. An industry newspaper editorial stated that "NFWPA will cooperate with American Forest Institute and other organizations in assisting and supplying information and ideas affecting timing and tactics to the case leaders." Another front organization now active in the Northwest is called Outdoors Unlimited, billing itself as a "recreation-user group," but having as its president a minister from eastern Washington with long-time timber industry and anti-wilderness connections, its vice-president a chief official for Bear Creek Mining Company (a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation), and its paid executive secretary a former timber industry employee. This "recreation-user group," which has received substantial quantities of money from the timber industry, was formerly active in attempting to defeat North Cascades legislation and now is extremely active in northern Idaho.

4. *A search for allies.* The industry is now recognizing that its economic self-interest looms large when it appears at hearings to oppose wilderness. To overcome this taint, which destroys its image as a public-spirited participant in the proceedings, it has been making strenuous efforts to enlist other supporters. Foremost among these is the home building industry. A series of private meetings have been held between representatives of the timber industry and the National Association of Home Builders, for example. A joint coordinating committee of the housing and forest products industries has been formed, a result greatly pleasing to the industry. Ac-



Wilderness forest, typical de facto wilderness in the far west. The National Timber Supply Act orders the Secretary of Agriculture to manage these forests for logging only. This primitive road in the Siskiyou Mountains is recommended by the Sierra Club to be 'put to bed' as a part of the wilderness; the Forest Service plans to expand it as part of a huge logging operation.

Photo by Homer Gasquet

ording to a secret memorandum of the industry, the home builders' "entry into the withdrawal war presents possibilities for more effective objection to new proposals and for opening up some new fronts for counter offensive. . . . Participation by home builder spokesmen in the hearings and related actions on park, wilderness and other types of withdrawals will add additional volumes of commercial timber. . . . Salvage and improvement cuttings within parks and other reserved areas could be made without impairment of scenic and recreational values. Advocacy of such cutting to satisfy housing needs would serve to dramatize the wood shortage and would put the preservationists on the defensive."

In early September, the NFWPA scheduled a seminar in land use policies. Representatives of the mining, grazing, utilities, and timber industries heard speaker after speaker blast the scenic wilderness concept and call for more coordinated action.

5. *A search for a forum.* Once the reorganizations and conferences had been completed and plans laid, there was a need to put this program into action. The ideal opportunity came in the fall of 1968, because an apparent supply-demand crunch of timber and plywood was developing. This was due to a combination of factors, most notably a tremendous pressure from Japanese buyers on the log export market, which had shot up from 100 million board feet of exports in 1960 to twenty-five times that, or 2.5 billion board feet, by the end of 1968. Japanese buyers were paying premium prices for logs, thus causing severe competition for the available supply between domestic and foreign buyers. Prices continued to skyrocket all through 1968 and into 1969, and in some cases doubling from 1967 lows. Contractors and home builders

accused the timber industry of price gouging and charging all the market would bear. After Congress passed the Housing Act of 1968, stating a national goal of 26 million new housing units by 1978, an incipient housing demand seemed in the works.

All these factors combined at a perfect time to make the timber industry "anti-withdrawal" case more plausible. Replying to charges that they were price gouging, they said the real problem was not this, but the lack of availability of enough timber. If we only had this, prices would surely go down, was the word from the timber industry. This theme was repeatedly touched upon in industry publications and speeches. The fault, according to the industry, was really with the national forests, which now have 65 per cent of the remaining standing soft wood saw timber in the United States. Overburdened, private industry and other private lands only have 35 per cent; industry itself only has 15 per cent remaining. Most of the publicly-owned timber is in national forests in the Northwest states. No one thought to ask why the industry, which in these states owns almost as much timber land as the national forests (almost all of which is on much better growing sites at lower elevations), no longer has enough wood.

Congressmen and senators lent a ready ear to industry's contention that only by increasing the cut in the national forests and concomitantly stopping any further withdrawals for parks and wilderness areas, could the timber supply-demand situation be eased. The first national forum was provided by former Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon who con-

ducted a hearing through his Small Business Subcommittee in late November 1968. Industry spokesmen, lobbyists, and hired economists thundered away at the theme that private industry was doing all it could; more timber was going to have to come from the national forests. Industry lobbyists have repeatedly stated the theme, "We can have no more wilderness if we are to provide houses for the American people." As one timber industry association official stated: "The choice for the people of America is either for more recreation, more parks, or more wilderness, or whether they want houses to live in and forest products to use in daily living."

More hearings were held by Senate and House committees in March and April. Timber industry-oriented congressmen, mostly from Oregon and some southern states, have picked up and repeated the "wilderness or housing" theme. Subtle and not-so-subtle references creep more and more into public statements on the part of these officials. For example, Representative John Dellenback from Oregon made a statement for the Congressional Record that, "While there are good and sufficient reasons why areas of the great timbered lands of the nation should be withdrawn for single purpose wilderness uses, we dare not forget the fact that every such withdrawal further accentuates our position of short supply . . . we must be careful about permitting any further withdrawals of timberland for multiple purpose use." Ironically, in their opposition to wilderness areas and parks during the past 60 years, the lumber industry has traditionally criticized single purpose use and praised multiple use. Other timber area spokesmen such as Congressman Wendell Wyatt of Oregon and Congressman Don Clausen of the California redwood region have also picked up the new theme.

The increasing number of anti-wilderness and anti-park statements, the conferences, the memos, the flood of lobbyists, and full-page ads recently run in newspapers all reached a climax with the introduction of the National Timber Supply Act mentioned earlier. This act would designate all commercial timber lands outside of presently protected areas as logging areas, to be managed for timber production only. If the bills pass, there will be no chance to protect wilderness areas within the national forests that contain any quantity of timber.

CONSERVATION CRISIS

This is where the issue stands now. Conservation in the United States is at a crisis point, and a great deal hangs in the balance. What of the timber industry contentions? Are there other remedies to the problem (if there really is one) and, if so, what are they? Is there really a timber supply shortage? The answer has to be, in a sense, yes. Prices would not have risen to the heights of early this year if there had been a plentiful supply. Even though now prices have dropped substantially, particularly in the plywood area, they are still at levels above the year before.

