

Sierra Club Bulletin

JUNE 1969



Howard Bond: Sleeping Bear Dune, Lake Michigan

President's Message

We are moving ahead on all fronts:

- A major campaign spearheaded by Northwest Representative Brock Evans is underway against the proposed National Timber Supply Act. The Act is the latest lumber industry scheme to raid the national forests by commitment of the remaining de facto wilderness outside Primitive and Wilderness areas to a single purpose, timber production. The rationale for the proposed legislation is an alleged shortage of construction lumber.

- Several national campaigns are moving toward resolution. The Sleeping Bear Dunes fight under the able volunteer leadership of Virginia Prentice, Cindy Thomson, and others of the Mackinac Chapter is progressing well, though there can be no let up until we win. The key decision on the future of this proposed national lakeshore will probably be made by the House Interior Committee chaired by Congressman Wayne Aspinall. Administration support is expected, though funding may remain a problem because of cutbacks in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Industrial exploitation and ruination of San Francisco Bay could be prevented through passage of significant protective legislation. The battle to save the world famous bay is being waged under the leadership of Dwight Steele, Will Siri, and many others.

- Issues with us for some time are now emerging as the big problems of the future. Alaska is becoming the conservation battleground of the century, with more natural values at stake than in all of our previous battles put together. The Everglades fight dramatizes the critically important issue of urban encroachment upon national park and other scenic resources, and demonstrates that setting aside a single plot of land is not enough unless the surroundings are preserved also. The Great Lakes are a dramatic showpiece of what is at stake in the fight to preserve our water resources from pollution with industrial, municipal, and agricultural wastes. The broad Colorado Plateau is the scene of many battles which have as their major focus the preservation of open space free of intrusive developments to leave elbow room. Finally, the entire net of urban and suburban problems—sprawl, water and air pollution, population growth—raises a challenge which the Sierra Club has not yet fully met but which will require aggressive and militant campaigns if they are to be won. Let us prepare for these new battles.

- Internal organization problems are being acted upon as quickly as possible by the Board Executive Committee, which has met five times in lengthy sessions since the first of May. The book program is being actively reviewed by the Publications Committee relying heavily upon the advice of Paul Brooks, August Frugé, and others knowledgeable in the field. Their decision has been to continue publishing on a sounder fiscal basis and with more manuscripts closely linked to existing conservation challenges.

- Club officers have traveled widely among the chapters to demonstrate the national emphasis of the club, to improve communication, and to help spur the growth of newer chapters and groups in more easterly states. Even without this encouragement local leadership has been moving forward aggressively on numerous local issues and on national campaigns.

- As of this writing the Board is about to meet to map strategy for future campaigns. The Board asks that each member broaden and deepen his personal contributions as a volunteer to maintain the club's position in the forefront of the conservation movement. The time for commitment is now.

PHILLIP S. BERRY



Sierra Club Bulletin

JUNE, 1969
VOL. 54 — No. 6

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

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

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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.

Cabinet-level Environmental Council formed

The Nixon Administration has reached apparent agreement with Senator Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., over new steps that should be taken to protect the environment. After initial opposition, the Nixon Administration will now support legislation to establish a Council of Environmental Advisors and set forth a national policy on environment. Meanwhile, President Nixon has gone ahead with the creation of an inter-agency, Cabinet-level Environmental Quality Council, which he had proposed earlier as a substitute for a panel of scientific advisors. The new council is designed to give direction and coordination to the federal government's role in environmental problems; whereas, Senator Jackson's Council of Environmental Advisors is designed to assess trends in the environment. Officers of the Environmental Quality Council are: President Nixon, chairman; Vice President Agnew, vice chairman; and Dr. Dubridge, the President's science advisor, executive secretary. Other members are the secretaries of Interior; Agriculture; Commerce; Health, Education, and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; and Transportation. Three pressing problems are to receive priority attention: DDT, solid waste disposal, and air pollution. Simultaneously the President announced the formation of a 15-member Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, headed by Laurence Rockefeller.

Action on budget to decide fate of Corps projects

During the first two weeks in June the Public Works subcommittees of the House and Senate Appropriations committees held hearings regarding fiscal year 1970 funding for Corps of Engineers projects. Opposition or alternate suggestions were offered by conservationists and landowners for five of the projects. At least two of the five controversial projects are approaching satisfactory solutions: Red River Dam in Kentucky and Oakley Dam in Illinois. In both cases the Corps is expected to adopt the alternatives suggested by conservationists which spare areas originally threatened. The fate of the other three proposals, Dickey-Lincoln Dam, Maine; Salem Church Reservoir, Va.; and Tocks Island Dam, N.J., depends on the final recommendation of these committees, the floor vote of the House and Senate on the 1970 budget, and, ultimately, upon the outcome of the inevitable conference committee which irons out the differences between the House and Senate passed budgets.

Club endorses bill regulating offshore drilling

"In spite of the impression given that the Santa Barbara oil disaster is over and suitable measures have been taken to prevent another one, oil continues to spill from the Union Oil platform off our shores for the 113th consecutive day," Frederick Eissler, a former Sierra Club director and project chairman of the Santa Barbara Task Force, told members of the Senate Sub-committee on Materials, Minerals, and Fuels. Eissler, who presented the Sierra Club's statement in support of S.1219 before the sub-committee, urged swift enactment of the bill which calls for

the immediate termination of drilling on the federally-owned Outer Continental Shelf off Santa Barbara and the eventual phasing out of oil production in the channel. The second part of the bill would suspend all drilling on the federally-owned Outer Continental Shelf elsewhere along the California coast, pending study of methods of drilling, production, and transportation that would remove the threat of environmental pollution. In addition, Eissler said, "We would like to suggest that the principles of S.1219 should similarly apply to the state-owned tidelands of the channel and the California coast, and the Outer Continental Shelf and tideland waters of the nation."

California moves to ban DDT

A revised and strengthened bill to ban the use of DDT in California and restrict the use of a number of other dangerous pesticides was publicly announced by California State Senator John Nejedly at a Sierra Club press conference June 10. California now manufactures and uses more DDT than any other state in the nation. The bill (S.B. 1430), as introduced in the State Senate, prohibits the use of all chlorinated hydrocarbons by placing their control under the California Department of Agriculture. In response to pressures for legislation to restrict the use of DDT, the California Department of Agriculture announced new controls banning its use in home gardens and in dust form for agricultural purposes.

Goldwater-Udall propose bigger Canyon park

Legislation that would add 255,250 acres to the Grand Canyon National Park, making it the fifth largest national park in the country, was introduced in Congress in June by Senator Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz. The areas that would be added to the park under the Goldwater and Udall bills would include Marble Canyon, designated a National Monument in January, and approximately 170,000 acres of the Grand Canyon National Monument. Though currently protected by National Monument status through Executive Order, the Arizona Congressmen said that congressional action would protect these areas "for all time." The club hopes that more of the adjacent acreage will be added to the park.