However, there are indications that some of the increased demand was more apparent than real. A good deal of it was based on the assumption that there would be a tremendous



Logging adjacent to Marble Mountains Wilderness Area, northern California. Under industry pressure, logging roads such as this are penetrating thousands of acres of roadless country that could and should be a part of the Wilderness Preservation System.

Photo by Homer Gasquet

increase in housing starts this year, and much of the frantic buying of the last year was predicated upon this. This situation has not materialized because of credit restrictions and other problems, and now industry spokesmen are saying that the actual number of starts will be only 1.4 million units as opposed to the 1.7 forecast. No one is certain whether this demand will ever increase a great deal because of the growing trend toward mobile family units, which require less lumber, and also because of the increasing competition and availability of substitutes which are now as cheap or cheaper than lumber. Innovations in the construction industry such as prestressed concrete panels and steel dwelling modules are coming into heavy use.

If a timber supply problem still exists, what is the remedy for it? To answer this question, it is best to look at the cause, which stems from a number of factors. A severe winter in the Northwest during 1968-1969 coupled with a dry summer in 1967 that caused closure of logging operations due to fire hazard meant that far less wood was cut than normal, thus causing a good part of the problem. A dock strike on the east coast tied up shipments, and a box car shortage across the nation did the same. All of these factors meant that less wood was getting to the market, but certainly had nothing to do with the availability of wood. It was there and would have been cut ordinarily.

The largest single factor in this situation is the pressure of log exports to Japan. Almost all U.S. log exports are from Washington and Oregon; the rate of export is now over 2.5 billion board feet per year, or about one-fifth of all the timber cut in both states. It seems obvious that if the United States immediately halts all log exports (we have no obligation to Japan to strip our forests to build their houses) that this would about equal the maximum amount of timber which the industry is crying for, and then it would not be necessary to gouge the national forests.

It is bad enough that the industry wishes to turn the national forests into great "tree farms," to be managed as private industry land with minimum consideration for recreation, aesthetics, and scenic or watershed values. (For a look at what tree farm management really is, see p. 16.) Worse yet, from the conservationist's standpoint, and much more threatening is the constant theme, now exemplified by the definition section of the National Timber Supply Act, that the nation must stop "eroding away the timber resource base," by "excessive land withdrawals for non-economic (i.e., wilderness) uses."

RECORD PROFIT FOR INDUSTRY

Does the industry really stand to lose a great deal? Will the timber supply be hurt? A careful examination of the facts in this matter raises some interesting points. In the first place, lumber is a very rich industry. According to the Federal Trade Commission, the lumber industry recorded the highest profit of any U.S. industry in 1968. Profits rose 97 per cent before taxes and 91 per cent after taxes, for a total net profit of \$635 million industry-wide. Seven timber com-

panies in 1968 established new records for net income; earnings per share were up from 50 to 100 per cent. Georgia Pacific had a net profit of \$76 million; Weyerhaeuser a profit of \$105 million, and other companies had much the same ratio. Thus, the industry is having the best year ever and is certainly open to charges that it is exploiting a demand situation. It is obvious that industry will not suffer if a few more parks and wilderness areas are created.

What about the land resource base? Is it really being "eroded away" by what George Craig of the Western Lumber



Logging and roads into the wilderness. This road and many others like it, financed by national forest timber sales, have destroyed thousands of acres of choice wilderness proposed for protection by conservation groups. Photo by Homer Gasquet

Manufacturers Association refers to as the "insatiable demands of preservationists?" An even more colorful statement comes from Gene Brewer, President of the National Forest Products Association who at a meeting in 1967 stated: "Like Antaeus we are being held aloft and suffering harassment and eventual strangulation from preservationists' plans . . . the unthinking Redwood National Park, North Cascades National Park, Wild Rivers and Trails Bills . . . would seriously reduce the nation's ability to grow trees and manage them in the public's interest. If all were to pass in their present forms . . . the impact upon our public and private commercial timber lands would be catastrophic."

Let's look at the facts. According to Forest Service figures, the area finally established as the North Cascades National Park contains some 300 million board feet of commercial timber which would have been cut otherwise—about seven-

tenths of one per cent of the amount of timber existing in the state of Washington which is now open to cutting. The Redwood National Park Bill which finally passed (both bills passed in the final form dreaded so much by Brewer) did include a good deal of commercial timber, about one billion board feet, or three-tenths of one per cent of the timber available in California.

The best estimates available say that in the four Northwest states there are about 1,150 billion board feet. Of this, 55 billion, or a little over four per cent, has been set aside, primarily in national parks such as Glacier and Olympic and some of the larger wilderness areas. Most of these areas have been in existence from 30 to 60 years and have never—at least until now—been part of timber industry calculations for cutting.

DE FACTO WILDERNESS ENDANGERED

The real battle is over the de facto wilderness that remains in the Northwest—or so the industry thinks. It is difficult to believe that industry recognizes the facts of the situation. If it does, then it is guilty of blatantly overplaying what should be a minor issue. Proposals for wilderness and park protection in the Northwest are well known to conservationists and, for the most part, have been a matter of historical record for many years. By and large these proposals have been carefully documented and thought out; the volume figures of timber within them have been published. In recent testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in March, this writer drew all these statistics together in a survey which attempted to put the situation in perspective. The survey proved that, if conservationists succeeded in establishing every wilderness area and every national park in the Northwest that is desirable, the total volume of timber which would be set aside from the total available for cutting (remember that 1,150 billion board feet figure) would be about 13.5 billion board feet. This is 1.2 per cent of the timber that the lumber industry is now cutting. In other words, the industry still would be able to cut 98.8 per cent of what is available. Even assuming a 50 per cent margin of error, it would still leave over 98 per cent open to logging. *Whose demands are really insatiable?*

The industry's position is curious in another way, too. While on the one hand it talks about erosion of the land base, on the other it is rapidly engaged in selling those parts of its timber holdings that can bring more profit through subdivisions and housing development. A recent newspaper article described how the Union Camp Paper Company, which owns 1,650,000 acres of timber land, is actively engaged in subdividing and selling off its land at a fast rate. For example, it is converting 3,300 acres of land on Skidaway Island near Savannah, Georgia, into a community of 35,000 residents, and talks of land values going up to \$20,000 per acre. Says its president: "Fond as we are of pine trees, we suddenly woke up to discover that our land could have other value." In the Northwest companies such as Crown Zellerbach and Weyerhaeuser (the latter owning almost four million acres of land)

are also busily engaged in setting up subsidiary corporations to sell their land for more profit. It seems so inconsistent.