Newport Bay land exchange challenged

The Sierra Club has joined a number of California conservation groups in supporting a lawsuit opposing the Upper Newport Bay land exchange between Orange County and the Irvine Company. If consummated, the exchange, which would put key parcels in private ownership, would result in the destruction of one of the last natural estuaries in Southern California, an area which harbors many rare fish and birds. After disapproving the exchange in 1966 as not being in the public interest, the State Lands Commission in 1967, following the change in administrations, gave its blessing to the transaction without any basic change in the facts. The battle has now shifted to the

courts, and, if successful, will establish an important state-wide precedent on the issue of under what circumstances constitutionally protected tide and submerged lands in California may be alienated or conveyed into private ownership. The club has also joined in a suit which raises related issues in San Francisco Bay. The suit filed by the Attorney General contests title to submerged land claimed by bay fillers.

Scientists report air pollution harmful to plants

The University of Massachusetts is pumping ozone, a common air pollutant, into sections of its Waltham Field Station greenhouse in experiments geared to help set clean air standards for air pollution legislation. Waltham has a contract with the U.S. Air Pollution Control Administration to study the economic effects of air pollution on the Northeast's multi-million dollar greenhouse, vegetable, and flower industry. (The estimated losses to agricultural plant crops by air pollutants in the 12-state region are in excess of \$18 million annually.) "Specifically, this is a series of basic studies on the long-term, low-level effects of ozone on plant growth, development, and reproductive capacity," explains Dr. William A. Feder, professor of environmental sciences. Half of the growing chambers in the greenhouse are polluted to an ozone level equal to any area of heavy traffic in Boston on an average sunny day. The first study was conducted on carnations and geraniums, and after four months those growing in ozone chambers were compared to those growing in filtered pure air chambers. According to Dr. Feder, "The ozone-grown plants had smaller leaves, many yellow leaves, fewer leaves per stem, brown spots, fewer flower-producing shoots, and in general showed evidence of chlorophyll loss." Dr. Feder also reported that carnations produced from a third to a half fewer flowers and geraniums showed a 25 per cent reduction in flower production. University of Massachusetts scientists plan to run the same type of test on vegetable varieties.

Snowmobiles—land managers, industry confer

"Snowmobile use has become widely established before the land-management agencies have even begun to regulate it," reports Gary Soucie, the club's Eastern representative who recently attended the first International Snowmobile Conference in Albany, N.Y. The conference was co-sponsored by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the State of New York and attended by representatives from state and federal land-management agencies, snowmobile manufacturers, snowmobile user groups, and conservationists. The conference considered the principal environmental problem to be noise. "It was evident that the snowmobile industry and users do not readily accept claims of widespread adverse impact on vegetation, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing trails, wildlife habitat, and wildlife itself," Soucie said. In pointing to the need for more data on the environmental impact, Soucie observed that there are an estimated 700,000 snowmobiles now in use with forecasted sales for the 1969-1970 season at 350,000. Geographically, 75

to 80 per cent of all snowmobile owners are concentrated in five states, Minnesota, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine.

Sierra Club and the "Major" join Powell Centennial

The Sierra Club recently joined officials of the Interior Department and others in celebrating the centennial of Major John Wesley Powell's historic exploratory trip of the Green and Colorado Rivers. At the launching site in Green River, Wyo., Sierra Club Director



Martin Litton (photo at left) portrayed Major Powell and, with club members François Leydet, Clyde Childress, and Joe Munroe as boatmen, launched wooden dories for the long trip through Grand Canyon to what is now Lake Mead in Nevada. Club President Phillip Berry told spectators, "In 1963 the Sierra Club resolved to give prime importance to preservation of the scenic and recreational values of the Colorado River and ad-

acent lands. This reenactment of Powell's trip arranged by Martin Litton and Prof. Davis—our members—symbolizes the need to preserve the still free flowing river which is left." Photo by John Flannery.

Mt. Waddington featured in 1969 Ascent

The 1969 issue of *Ascent*, the Sierra Club's annual journal of mountaineering, is now available. Contents include a photo essay on Mt. Waddington (a color photo of the summit tower in winter is featured on the cover); an interview with Fritz Wiessner; articles on the Matterhorn, Yerupaya, the Logan Mountains (in Canada); an essay on "The Climber as Visionary"; and assorted mountaineering notes, cartoons, and book reviews. The price remains at \$2.50 per copy. The 1968 *Ascent* is sold out; however, copies of the 1967 *Ascent* are available. The 1969 and/or 1967 issues of *Ascent* may be ordered from the club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94109.

Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention

Berkeley's Cazadero Music Camp, a two hour drive from the Bay Area, will be the setting for the 1969 Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention over the Labor Day weekend. The Contra Costa Hills Club is host this year. In addition to the convention's conservation business, there will be entertainment, swimming, and a trip to historic Fort Ross on the coast. Food and lodging are included in the Saturday noon through Monday fee of \$17.50. Sierra Club members interested in attending are asked to write Louise Richter, registration chairman, 2212 Greenwich Street, San Francisco, 94123, or phone 346-5354.

Florissant: A Plea for the Ancient

The proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument in Colorado is up before Congress once again, making its fifth and perhaps final try for passage in six years. The plea for this monument is a dramatic one; this area of delicate fossil imprints of the Oligocene period in geologic history is world-famous. Scientists have studied Florissant for decades because of its intact preservation of ancient insects, flowers, fruits, leaves, and other evidences of life. Although the primary resources of the 6,000-acre area are its ancient lake beds, it has high scenic and recreational values, too. The land—now privately owned—is rapidly being sold to subdividers for construction of summer homes. Public support is needed to save these fossil beds, and it is needed immediately.

Florissant, Colorado, relates a fascinating history. The famous fossil beds of today were formed nearly 40 million years ago. The area is the site of an ancient lake; sudden violent eruptions of a nearby volcano caused fine volcanic ash to be swept by wind over the countryside, covering both plants and small insects. Many of these living species were carried to the bottom of the lake and, sealed off from air, died but did not decay. Ash falls and mud flows accumulated one on top of the other, forming paper-thin shale layers that preserved an entire ecosystem. Today with the ancient lake gone, these fossil remains are easily available for scientific research and collecting.

Heavy visitor use is expected because of Florissant's scenic location and accessibility. (It lies within one hour's drive from Pike's Peak and only 13 miles from the historic landmark, Cripple Creek.) Besides fossil beds, Florissant contains petrified sequoia redwood tree stumps which once bordered the tributary streams that fed the ancient lake. Wildflowers grow in abundance during summer months. Wildlife, including mule deer, elk, mountain lions, and beaver inhabit this region. At 8,300 feet in altitude the lake bed is surrounded by ponderosa pine-covered hills and ridges that rise above numerous small grassy meadows.

The need for more public land has already been noted in the National Park Service master plan for Florissant: "Studies by the U.S.