In its current campaign the industry has devoted a great deal of money, time, and effort to convince the nation that more timber must be cut from the national forests, and that the United States can have no more wilderness areas and parks which contain trees. Other industry hopes, expressed in private correspondence, are that eventually they will obtain a "review" of wilderness areas and parks already set aside so that these areas too can be logged.

"REVIEW" OF WILDERNESS AREAS?

Time and effort also have been exerted to convince people that the industry is not responsible for any increase in wood prices, because very little of the price increase is reflected in the final cost of a new home. If there has been a price increase, they say, it is because there is not enough wood—despite the fact that almost all of the logs now being exported to Japan come from private timber holdings, mostly in the Northwest. According to Forest Service Chief Ed Cliff, the timber industry is now overcutting its own land; this is confirmed by other unbiased observers.

Thus, there is the specter of a timber industry overcutting its own land, yet resisting bans on profitable log exports from their lands; an industry complaining loud and long about erosion of the resource base, yet at the same time actively engaged in selling its own lands for other uses; an industry claiming on the one hand that increased lumber prices have no real effect on the rising cost of housing, yet on the other hand refuting that very statement by saying any increased housing costs have been direct results of lumber shortage; an industry crying for more wood from national forests, thus opposing future parks and wilderness proposals.

Finally, there is the specter of an industry grossly distorting the facts and paying no attention to conservationists' contentions that only a little over one per cent of the timber volume in the Northwest is in question. Probably much less timber volume is in question in other areas of the country where wilderness battles are also being fought. This makes no difference to the industry. According to one of their lobbyists in Washington, D.C., "It's not our job to pay any attention to those figures. We're only going to talk about how much of the national forest lands are being affected." In other words, private timber lands are not to be included when considering the amount of timber available for cutting; what's mine is mine, and what's yours is subject to negotiation.

The only major chance for more wilderness areas and national parks is on public lands in the United States. If the current timber industry campaign to lock up all areas outside of protected lands succeeds, there will never be an issue again. This is why the National Timber Supply legislation must be defeated at all costs. The last wilderness remnants, which include the great virgin forests of the Northwest, are at stake.

Mr. Evans is the Pacific Northwest representative for the Sierra Club and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.



Passers-by, impressed by the roadside facade of this U. S. Plywood Company tree farm near McCloud, California, cannot see that a few miles off the road the company's forest practices change drastically. Photo by Gordon Robinson

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO TREE FARMS?

By Gordon Robinson

A CRITICALLY IMPORTANT conservation battle is shaping up over management of the national forests. The future of the National Park System and the Wilderness System may well depend on its outcome. The lumber industry has largely exhausted its own timber resources and is now saying that the major cause of crisis in the cities is inadequate housing. Lumber interests claim, "Our need now is for low cost housing, and that requires wood—from the national forests."

Industry's private forests are over-cut, threatening to cause many mills to go out of business on the West Coast. Most of the remaining timber is in the national forests. Therefore, industry has asked the federal government to increase the allowable cut on the national forests, to divert timber sale receipts into a massive timber access road construction program, to review competitive bidding for public timber, to block any further withdrawals for parks and wilderness, and to begin salvage and improvement cuttings within parks and other reserved areas.

Once upon a time, the lumber industry thought it could avoid the exhaustion of private forests by converting them to "tree farms." Today it is obvious "tree farms" don't work, and their history demonstrates they were never meant to. Whatever became of "tree farms"? Let's review the situation.

CUT AND GET OUT

The national forests were established through a series of acts of Congress and Executive Orders starting in 1891. There

was widespread concern at that time because lumbermen had been cutting and getting out with no regard for future timber needs or watershed protection. The goal of this new public forestry enterprise was to insure the nation's timber supply by (1) learning how to manage the commercial species occurring on the North American continent, (2) developing a reservoir of personnel who understood the techniques of managing these forests, and (3) demonstrating that good forestry could pay. It was hoped and expected that the national forests would set the example for sustained yield management of privately owned forest lands. By 1933, however, it had become obvious that industry was not following the example. That year the Secretary of Agriculture published a *National Plan for American Forestry*. The report described the failure of private forestry in the United States in great detail and called for public regulation, proposals for which were defeated in Congress.

Lumbermen rallied to their own defense during this battle with a three-point program to make the public think they were responding to the need voluntarily. It involved "Keep Green," "tree farms," and a variety of ineffective state forest practice acts. "Keep Green" was legitimate enough. It was simply a plan to alert people to the need for fire protection by promoting display of such signs as "Keep Oregon Green." This unfortunately was the only part of the program that accomplished much positive good.

The rest of the program, the "tree farm" scheme and the

state forest practice laws, are based on the fallacy that the profit motive *per se* will solve all the problems. Industry spokesmen have been saying for years that they will grow trees when it becomes profitable to do so. But it takes longer to grow trees to maturity than a man lives, so no one man ever considers it profitable. Pulp and paper companies can successfully grow cordwood, young timber which is produced in a few years on good land. Any individual or firm trying to grow mature timber, however, is competing with others who yield to the temptation to squander their resource capital.

MATCH CUT TO GROWTH: PROPAGANDA

The "tree farms" campaign must be recognized for what it is: propaganda. The trade associations, representing lumber and other forest industries throughout the country, approach timber landowners with a proposal to dedicate their lands as "tree farms." They are asked to sign a statement pledging to follow three basic rules: (1) keep "tree farm" land in good condition to produce timber crops; (2) protect the trees from fire, disease, insects, and other damage; and (3) harvest "tree farm" timber in such a way that the land will continue to produce timber for future use. The owner is invited to a dedication ceremony in which a sign is put in some beautiful place along the road, dignitaries are invited, speeches made, photographs taken, and publicity offered to the press. Then, of course, industry publishes annual statements showing the number of "tree farms" in the United States; the number of acres in the "tree farm" schemes; and charts showing the curve of growth going encouragingly upward. Industry's own lands are included to bolster the figures.

But here is the reality: the owner makes no pledge to match cut with growth. Sustained yield forestry consists of maintaining a fully stocked stand of trees of all ages, and limiting cut to the quantity that grows during the cutting intervals. In "tree farm" statements mention of this principle is carefully avoided. Yet industry publicity very cleverly insinuates that the lands are being scientifically managed for continuous production at an even rate.

State forest practice laws passed about the same time are similarly conceived and subject to the same criticism. In California, for example, the state is divided into four districts, each of which has a forest practice committee appointed by the Governor and by law dominated by timber owners. These committees prepare forest practice rules and have the final say as to their content. After over 20 years of struggling through public meetings, the rules in effect today make no

It is questionable whether a forest can return to its mature state by natural processes at all on some lands, except in a period of time measurable only in geological terms. This was an Arcata Redwood Company tree farm; it is now part of the Redwood National Park.

mention whatever of matching cut to growth. They are designed simply to leave forest land in such condition that it would continue to be so classified in a land use survey, unless the owner declares an intention to divert it to some other use. Frequently it is left in such deplorable condition that it can have no other use.

MAXIMIZE PROFITS

Further exhaustion of private timber resources has resulted from accelerating the liquidation of old growth timber, a perverse response to legislation intended to stimulate careful management. In 1953 the *Timber Resources Review* explained:

Adjustments of a financial character favorable to forestry and forest industries have recently been made, such as the 1943 timber capital gains amendment to the Internal Revenue Code and the Federal tax amortization program under which accelerated write-off of new plant investment was permissible. In 1953, national banks were authorized to make loans for terms up to 10 years secured by forest tracts "which are properly managed in all respects."

The "adjustments of a financial character" led promptly to the destruction of most good private forestry being practiced, at least in the western states. Several firms expanded dramatically by buying up choice tracts of virgin timber on borrowed money, frequently from owners practicing sustained yield management. They expanded plant facilities on the fast write-off. Junking existing forestry programs, they accelerated liquidation of old growth, using all they could themselves and selling more to outside firms. All this maximizes income subject to capital gains (25 percent) instead of the usual corporate income tax of about 50 percent. The Internal Revenue



Code provides that a timber operator may claim the difference between his cost and the current fair market value of timber cut or sold during the year as income subject to capital gains. By buying up the available timber in a given area one can take advantage of operators who do not have timber of their own and sell trees to them at high prices. This establishes the market value necessary for maximizing income subject to the favorable tax rate. It also provides money to repay the loan which financed the whole venture.

These industry-sponsored tax laws have a similar influence on firms already owning large timber holdings. For example, at its annual meeting in 1968 International Paper Company, reputed to be proprietors of the world's largest hoard of timber resources, announced, "The company will step up the harvest of timber from its own forest lands and begin to maximize profits by treating the land as current profit centers rather than as resource banks for future use."

SURVEY TIMBER RESOURCES

The result is well illustrated by a 1968 Forest Service publication, *The Timber Resources of Humboldt County, California*. Humboldt County is the heart of the redwood region. Its highways are lined with "tree farm" signs. Everywhere one stops, he is handed invitations to visit the "demonstration forests," to learn how industry is growing more redwood trees than ever, how jobs grow with trees, and how private enterprise is scientifically managing its forest resources for America's future. The 1968 publication says that the annual cut in Humboldt County in recent years has been *in excess* of 1,300 million board feet, and the cut *exceeds* annual growth by 270 per cent. The report also points out that industry has a bare 15 years to go from January 1967 on old growth timber in Humboldt County, after which they will be dependent upon the young growth. But young growth amounts to less than one-quarter of present volume. To make matters worse, the young stands are already being cut, and much of it is being sold for shipment to Japan.

Similar statistics for other regions of the United States are unavailable. While the Forest Service is responsible for conducting periodic timber surveys for the nation, they are dependent on cooperation from industry. Unfortunately, the figures are assembled in ways that conceal the condition of private forest lands. For this reason a national commission is needed to investigate fully the present management of both private and public lands, to make a timber resource survey that will measure changes in the condition of the nation's forests over the past several decades, and to make recommendations to assure adequate timber for the future.

INDUSTRY'S ATTACK SUCCEEDS — SO FAR

Increasingly, while this is going on, industry has been trying to raid the national forests to make up for its own deficiencies. The attacks are well planned and usually successful. One of industry's stratagems resulted in their getting the Forest Service to exaggerate its inventory of operable timber

and to shorten its rotations. The combined effect was most noticeable in the western forests. In California the allowable cut was boosted from 1,399 billion board feet in 1961 to 1,976 billion in 1964. In the Pacific Northwest it went from 2,967 billion in 1958 to 4,103 billion in 1962. In many instances this precipitated a serious reduction in standards of timber management. The Forest Service did not have personnel to handle the increased workload, and much of the allowable cut could not be sold without time-consuming road construction. Roads, it must be remembered, very often cannot be built without first acquiring easements across property belonging to reluctant owners, and condemnation proceedings may drag out for years.

Two basic procedures were used to get out the increased cut. One was to employ every pretext that could rationally justify an increase in the proportion of timber marked for cutting within a given stand. Such a pretext was adoption of a system called Unit Area Control in the pine and mixed conifer forests, permitting the person marking timber to find justification for prescribing removal of practically everything. The other procedure was to gerrymander the sustained yield management units called "working circles," combining them into fewer larger areas. This makes it possible to justify heavy cutting in accessible timber on the strength of growth estimates in remote and sometimes marginal timber.

Another of industry's successful attacks on the national forests was to get the Forest Service to require a procedure for appraising national forest timber that would assure industry of low to moderate prices. For many years timber in the national forests has been priced so modestly that any genuine competition at all will run the bids up to double the appraisal. The argument is that it doesn't matter if the minimum asking prices are low because under a system of competitive bidding, competition will run the price up to where it belongs. The fact is that buyers of national forest timber frequently agree among themselves in advance of bidding to keep prices under control. While this is unlawful, evidence is very difficult to obtain, and national forest officers are often inclined to close their eyes to it.