Forest Service clearly show that existing lands on the 'East Slope' of Colorado . . . including the districts partially surrounding Florissant, will be insufficient to meet public recreation demands within the next 20 years." The Park Service plans to maintain Florissant primarily for scientific research and study but will open the area for recreational day use of hiking trails and picnic areas.

The 6,000-acre tract of land proposed for inclusion in the national monument is all privately owned. Until this spring land owners had kept their holdings because they favored the idea of a national monument. However, land values have continued to rise and now subdividers from nearby Colorado Springs have bought nearly one-third of the proposed acreage. "Mountain estate" subdivisions already surround Florissant on the north and south. Any form of development in the fossil bed region may shatter the thin shale layers. Thus, danger is immediate; time is short.

Three bills have been introduced in the 91st Congress. Two bills are identical, that of Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado (S.912) and that of Representative Donald G. Brotzman also of Colorado (H.R.5953). These bills request federal funds of \$3.2 million for monument creation and are those which the Sierra Club supports. Colorado Representative Frank Evans has introduced a bill (H.R.6223) requesting funds of \$2.25 million. All bills request land acquisition of 6,000 acres.

For 16 years Florissant has been recommended for inclusion in the National Park System. Until 1965, however, the proposal had little support from private citizens and was never passed through Congress. Time delays can no longer be afforded. As long as Florissant is not under Park Service protection, it faces two types of danger: land development and natural hazards. Because of the fragile paper-thin shale layers, the beds are subject to rapid erosion in the rain and frost of mountain climate; sequoia stumps are also badly weathered. National Park Service techniques would save these features from destruction and keep them available for scientific study. Public support is needed to create Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument.

The Tools for the Job



Cartoon reprinted by permission of The Rocky Mountain News

ELIZABETH ROGERS

SIERRA CLUB, A non-profit California corporation,

vs.

PLAINTIFF,

WALTER J. HICKEL, individually and as Secretary of the Interior of the United States; JOHN S. MC-LAUGHLIN, individually and as Superintendent of Sequoia National Park; CLIFFORD M. HARDIN, individually and as Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; J. W. DEINEMA, individually and as Regional Forester, Forest Service, and M. R. JAMES, individually and as Forest Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest,

DEFENDANTS.

The Sierra Club Goes to Court for Mineral King

On June 5 the Sierra Club brought suit in U.S. District Court against the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior and members of their departments, charging that these officials are acting illegally in permitting Disney Enterprises to develop a commercial resort in the Sequoia National Game Refuge or as it is more often called—Mineral King.

Mineral King, surrounded on three sides by Sequoia National Park, is a 15,000-acre parcel of public land in the heart of California's Sierra Nevada. It is, as it has been for thousands of years, a scenic alpine valley rimmed with peaks rising three to four thousand feet above the valley floor. Within Mineral King's boundaries are more than 20 lakes long ago scooped from the granite of the Sierras by the grinding action of a glacial ice sheet.

Because of supposedly valuable mineral deposits, the Mineral King valley and its environs were left out of Sequoia National Park when the park was established in 1890, even though the area is ecologically part of the park and comprises the headwaters of the East Fork of the Kaweah River which flows through the park further downstream. The area is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and was designated the Sequoia National Game Refuge by Act of Congress in 1926.

In January 1969 the Forest Service approved the Disney Master Plan for a \$35 million commercial recreation development in Mineral King. Designed to accommodate almost 1 million visitors per year, the resort will include an "alpine village," a gondola-lift center, a reservoir-skating pond, swimming pools, an auto service station, two hotels, a 500 room dormitory, 1,200 cabins, a 5-acre sub-level parking lot and auto reception area, and 10 restaurants within the valley and on the surrounding mountainsides. There would be 22 ski lifts with several of the lift towers possibly being anchored in the adjoining Sequoia National Park. Eventually Disney would like to have a facility within Sequoia Park's Hockett wilderness area to accommodate cross-country skiers.

The Sierra Club's suit maintains that unless restrained, the defendants "will cause, or permit to be caused, damage to Mineral King which will be irreparable, in part, for many human generations, and irreparable, in part, for all eternity." The suit has two sets of claims. The first is lodged against the Forest Service on the following grounds:

(1) *Congress has set 80 acres as the limit for resorts developed under lease on national forest land, yet, through several types of leases, the Forest Service has given Disney Enterprises access to 13,000 acres.* The Disney development in Mineral King would be the largest commercial resort on national forest land in the United States. Of the 15,000 acres in the refuge, nearly 400 acres would undergo bulldozing or other permanent alterations for construction of the resort complex facilities, and 13,000 acres would be affected by gondola and chair lift cables and by development of ski runs and trails. The Forest Service has granted Disney a 30-year lease on 80 acres and year to year leases on approximately 300 acres. The club's suit states that this arrangement "is a clear and patent effort to circumvent the 80 acre limitation."

(2) *Mineral King is beyond the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.* The Sierra Club suit points out that the responsibility for conservation of game, birds, and other wildlife in national game refuges such as the Sequoia National Game Refuge was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Act of Congress in 1939.

(3) *The use proposed for Mineral King by Disney Enterprises is in violation of its status as a national game refuge.* The 69th Congress designated Mineral King as a game refuge "to protect from trespass the public lands of the United States and the game animals which may be thereon." The Secretary of Agriculture was given the power to authorize other uses of the lands involved only "so far as may be consistent with the purposes for which said game refuge is established." The club's suit maintains that an investment of \$35 million in the heart of the area's best habitat cannot

possibly be considered a compatible use. The club quotes a Forest Service wildlife authority who states, "The extent and nature of the proposed alteration of the basin is unacceptable to us—the damages extend beyond the effects on fish and wildlife and these alone are critical."

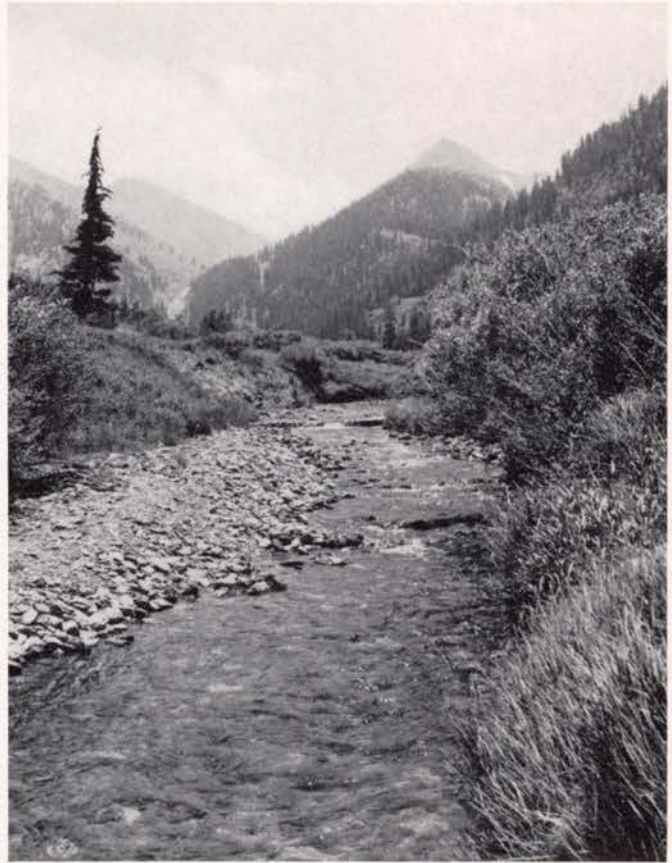
(4) *The Forest Service failed to follow proper procedures in refusing to hold public hearings on the project.* The suit maintains that the Forest Service has violated both Forest Service rules and the applicable principles of administrative law in declining to hold public hearings on whether Mineral King should be developed and, if so, how it should be developed.