A major attack is being waged by industry on the public forests. Unless conservationists work together to insist upon excellent management of the national forests, it will be next to impossible to obtain more wilderness and difficult to maintain what has already been set aside. Public timber must not be sacrificed merely to rescue industry from its own folly in failing to put its own lands under sustained yield.

Mr. Robinson is the Sierra Club Forestry Consultant. This article formed part of his testimony before the Housing Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in Washington, D.C. March 19-21, 1969. For further documentation on tree farms and industry's raid of the national forests, write Gordon Robinson, Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Budget Cuts Hit Park Service Programs

The first 100 days of the Nixon Administration have produced a national budget which, if approved in its entirety by Congress, would endanger the future quality of the American environment. In an effort to combat the rising tide of inflation, President Nixon sheared \$4 billion from the proposed budget of his predecessor, President Johnson. This \$4 billion in cuts includes drastic reductions in conservation programs. While conservationists may welcome such reductions as \$27 million from reclamation projects and \$65 million from highway construction, they fear that other cuts such as \$30 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will have disastrous long range effects on the nation's scenic resources.

Congress authorized \$200 million for the Land and Water Fund in 1968. In January 1969 President Johnson reduced the Fund's budget to \$154 million, and in April President Nixon cut it down further to \$124 million. Under the new budget for the Land and Water Fund, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is the big loser with a \$3.5 million slice from its acquisition monies. Other major cuts in acquisition funding include \$1 million from Assateague Island National Seashore and \$1.5 million from Biscayne National Monument. House Interior Committee members have publicly stated that if the administration's budget recommendation for the Land and Water Fund is approved, there would be little point in Congress's authorizing new parks.

In addition to severely curtailing implementation of new park programs, the revised Land and Water Fund budget would completely emasculate the Park Service's inholding acquisition program. Monies budgeted for purchasing privately-owned areas in the park system have been cut from \$8 million to \$1.7 million—and the \$1.7 million includes a Rockefeller donation of over \$1 million earmarked for inholdings in Grand Teton National Park. Even at the \$8 million level the Fund could not acquire all that is needed. This budget reduction comes at a time when inholdings within the national parks constitute a serious and growing threat to the integrity of the National Park System. For example, nearly one-third of a million acres remain in private ownership throughout the system; there are over 69,000 acres of private (semi-submerged and other) lands in Everglades National Park alone.

A wide variety of uses which are destructive of park values takes place on these private parcels. Last year the owner of ocean front property in Virgin Islands National Park brought in a bulldozer and began to strip the sand from his beach to sell commercially. Another landowner in Glacier National Park chopped down the pines on his lakeside lot to clear the way for a mobile hot dog stand. "Water front" lots along bulldozer-created primitive back roads in Everglades Park are being sold by fast-buck operators.

It is estimated that the cost of acquiring all private inholdings in the natural areas of the Park System is now \$114 million—a cost increase of 93 per cent over the last six years.

Tomorrow the cost will be greater, but it may not matter; the natural values may simply not exist. Funds must be made available immediately for inholding acquisitions at Point Reyes. Already the subdivision bulldozers are poised and ready to carve vacation home lots out of the seashore's heart (see March SCB).

President Nixon's budget revisions will affect not only the acquisition of new parklands, but the operation of the nation's existing parks as well. Small bureaus with management programs such as the National Park Service are particularly hard hit by major budget slashes in contrast to the research and development programs of the military and space agencies.

Some manipulation can occur to cover priorities, as for example when the northern visitor center in Everglades Park was kept closed in order that the visitor service staff could be put to work on wildlife protection. But adequate policing cannot be done. Outstanding examples of our nation's natural and cultural heritage are being vandalized as fossil and archeological souvenirs and saguaro plants are removed, alligators poached, fragile cave formations broken, and back country disrupted by improperly-used motorized vehicles. Indian ruins are being closed to visitors because uniformed personnel are not available to guard them. Once archeological ruins and historic monuments are destroyed by vandals or the SST, the links that bind the generations of man will be forever broken.

When funds and staffing are inadequate to manage crowds of visitors, resources are trampled and destroyed, as in the case of the banks of the Merced River in Yosemite, the fragile thermal formations at Yellowstone, and high mountain meadows and lakes in Kings Canyon. Through Secretary Walter Hickel's intervention with the Budget Bureau, the Park Service did receive a \$2.8 million increase for maintenance and protection of park unit areas, and \$3.5 million more for maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities. Thus, the Service will have, respectively, \$49.4 million and \$40 million available for work in these two categories, sums sufficient to keep the parks open for seven days a week during the intensive park visitor season.

The National Park Service needs the help of the Sierra Club, and it needs it now. Congress will vote on the budget in June. The Sierra Club must be counted on to generate Congressional support for a Park Service budget expansion—not a reduction. Secretary Walter Hickel needs our unique skills in this battle. He wants our help.

The Sierra Club has helped create many new parks and saved many wild areas from the developers and resource plunderers. But legislated park boundaries do not guarantee their protection. Now it is time to save them again.

ROBERT WENKAM, *Chairman, Hawaii chapter*

Mr. Wenkam is author of the Sierra Club Exhibit Format/*Ballantine paperback Kauai and the Park Country of Hawaii*.—ED.

It's Time to Save San Francisco Bay

To the four million people who live near its shores, San Francisco Bay is an irreplaceable natural resource. Today its very existence is imperiled by powerful commercial and real estate interests who want to fill it. In the last 100 years alone the Bay has been reduced to less than two-thirds of its original size, and, if all land classified as "susceptible of reclamation" is filled, the Bay will become a mere 28 per cent of its former size.

Before man began altering the geography of the Bay, the surface area of the entire estuarine system covered about 680 square miles. Since 1850, subsequent diking and filling of marshland, tidelands, and wholly submerged lands have eliminated 40 per cent of the original surface so that the Bay now covers only about 400 square miles.