The second set of claims in the suit is against the Park Service. The Park Service became involved in the Disney development when the Forest Service sought Park Service permission to construct a highway through nine miles of Sequoia National Park to the resort site. In December 1967 former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall granted formal approval of the routing of the proposed highway (to be constructed and maintained by the State of California), leaving approval of the right of way and construction open pending further study of design standards. The suit states that an agreement on design standards is near and will be shortly followed by Park Service approval for construction of the highway. The Club makes the following charges against the Park Service:

(1) *The proposed access highway crossing Sequoia National Park does not serve park purposes.* In 1916 Congress prohibited any use of the national parks which does not conform to the fundamental purposes of the parks. The road across Sequoia National Park would provide access from a point outside the park to a commercial development on the other side. This road was not proposed by the Park Service; it is not designed to serve the park; and in no way does it benefit the park. Indeed, it will materially harm the park.

(2) *The proposed access highway crossing Sequoia National Park is, in fact, in violation of the provisions of the 1890 Act which established the park.* In 1890 Sequoia National Park was established as a public park, and the Secretary of the Interior was made responsible for the "preservation from injury of all timber, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural conditions." The park is famous for its ancient giant sequoia trees. The club points to a study prepared for the California Division of Highways which says, "There are a total of at least 103 giant sequoias below the proposed highway. Of these, 45 are in a position of possible jeopardy because of road construction."

(3) *The Park Service violated federal regulations which require a public hearing on both route and design of roads in national parks.* In January 1969 the Interior Department, then under Secretary Udall, published in the Federal Register policies for park roads, including the order making public hearings mandatory. Subsequently, Secretary of the Interior Hickel repealed this order. The club's suit claims that the



Mineral King Valley

Photo by Hugh Nash

Secretary unlawfully revoked the order, and that, therefore, permission to proceed with the road is being granted in violation of departmental rules.

The Sierra Club suit seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction against the implementation of the Disney Master Plan and against the construction of the Sequoia Park highway. This suit represents the first attempt to restrain the Forest Service from overdeveloping its lands for purposes of commercial recreation. It is also the first time the Park Service has been sued to prohibit it from allowing a non-park road.

More than the fate of a fragile alpine valley rests with the judgment of this suit. If the Sierra Club wins, precedents will be incorporated in the nation's legal system that will have an enduring impact on all wild and scenic areas. The Forest Service will learn that it must exercise restraint in inviting commercial developments throughout national forests and that it may not have jurisdiction over some wildlife refuges. It will be established that when an appreciable measure of public interest is involved, public hearings are necessary. The Interior Department will be reminded that it cannot grant clearance for a road across a national park that is not for park purposes and that its foremost responsibility is the protection of park lands—if need be, even from exploitation by a sister service.

JULIE CANNON

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES . . .

A National Lakeshore for Michigan

By Virginia Prentice

SLLEEPING BEAR DUNES came to national attention a decade ago when the Department of the Interior made a survey of the Great Lakes shorelines. That survey termed the Sleeping Bear region, which stretches along the eastern shore of northern Lake Michigan, "one of the outstanding recreation and natural areas on the Great Lakes," and recommended that it be considered for inclusion in the National Park System. Since 1961 this recommendation has been under consideration, but the process of getting legislation through Congress has been painfully slow. These legislative delays have taken their toll in the Sleeping Bear Dunes area. And now time is running out.

What are the Sleeping Bear Dunes, and why are they worth the continued concern of conservationists and the support of interested congressmen? The area is not isolated or especially extensive. Of the 61,000 acres in the proposed lakeshore, 19,000 are on North and South Manitou Islands. Inland from the shoreline, which lies where Lake Michigan begins to curve eastward to form the top of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, average relief is 200 feet. (The highest

elevation is just over 1,000 feet.) The Bear itself is a mound of sand that looks, when viewed from a distance, like the profile of a bear at rest. It is barely two acres in extent and the immediate dunes over which it reigns comprise only 3,000 acres. An additional 1,000 or 2,000 acres of exposed dunes can be found elsewhere in the area for a total of 4,000 to 5,000 acres. There are, then, 56,000 to 57,000 acres of "something else." The "something else" is as diverse as a chaotic glacial heritage could leave it.

Old beach ridges, remnants of a more extensive Lake Michigan, are gentle features that might go unnoticed but for the almost unnatural regularity with which they occur and support a cover of conifers. The swales between the ridges are moist, often boggy, and harbor plant communities that include the skunk cabbage, a number of delicate orchids, and the insectivorous sundew and pitcher plant. These beach ridge-swale features are located in what were once large embayments of Lake Michigan or its predecessor. Low dunes have developed between the present shore and the ancient beach ridges and a veritable vegetation profile can be traced from the shore inland. Beachgrass and bunchgrass predominate near the shore; next inland are creeping juniper, bearberry, and woolly beachheather; then, in order, jack pine and heath, jack pine with red pine, jack pine with eastern white pine; white pine and hemlock follow; eventually yellow birch and beech-maple forests cover the slopes of the moraines. Behind the old beach ridges remnants of the embayments are in the form of lakes; cedar and tamarack swamps and spruce and leatherleaf bogs have covered low-lying former embayments.

Shorelines between embayments are steep bluffs that rise to elevations of 200 to 400 feet above the lake. They are morainic hills that have been truncated by the erosive power of wind and waves. The face of each bluff is generally barren of vegetation or tinged with the light green of a sparse cover of beach grass. Extending inland, the bluffs offer a variety of landscapes and ecosystems in accordance with their post-



Beach grass today grows in sands left from Sleeping Bear's glacial heritage.
Photo by Richard Tetley



Beaches in the area, like this one between Empire Dune and Sleeping Bear Dune, are some of the few remaining on Lake Michigan that have been spared from commercial development.

Photo by Howard Bond

glacial genesis and present erosional condition. Sleeping Bear guards one such bluff and presides over the active dune field that has come to symbolize the region. The Bear is a perched dune—perched atop the moraines—and it is a migrating dune as well. As the sand moves on, excavated by the wind, a once buried “ghost” cedar forest is being exhumed. New dunes are constantly forming and may become temporarily stabilized. Grass will sprout, thrive, and hold the sand awhile; perhaps a cottonwood will take root, grow apace with sand accumulation and send up more shoots until an ethereal copse is created.