Private owners presently claim approximately 22 per cent of the Bay floor as a result of sales made by the State of California between 1853 and 1879. Buyers paid as little as one dollar per acre, and, while many individuals initially bought tidelands, these properties have since come into the possession of relatively few interests. Cities and counties around the Bay own 23 per cent because of grants made to them by the State shortly after the turn of the century. The state now owns only 50 per cent, and the federal government holds the remaining 5 per cent. *Probably less than 5 per cent of the Bay's 276-mile shoreline is presently accessible to the public.*

Because the Bay is shallow, private owners have been able to reap windfall profits from filling it. Some cities, claiming a need for a broader tax base, have also filled portions of the Bay for industrial parks and other commercial ventures. Existing fill proposals would eliminate another 11 per cent of the Bay, and, if all those portions of the present Bay less than 12 feet deep—regarded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as "susceptible of reclamation"—were filled, the Bay's surface area would be only 187 square miles.

Public indignation over uncontrolled filling of the Bay resulted in passage of the McAteer-Petris Act in 1965 which established the Bay Conservation and Development Commission. This act directed the BCDC to prepare "a comprehensive and enforceable plan for the conservation of the water of San Francisco Bay and the development of its shoreline." The Commission was also given authority to control filling through a permit system, and, as a result, filling has been sharply curtailed since 1965. In January of this year, the Commission presented its *San Francisco Bay Plan* to the California Legislature.

Under the provisions of the McAteer-Petris Act, unless the Legislature takes some positive action, BCDC will go out of existence 90 days after adjournment of the current session of the Legislature, and the Bay will again be opened to uncon-



Burlingame's Bay fill project is typical of many around the shoreline; dikes mark out the area slated for fill, and dirt piles accumulate in preparation for bulldozing. Photo by Susan Landor.

trolled filling. Although the Legislature has now been in session four months, there has been no significant progress on San Francisco Bay legislation. Adjournment is anticipated sometime in July; time is clearly running out.

The seven bills that have been introduced fall into three general categories. In the first are the "strong" bills authored by Senator Nicholas C. Petris (S.B.347) and Assemblyman John T. Knox, and are those which the Sierra Club supports. Both of these bills provide for the adoption of the *San Francisco Bay Plan* and for creation of a single-purpose agency, such as BCDC, to implement the Plan. Furthermore, they provide for control over the shoreline and some control over the 46,000 acres of diked salt-evaporation ponds owned by Leslie Salt Company and the 50,000 acres of diked marshlands maintained as hunting reserves. Leslie Salt Co., one of the major opponents of these bills, is now in the process of converting 4,200 acres of salt ponds into the Redwood Shores housing development designed to house 60,000 people. The Petris and Knox bills would protect Leslie Salt's continued use of these ponds for salt production.

At the opposite extreme are three bills authored by Senators Richard J. Dolwig, John F. McCarthy, and Ralph C. Dills which would create a successor to BCDC to regulate filling. The method prescribed for selection of members to this regulatory agency, however, would probably result in its domination by pro-fill interests. These bills do not provide for adoption of the Bay Plan, for shoreline control, or for control over diked salt ponds and marshlands.

In between these two groups fall two so-called "compromise" bills introduced by Assemblyman Don Mulford and Senator Milton Marks and backed by the Governor. Both of these bills would essentially continue BCDC in its present form without adoption of the Bay Plan. No shoreline control or control over diked wetlands would be provided.

The lack of legislative progress stems primarily from the fact that the Senate Governmental Efficiency Committee, through which all Bay legislation must pass before reaching the Senate floor, has not yet reported out a bill. This committee is chaired by Senator Dolwig of San Mateo, whose own bill is one of the most generous for the Bay fill interests and land developers.

The danger now is that the Legislature, with the support of Governor Reagan, will approve a bill which merely continues BCDC but which does not adopt the Bay Plan or provide any form of shoreline control. Such a move would allow

some lawmakers to take credit for Bay conservation legislation and at the same time weaken controls on Bay filling. Without authority to regulate shoreline development and without an adopted plan for the conservation of the Bay, BCDC will be hard-put to resist the pressures for filling.

From a conservation standpoint, the BCDC Bay Plan is far from perfect. Too many compromises were made with the developers, but further study at this time will only result in delay while filling continues. Legislators must be persuaded by letters, telegrams, and personal visits to adopt a strong measure, such as the Petris or Knox bill. Governor Reagan, in particular, needs to be reminded that San Francisco Bay and its shoreline have been compromised too much already. This is the time to give the Bay permanent protection.

DONALD ANTHROP, *vice chairman*
San Francisco Bay Chapter

Reviews

ISLAND OF ADVENTURE: A Naturalist Explores A Gulf Coast Wilderness. By Ross E. Hutchins. Illus. 244 pages. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1968. \$6.

Conservationists are just beginning to realize that one of our great natural biological areas lies along the Gulf Coast. An urgent, intensive effort will be required to preserve it. (The Sierra Club is already working to preserve part of the Big Thicket of East Texas where nature is similar to that described in Hutchins' book.) More writers like Hutchins should tell the story of the Gulf Coast so that it will not be lost as another "place no one knew."

Hutchins' observations along the Pascagoula River in Mississippi are accurate, excellently researched, and sympathetic to the world of nature—the small mammals; the insects; the birds; the herpetology; and the strange and exotic plants along the waterways and in the forests, savannahs, and marshes. His book has something for every nature lover interested in the Gulf Coast.

Conservationists will regret that Hutchins did not consider the dangers by which this natural area can be lost. He writes, "I do not know who actually owns my island, and I care not whose name is on record in official land titles. . . . As far as I am concerned, it belongs to me and to the creatures that dwell there and, for lack of a better name, I call it The Island."

We wonder whether he is a trespasser or if it is public land where others may roam. He does not foresee the dangers from land developers or from the dam builders who, to give one example, have disastrously flooded thousands of acres of similar land along the Sabine River, leaving a stark wasteland of standing dead trees of little economic value to anyone.

Hutchins researched the title to the land at our request,

and tells us that his "Island" is owned by the International Paper Company. The author, like too many people, has been a bit naive in thinking "The Island" is his to enjoy forever.

ORRIN H. BONNEY
Lone Star Chapter Chairman

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE BAY. By Harold Gilliam. Illustrated, 151 pages. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1969. \$4.95, cloth, \$2.95, paper.