Moraines, particularly interlobate moraines such as are found here, are humpy and bumpy with patternless ups and downs, sometimes minute, sometimes immense. They provide countless opportunities for unexpected vistas, surprise hidden ponds, and sudden changes in plant communities. Mixed hardwood forests have developed on those moraines not covered with dunes. Maples and beech predominate, but there are also oaks and other species; they all proclaim their vigor each fall in a most flamboyant panorama of color. In the spring, when sunlight reaches the forest floor unfiltered by a canopy of leaves, wild flowers bloom in profusion.

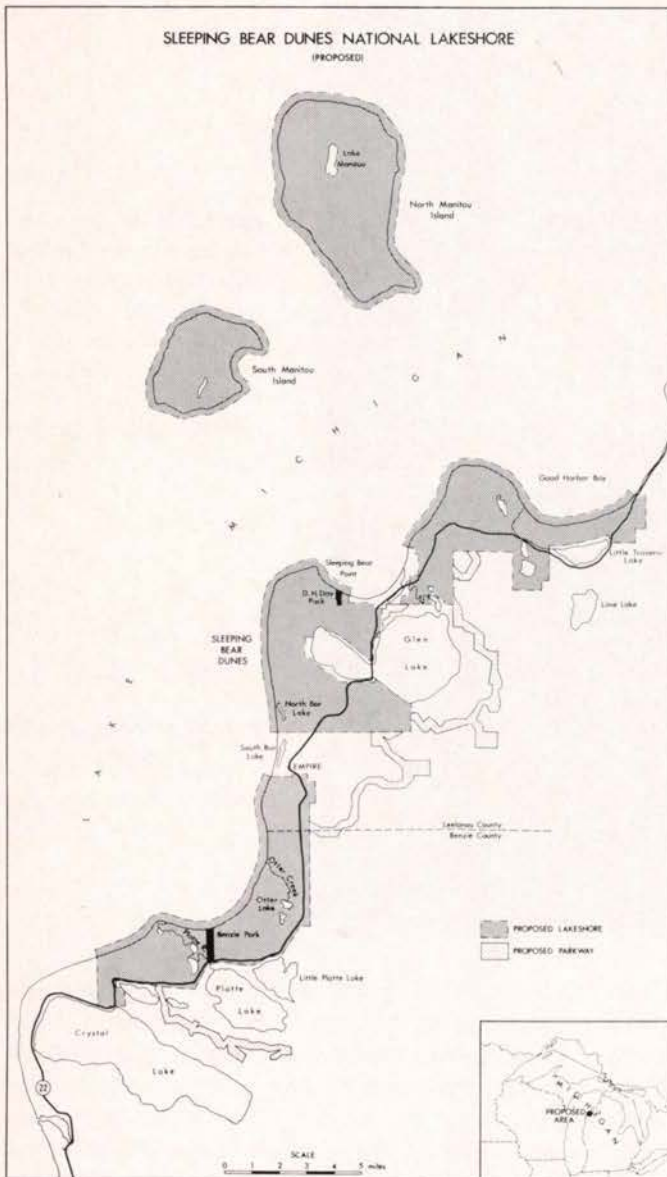
Thus, old beaches and new beaches, low dunes and perched dunes, moraines, ancient glacial waterways and embayments form the physical complex that is Sleeping Bear. It is a young landscape, geologically, and a fragile one, ecologically.

Sterile sands, rugged hills, and poorly drained bottomlands have discouraged intensive agricultural development. Until recent years it has been treated rather gently by civilization. Today, however, the dunes already bear the scars of impending danger . . .

On Memorial Day 1968 the mouth of the Platte River, which traverses the southern section of the proposed Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, was a lovely place to picnic. By Christmas a bulldozed boat-ramp and black-topped parking lot provided the backdrop for a partially completed concrete block motel, gas pumps, and hastily constructed docks. The beach area was littered with debris—the usual beer and motor-oil cans, styrofoam and foil, stray items of clothing, and partially decomposed fish—all left behind at the close of the Coho salmon season. A new and imposing chain link fence prohibited access to the beach.

On the Fourth of July 1968 a short trek from the end of a quiet country road across warm and fragrant puccoon-freckled dunes brought one unexpectedly to the mouth of Otter Creek. Its tranquility, and that of a pair of resident loons, was protected by an ever-shifting bar. By Columbus Day a bulldozer had leveled the dunes from the end of the road to the lake, forming a ramp for launching boats. Puccoons and loons had disappeared.

On Easter 1968 trillium and trout lily were bursting from beneath the last snows of winter in the undisturbed woods



Map by Joan Enerson

at North Bar Lake. By Labor Day the woods had been sliced down the middle by a road forming the spine of a 41-lot subdivision. Today quality homes are going up on what was once a quality natural area.

Population pressures from the two poles of the developing Great Lakes megalopolis, Chicago and Detroit, are noticeable. Prime property all along Lake Michigan's shoreline has been acquired and developed by private interests. In the Sleeping Bear Dunes area alone real estate prices have skyrocketed in less than a year. More and more undeveloped areas have been surveyed for subdivisions and trailer parks. Construction crews and utility lines are moving in and will soon desecrate some of the choicest niches left in the Sleeping Bear region.

Prior to the 1957-58 Department of the Interior survey of the Great Lakes shorelines, Michigan had two state parks

and considerable state forest acreage in the area. D. H. Day State Park, established in 1920 as the first park in the present system, consisted of 32 acres. The state has since added almost 2,000 acres to the park including the active dunes that encompass Sleeping Bear. Benzie State Park was established in the Platte embayment area in 1922. Neither park experienced heavy usage through the 1950's, and as late as 1965 all campsites were seldom occupied.

Thus, when legislation was first introduced in Congress by Senator Philip A. Hart in 1961, local residents (both permanent and seasonal) were reluctant to acknowledge the need for protection and organized planning at the federal level. They staunchly clung to the belief that a horde of city-bred transients would invade the area only if the Park Service lured them in with carousels and cotton candy. This attitude was exploited by opponents of the park; it has continued to be a major factor in the lack of local support for a national lakeshore.

Response to attempts by conservationists and legislators to protect the area has been alarmingly slow. But the Coho salmon may have accomplished what lakeshore status proponents have thus far failed to do. In 1965 Coho were planted in streams in the area on an experimental basis. On coming of age in 1967, the Coho returned to these streams to spawn. The size and quantity of these fish far exceeded the most optimistic predictions. Thus, with the salmon runs in 1967 and 1968 came an influx of sportsmen and tourists, the likes of which was previously unimaginable. Changes have been rapid and disruptive. Many indifferent observers, particularly area residents, became concerned individuals overnight.

Bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate in each successive Congress since 1961. Following extensive hearings in 1963, Senator Hart's bill was passed by the Senate, but no action was taken by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The Senate again passed a Sleep-



The face of an active dune is generally barren of vegetation or tinged with the light green of a sparse cover of beach grass.

Photo by Richard Tetley

ing Bear bill in the 89th Congress, and this, in turn, was reported favorably by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee but was never brought to the floor by the Rules Committee. When the 90th Congress convened, Senator Hart again introduced a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore bill, but the Senate elected to await passage of a bill by the House. Michigan Congressman James G. O'Hara, a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, introduced a bill identical to Senator Hart's and to the one passed by the committee during the previous session. Following passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments in 1968, prospects looked hopeful. House committee hearings were held in July and the committee appeared to be ready to move—then Congress adjourned. The Hart and O'Hara bills, S.1023 and H.R.11829 respectively, have been introduced unchanged in this the 91st Congress, again calling for a 61,000-acre lakeshore.

A third and perhaps more extensive bill is expected to be introduced in Congress soon by Michigan Representative Guy Vander Jagt. It is hoped that his bill will resolve some of the objections to earlier bills, among them being the loss of tax base for local units of government. In a position paper circulated last fall on Sleeping Bear, Mr. Vander Jagt suggested the state of Michigan accept fiscal responsibility for some of the tax loss. If such support appears feasible the lakeshore may gain additional support from local governments.

Another objection to earlier bills was the unpopular provision for protection of and payment for private property. The Hart and O'Hara bills contain (hopefully Mr. Vander Jagt's bill will, too) provisions for protection of present property owners within the lakeshore. Upon compliance with zoning standards specified in the bill, owners of improved property are guaranteed protection against condemnation. Thus, property owners are becoming less resistant to the bills as they comprehend their protective implications; the image of a honky-tonk, carnival-type development expected

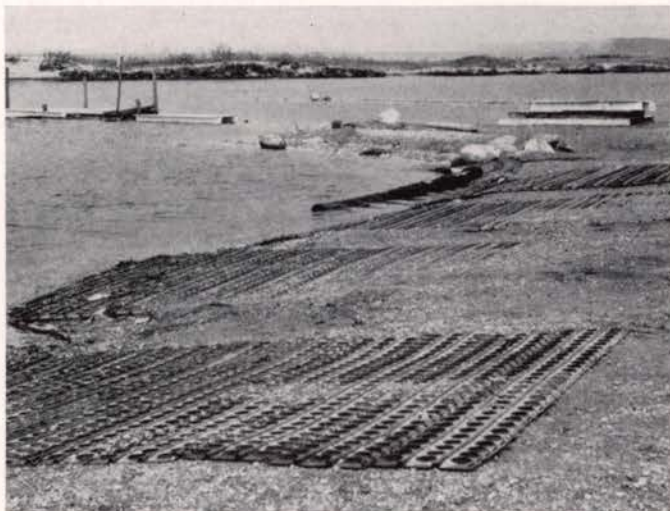


As Sleeping Bear Dune migrates, a "ghost" cedar forest is being exhumed.
Photo by Richard Tetley

to accompany the arrival of the National Park Service is rapidly disappearing.

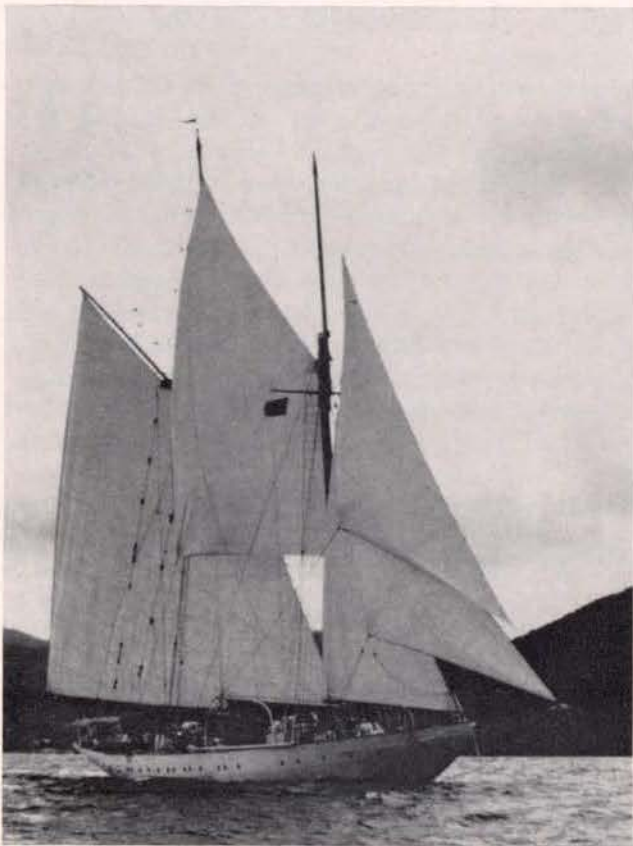
Attitudes and resistance to change are more difficult to alter than the provisions of a bill. A "Save Sleeping Bear Dunes Committee" was formed by citizens of Benzie and Leelenau counties early in 1968. After struggling along for many months, it is now receiving much support. Co-chaired by the Benzie County chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, this committee's increasing support is assumed to be indicative of changing local attitudes. On both state and federal level there is general agreement that something must be done to save the dunes, and that the "something" must involve federal funding. Lakeshore status is needed immediately so that zoning regulations can be implemented to place—at the very least—a moratorium on construction and development.

Virginia Prentice is chairman of the Sierra Club Mackinac Chapter.



The 1968 Coho salmon season left these ugly scars at the mouth of the Platte River.
Photo by Lucinda Thomson

AT PRESS TIME—On June 17 Representative Vander Jagt introduced a bill (H.R. 12230) similar to Senator Hart's, calling for \$17 million for land acquisition. This is the first time such a bill has been sponsored by the area's representative, and it is expected to unite the Michigan delegation.—Ed.



Galápagos Islands

Outings 1970

The Outing Committee has scheduled two 30-day cruises to the Galápagos Islands on the sailing schooner *Te Vega*. Departure dates from Los Angeles are January 10 and February 6. The schedule includes cruising the Galápagos for 14 or 15 days, giving those aboard time to explore a number of islands, climb some of the volcanoes, study the extraordinary wildlife, and camp overnight. The total cost of each outing from Los Angeles and return will be \$1840 for a berth in a twin cabin, \$1640 for a berth in a 4-berth cabin. Leaders: Dr. Edgar Wayburn and Alfred Schmitz. Additional information is available from Outings, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104.

1969 Fall Outing to the Island of Hawaii

Yellow ginger growing wild or perfuming a lei about one's neck; plumeria in every park and garden; hibiscus and bougainvillea in colors never imagined; tiny orchids, copperleaf acalypha, yellow alamanda, and green or red ti in abundance; decorative muumuus for the ladies; and a lava-lava or two among the men—these are some of the minor delights of the Big Island.