For 200 years San Francisco Bay has been plundered, destroyed, and filled. Now it is a backyard garbage dump for thousands of tons of garbage from its burgeoning shoreline communities. Existing plans to "develop" the Bay with industrial and residential fill would leave only a navigation channel in the middle of what is now open water.

Destruction of San Francisco Bay as we know it would have disastrous effects on the ecology as well as on the climate and economies of Bay Area cities. Gilliam maintains that the central problem is how to balance the private right to fill large areas of the Bay for financial profit with the public right to enjoy and utilize it as open water. The Bay is a great natural resource whose development, if properly carried out, can benefit both private citizen and public interests.

The book is illustrated with fine photographs, and a summary of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission's plan is included. Gilliam presents a good case study for anyone concerned with protecting natural areas from urban development.

STAN MADEI
Sierra Club Staff

The Sierra Club has joined a law suit claiming there is no lawful right to fill large portions of the Bay.—ED.

CONSERVATION AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRESS. By Carl A. and Alice A. Carlozzi. 160 pages. Yellow Springs: The Antioch Press, 1968. \$4.00.

In the midst of tropical scenic splendor without equal, loggers stripped all but the crests of virgin volcanic hillsides; vast slave-supported sugar cane plantations thrived; and strong fortifications were erected to protect the interests of European nations. That, however, is of an age gone by. The seaside strongholds and sprawling plantations have succumbed to ruin by Nature's hand; fresh forests have covered the stripped and infertile hillsides; and the European nations have withdrawn their flags and their purses. New island governments, leading a poorly-educated, disinterested people, overseeing export industries barely able to compete with larger countries, and underwritten by meager financial capabilities, are left to guide the development and preservation of their paradisaical countries.

This is the Caribbean—some twenty-two small islands lying in a southward-trending arc east of Puerto Rico to Trinidad, off the northeast coast of South America. These islands are striving as best they can for "economic progress." They now hope to attract outside commercial interests and expand the island economies primarily through tourism. During the next decade extensive economic expansion throughout the islands will take place. There is at present little control over the direction that this economic development will take. On Barbados, one of the few islands on which tourism provides over 15 per cent of the present economy, most of the swimming beaches, while public, are inaccessible because hotels control the accesses. Similarly, due to extensive agriculture, only one natural tract of woodlands is left on the island.

Too many times the need for conservation is noted too late and too little can be done to salvage and preserve natural generations. The ideal program, one which would have conservationists working in conjunction with governmental and industrial plans for economic expansion, is seldom realized. The extreme importance of this book by Dr. Carlozzi and his wife is its timeliness. In the Caribbean islands, there is still an opportunity to conserve many areas of natural and historic importance and interest and to do so in harmony with the economic development of the islands.

A section called "The Inventory" lists and briefly discusses over 120 natural and historic sites which the authors feel are worthy of preservation. These sites "contain basic material on which the study and understanding of natural processes depends, they are some of the visible aspects of national identity, and they provide opportunities for recreation and education for the people of the islands and tourists." Only a handful of these sites have received restorative and maintenance attention, and even fewer natural areas fall under governmental protection. Many sites of scenic beauty containing unusual fauna and flora are remote and inaccessible to the average traveler. Many areas have already been affected by

creeping commercialization. Some areas, especially archeological sites, are on privately-owned land and thus receive temporary protection. Few areas, though accessible, have facilities to permit outdoor recreation.

The authors show the influence that sound conservation practices and environmental planning can have in aiding economic development, especially in areas where tourism is an important segment of the economy. They analyze the necessary steps that local and state governments, educational institutions, and financial foundations must take to initiate the development of park and historic site preserves. The book concludes with a forward-looking proposal for international cooperation between Caribbean nations in the development of an international park system. The authors feel that "the international context for conservation . . . is consistent with the prevailing undercurrent of island political thought, and it offers the means for making the most effective use of money and expertise available to the region."

At present very little is being done for the preservation of natural or historic sites on the islands. Moreover, conservation, ecology, and natural history are absent from most local school curricula. As a result, public awareness and concern is lacking. Because of overpopulation and extensive unemployment, the people and the region's government think first of creating more jobs and greater economic opportunity, rather than preserving the natural beauty of their homelands.

In an attempt to bring some direction to a conservation program, the Caribbean Conservation Association was formed in 1965, headed by Dr. Carlozzi. The Association's work has been severely limited by the lack of funds and by apathy and financial limitations of local and state governments. The book reflects the failure of this organization to gain support of sufficient governmental and private financial bodies. The immediate plea is for outside public awareness and support for the urgency of initiating conservation steps in the islands. It is also a plea to the islands themselves "not to arrest the economic progress of men in order to conserve nature and history, but to pursue both goals in concert." This could be accomplished by the islands with assistance of the continental nations that have shared in the history of the Caribbean.

The Carlozzis are aware of the many obstacles to overcome in the formation of an international park system among countries of such diverse social and political heritages, but they see that even minimal reaction would be a start, and an improvement over the present state of inaction.

The book, though occasionally repetitious, is well written. Because of the summary nature of the book, sections lack the detail that provides for enjoyable reading. The traveler will find this book an interesting and helpful guide to the islands' historic and scenic highlights.

HAROLD R. WANLESS, *graduate student,*
Department of Marine Geology
Johns Hopkins University



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—AN ACCOUNT OF ITS DISAPPEARANCE. Gary McFarland Orchestra: *On This Site Shall Be Erected; 80 Miles An Hour Through Beer-Can Country; Suburbia — Two Poodles And A Plastic Jesus; "If I'm Elected. . ."; Last Rites for the Promised Land; Due to a Lack of Interest Tomorrow Has Been Cancelled* Skye SK-8 (compatible stereo), \$5.95. McFarland, composer and conductor; Marvin Stamm and Snooky Young, trumpets; Jerome Richardson and Romeo Penque, reeds; George Ricci, cello; Al Brown, viola; Warren Bernhardt, piano; Eric Gayle, guitar.

Conservation swings! With McFarland's "jazz-rock protest symphony" the conservation ethic finds its first musical expression outside the folk idiom. It is a musical and conservation event worth savoring.