From August 29 to September 7 this strictly non-tourist group will camp three nights in Volcanoes National Park, two nights on the Kalapana Coast with its black sand beaches and coconut groves, two nights at famous Kailua-Kona, and finally, two nights in the Kohala country at Hapuna, the best swimming beach on the island.

All will walk across Kilauea and Kilauea Iki Craters. (If there is an eruption, the display should be one of the finest in Hawaii.) All will travel the Kohala Ditch Trail with its kukui nut groves, rain forest jungles, and two stupendous waterfalls.

The more rugged Sierra Clubbers can clamber down the 3,000-foot steep Hilina Pali trail for one full day plus two nights at Halape Beach, where some of the world's best fishing and snorkeling are found; there is a chance that one of the dinners may be a real hukilau. The Halape hikers will traverse ten miles of Old Kalapana Trail worn smooth in pre-historic times by countless bare feet of the ancient Hawaiians coming and going on their business. Those persons slightly more inclined toward the sedentary can walk a part of the trail at a leisurely pace.

Meals get only words of praise from those who have been on Sierra Club Hawaii trips. Each breakfast and dinner includes some food with a Polynesian flavor; the commissary crew will feature, from time to time, fresh papaya and pineapple, Parker Ranch steaks, sashimi, poi, and other tropical specialties.



Space on the trip is still available. See the February Bulletin for details or write the Sierra Club Outing Department for further information. Trip fee is \$350 for adults from Los Angeles or San Francisco and return, \$250 for children under 12. For those interested in a Christmas 1970 trip to Maui, write Walt Weyman, 3059 Desert Drive, Richmond, California.
JIM DODDS, *Leader*

1969 Outing Follow-up

Places are still available on a few summer outings, offering hikers a chance to see new country and beat the heavy snow pack in the Sierra. High-Light offers space on trips to the beautiful Three Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon (July 20–August 1); the Big Horn Mountains in the Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Wyoming (July 27–August 8); and the Mission Mountains Primitive Area in Montana (August 3–15). Virginia Canyon Base Camp (August 23–September 5) has openings, and this superb section of northern Yosemite should be at its peak late in the season.

One Middle Fork of the Salmon River raft trip has been re-scheduled, and will now run August 3–8, so there is still an opportunity to see the famous Impassible Canyon in Idaho.

There is also space on the Whitney Cross-Country Knapsack trip (September 6–13). This is a beautiful circle tour of Mt. Whitney, again at an ideal time, when snow, high water and crowds are gone. Two special trips are also open: the mountaineer's trip to Mt. Waddington July 20–August 9, and the Alaska trip to Chilkoot Pass and Chichagof Island (July 29–August 15).

Several fall trips are still open. These include the Puerto Vallarta salt water float trip in Mexico (November 12–21), and the Rio Grande canoe trip on the Texas-Mexico border (October 18–26). Knapsackers will enjoy the Pinacate Mountains Knapsack trip in the desert country just south of the Arizona border (December 28–January 1).

If you are interested in the Sierra Club trip to Japan this fall, write to the reservation office for more details. Trips are four weeks, Sept. 6–Oct. 4, and six weeks, Aug 23–Oct. 4.

Conclusion: Annual Organization Meeting Report

Establishment of the Sierra Club Land Trust, implementation of the recent membership-approved dues increase, and conservation policy decisions were among the actions taken by the Sierra Club Board of Directors at their organizational meeting May 3 and 4 in San Francisco. A report on the election and organization of the new board was carried in the May Bulletin. The following concludes the summary of actions at the May 3 and 4 meeting.

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC MATTERS

• **Toward a stable population.** The Board resolved: "The Sierra Club urges the people of the United States to acknowledge the need to abandon population growth as a pattern and goal; to commit themselves to limiting the total population of the United States in order to achieve a balance between population and resources; and to commit themselves to achieving a stable population by no later than the year 1990." Jeffery Ingram, Southwest Representative, and Fred Eissler, former Board member, who co-authored the policy statement pointed out, "People in the United States need to understand the relation between the decision to have a certain number of children and the kind of environment they and their children will have to live in."

• **Policy on waste disposal.** Maintaining that the environment is steadily being degraded by the waste products of industrial civilization, Director Porter asked that the Sierra Club, as part of its conservation effort, seek to prevent further deterioration of the natural environment by the careless disposal of domestic and industrial wastes in rivers, lakes, oceans, and the atmosphere. The policy was approved by the Board and also includes opposition to the widespread dissemination of fertilizers and chemicals without prior consideration of the consequences of their use.

• **Protection for Lake Superior.** At the request of the club's midwestern chapters, the Board resolved: "The Sierra Club urges that all appropriate measures be taken to preserve and maintain the quality of Lake Superior's water, and it pledges to cooperate with its midwest chapters in pursuing this goal." Lake Superior, the second largest lake in the world, is still relatively unpolluted. However, taconite tailings are being dumped into the lake by an ore processing plant north of Duluth, Minn. The finely sorted tailings are distributed as much as 18 miles into the lake, producing a green discoloration, encouraging algal growths, impeding hatching of fish eggs, and constituting a potential toxic substance if mixed with other wastes. Because Lake Superior is the last of the Great Lakes that can still be saved from substantial degradation, it is important that conservationists become involved in the lake's first pollution controversy.

• **California's East Side Division Project.** The Board voted to oppose construction of the East Side Division of the Central Valley Project. The project, which has a 1.3 to 1 benefit-cost ratio and would cost about \$1 billion, would divert

approximately 1.5 million acre-feet of water from the Sacramento Delta. The water would be used for irrigation on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. While the cost of delivery would be \$30 to \$50 an acre-foot, the water would be sold at rates between \$3.50 to \$10 an acre-foot. In addition to the economic problems involved, the project is a threat to the water quality of the delta. Already there is an apparent deficit of water in the delta to maintain proper water quality.

• **Capitol Reef National Park.** As one of his final acts as President, President Johnson added 215,000 acres to Capitol Reef Monument along the Waterpocket Fold. However, sections of the Fold near Halls Divide and beyond were not added. The Board resolved that, "The Sierra Club urges that Capitol Reef National Monument be redesigned as a national park with its boundaries extended to include all of the Waterpocket Fold and associated features.

• **Devils Jump Dam on the Cumberland.** The Board approved the following resolution offered by Director Wayburn: "... The entire free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland, its entire Clear Fork Stem, and at least the lower portions of the river should be preserved in their free flowing state and protected by designation as national wild or scenic rivers..."

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

• **Sierra Club Land Trust.** The Board of Directors established a trust to receive, hold, and accumulate lands, and funds for the acquisition of lands. The trust can donate these lands to government agencies or can manage the lands in cooperation with governmental bodies for the benefit of the public, such as for recreation, educational, scientific, scenic or other charitable uses. The three trustees are Warren Lemmon, who has served in a number of club and council offices and committees and Maynard Munger and Paul Brooks, both Sierra Club directors.

• **Dues rate increase effective June 1, 1969.** The following dues rates reflect the increase approved by the membership in the recent election. These rates are applicable to all new memberships received on or after the effective date and to all renewal billings sent on or after that date.