For those familiar with the composer's earlier work, Gary McFarland has done it again. If you haven't heard his earlier albums (*October Suite* and *Profiles*), or his compositions and arrangements for Stan Getz, Gerry Mulligan, the Modern Jazz Quartet, et al., you are in for a treat. McFarland is often, and rightfully, compared with Duke Ellington.

The album actually began 18 years ago when the composer spent a summer working as a "whistle-punk" in lumber camps near his home in Grant's Pass, Oregon. Witnessing the ravages of clear-cut logging, he experienced a sense of desolation that has remained. Traveling with bands through the honky-tonk of roadside America and living in Los Angeles and New York City, Gary McFarland has watched the face of America emulate the portrait of Dorian Gray. At 35 he decided to do something about it. He wrote the symphony last summer and recorded it in October.

The album ranges from string pastorales to big, brass-and-rhythm honky tonk. The most striking features are the love-

liness of the melodies, the variety of textures within the thematic integrity, and the musical intelligence of the whole and its parts. The album defies categorization. The ugliness of protest music is wholly absent. Nor can it be pigeonholed as pop program music, despite the obvious suggestiveness of a few sections (*Beer-Can Country's* honk-honk-honk-honk, the train whistles evoked in *Elected*).

The album opens with a lovely cello pastorale that suddenly gives way—ZONK! POW! Here come the bulldozers!—to a swinging funk-rock by guitar and brass. The candidate in *Elected* is played superbly by Jerome Richardson, whose soprano saxophone "whistle-stop speeches" alternate between the sardonic and the pleading. *Tomorrow* suggests that the world will end, not with a bang, but with the opening of another political campaign.

The whole of this "jazz-rock conservation protest symphony" is shot through with the melodic inventiveness and muscular lyricism that are the hallmarks of Gary McFarland's music. It is a notable contribution to the rising tide of intelligent concern for the degradation of the human environment.

The album is a handsome package, from the cover's beautiful satire of federal gothic, pictured above, to the Marya Mannes essay on the back. The record is phonographically excellent—in recording, mastering, pressing. Skye's catalog of jazz albums has been likened, in terms of technical and physical excellence, to the classical line of Angel Records or the Sierra Club's Exhibit Format Books.

Skye is offering the record, retail price \$5.95, to Sierra Club members and other Bulletin readers at a special discount-donation price of \$4.95. *In addition, Skye Records will donate \$1.00 to the Sierra Club for every record sold under this special offer.* For your copy of this remarkable album, send the coupon below (or facsimile thereof, if you don't wish to mutilate your Bulletin) directly to Skye Records with your check or money order (New York residents, add appropriate sales tax).

GARY A. SOUCIE

Sierra Club Eastern Representative

To: SKYE RECORDING CO., LTD.

40 West 55th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Date _____

Please send me _____ copies of the Gary McFarland album, *America the Beautiful—an Account of its Disappearance*, at the special price of \$4.95 each. Enclosed is my check/money order for \$_____.

(N.Y. State residents please add 15¢ sales tax per album; N.Y.C. residents add 30¢ per album.)

I understand that you will donate to the Sierra Club \$1.00 per album.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

1036944 1Z-0522

Washington Report _____ by W. Lloyd Tupling

PROPER STEWARDSHIP of America's natural heritage faces a difficult future as an expanding population shrinks the remaining untilled, unpaved, and unsettled areas. As urbanization accelerates, it is apparent that many people may never see real wilderness. But these individuals must be reached, if attitudes are to exist which give high priority to the preservation of the nation's scenic resources. Education is an avenue for accomplishing this.

Many conservationists who have long sought greater emphasis on conservation education in the nation's school system are encouraged by recent breakthroughs in this realm. Some of these developments are described in a directory just issued by the Office of Education. It shows that a wide spectrum of assistance to conservation and environmental education programs is available under various Federal statutes. The agency, a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, issued the directory to assist teachers, researchers, school and university officials, and others in locating advisory or financial aid for environmental education programs, including conservation, oceanography, forestry, ecology, pollution studies, nature study, camping programs, and related fields.

The compendium, prepared by Dr. Wilhelmina Hill, Coordinator for Environmental Education in the agency, and Dr. Roy C. White, an Office of Education Fellow on leave from the University of Montana, is the first listing of available Federal aid for "conservation education" made possible through recent legislation. Several programs are currently being funded by the Office of Education under provisions of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Office reports that many children who never had an opportunity to walk in a forest or see wildlife in its natural habitat are getting their first glimpse of the outdoor world beyond the city skyline.

The Office stated that dozens of camping facilities are operating year-round, serving children from low-income families of the inner cities. This summer hundreds more will go into operation as nature and conservation camps, day camps, sleep away camps, laboratories, and science camps.

Described as typical is one operated in Marshfield, Wisconsin, where camp curriculum is divided into four major areas: nature study, social development, health and safety, and outdoor skills and recreation. The site of Marshfield's camp is in a 320-acre woodland area about 12 miles from the city. School officials who serve as camp counselors say the children are more cooperative as a result of the experience. Many who have been discipline problems cease to be problems when they return to their regular classrooms in the fall.

Numerous approaches to environmental education have been made under the Title I program. Martha's Vineyard has a mobile science laboratory through which students are exposed to areas of science directly related to their environment—marine biology, astronomy, and earth science. Derby, Kansas, set up a "Living Library" which consisted of plants, toads, snakes, turtles, spiders, lizards, and a collection of insects. These were available on an overnight checkout basis. One pupil told the librarian, "I like to come to the library now because I can take home real things with my books."

Persons interested in developing environmental education projects can obtain information from local school officials. More details regarding Title I programs can be obtained from Myron Becker, Assistant Chief, Information Staff, Division of Compensatory Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

The directory prepared by Drs. Hill and White outlines the Federal support to environmental education available under Titles II, III, V, and VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; Title III of the National Defense Education Act; Title I of the Higher Education Act; the Education Professions Development Act; and through regular programs of the Office of Education. Copies of the entire environmental education programs directory can be obtained from Dr. Wilhelmina Hill, Coordinator for Environmental Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

The extensive directory listings are ample evidence that conservation education is getting a strong forward thrust at the Federal level.