	DUES	ADMISSION	TOTAL
Regular	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$17.00
Spouse	6.00	5.00	11.00
Junior (12 to 21)	5.00	5.00	10.00
Supporting	25.00	5.00	30.00
Contributing	50.00	5.00	55.00

Life membership: \$250.00. Patron membership: \$1,000.00. Admission fee is \$5.00 per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time. By action of the Board of Directors the admission fee is waived for full-time students, provided the name and location of the school is supplied with the application.

Book Reviews

PEOPLE! Robert C. Cook and Jane Lecht. Illustrated. 63 pages. Washington, D.C.: Columbia Books, ND. \$1.50 (paper).

One must praise the Population Reference Bureau for its good intentions in publishing this booklet which is designed to be "An Introduction to the Study of Population" for seventh grade students. To alert young people to the problems of overpopulation is surely desirable; but is it alerting enough? I don't think so.

On a purely technical level, *People!* is well-written. Students are taught to distinguish absolute from relative growth, how to calculate growth rates, what negative feedbacks control population, and how the present explosion is due to rapidly falling death rates rather than any increase in birth rates. The interrelationships of population with water shortages, pollution, and scarcity of recreation are duly pointed out. The illustrations are well-chosen. The exposition is clear. Yet in the end, if this booklet has any effect at all, I think it will be to produce more harm than good.

The greatest sin of this book is the sin of omission. Nowhere in the book is there explicit mention of the possibility of taking positive action to control population; there is no mention of birth control. Students in the seventh grade are 13 years old. They are reading the daily paper and *Reader's Digest*, and watching television. Are they too young to be told about birth control? I am not saying that *People!* should be a manual of contraceptive methods—that is another book, for another time and place. But the PRB's book should explicitly point out the role of birth control—by whatever method, ranging from delayed marriage to abortion—in enabling families to stay within a bearable size and nations to avoid exhausting their patrimony.

One serious shortcoming of this book stems from the authors' apparent failure to make the important moral distinction between truth in the behavioral sciences and truth in the natural sciences. They talk about the future and how the world population will be seven billion in the year 2000, how we may never reclaim Lake Erie, and how we cover up millions of acres of farmland with ticky-tack houses each year. They qualify their statements suitably in one respect: they make it clear that statements about the future are derived by extrapolation of present trends, which may not continue unchanged. They leave little room for human will and desire.

In speaking of a future population number it is not enough to admit that it is uncertain. The fact of population growth is not a fact of nature like the fact of gravity—inexorable and indifferent to human intentions and efforts. To speak calmly of population growth as a fact of nature and vaguely, as this book does, of "population control" without the slightest hint of what is entailed—this is not objectivity but irresponsibility. In the deepest sense, I think it can be said that a book like this, used in the public schools, will contribute to

weakening the springs of action which our young people will need if they hope to do something about the inescapable problems of population growth.

GARRETT HARDIN
Professor of Biology

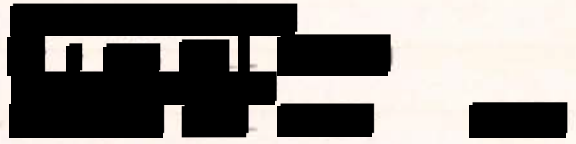
University of California, Santa Barbara

WILDLIFE IN DANGER. James Fisher, Noel Simon, Jack Vincent, et al. Illustrated. 368 pages. New York: Viking Press, 1969. \$12.95. For the wildlife conservationist, this book is both bible and encyclopedia for animal, plant and bird species facing extinction. In 200 articles and accompanying drawings the authors have compiled into readable form facts collected by the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The conciseness and thoroughness of treatment given these endangered species, plus the timely importance of such a manual, make it a "must" reference tool for conservationists.

THE WAY TO RAINY MOUNTAIN. N. Scott Momaday. Illustrated. 88 pages. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1969. \$4.95. Momaday has paid stunning tribute to the Kiowa Indians with a masterful reflection of their historical migration from the Yellowstone River of Montana to the southern Plains of Oklahoma. Through the vibrant illustrations of Al Momaday, well-known contemporary Kiowa painter, and the prose of the author, the reader is taken back three hundred years to follow the journey of Tai-me, great leader of the Kiowa people. Far more than a rendition of the great buffalo hunters of the Plains, this book captures the tragedy of the Kiowa spirit caught between time and the encroaching white man. Although not specifically related to conservation, this book—like *Almost Ancestors*—crystallizes a spirit of man that is gone forever; it preserves the Indian as he once was. It is a magnificent piece for persons of all ages.

POWELL OF THE COLORADO. William Culp Darrah. Illustrated. 426 pages. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969. \$2.95 (paper). First published in 1951 and reissued this year in honor of the Centennial of John Wesley Powell's expedition down the Colorado River, this book is a detailed account of the months of planning that went into the expedition and of the river trip itself. It is one of the most extensive books written on the subject, and provides an in-depth look at the life and personality of the explorer.

MARIN TRAILS. Ida Geary. Illustrated. 100 pages. Fairfax, California: The Tamal Land Press, 1969. \$2.95 (paper). For California residents and others who are planning a visit to Marin County, this book will make a good hiking companion! It tells where to walk, what birds, rocks, mushrooms and flowers can be found on over 15 trails in the county. Lovely illustrations of native trees, shrubs, and flowers make this pocket-size guide a delight to own.



Washington Report

by W. Lloyd Tupling

IF YOU WANT TO SEE IT LIKE IT IS, stop reading now and call for an airline reservation to Alaska.

Tomorrow it will be a different place. And by this time next year, if indications from Washington discussions prove valid, construction crews will have built nearly half of an 800-mile oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean to Valdez on the Pacific. Nothing man can do will alter the fact that this 48-inch siphon from the oil-rich North Slope and its accompanying activity will change the ecology of vast wilderness areas.

Since the discovery well on state-owned Prudhoe Bay lands last year, oil companies have moved at a feverish pace to get development underway. The three major companies—Humble, Atlantic-Richfield, and British Petroleum—obtained approval from the Bureau of Land Management to explore a pipeline route across public domain lands in the state. In early June the companies, under the name of Trans-Alaska Pipeline, applied for a permit to construct the conduit. Only the approval of the Bureau of Land Management is needed for the company to proceed with construction. How soon this will occur is open to conjecture. Oil company representatives have said they hope to start construction by January 1.

Haste of the oil companies is understandable. Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, who has jurisdiction over the BLM, said industry sources estimate North Slope and Canadian reserves at 100-billion to 300-billion barrels. Thus, hundreds of billions of dollars are involved. However, the rush toward development raises major national policy questions. How can the impact be minimized? When, if ever, does the public get an opportunity to participate in the decision making? At this point in time the answers to both questions are obscured.

Secretary Hickel recognized the scope of the first question at the time he announced formation of a departmental task force on Alaska oil problems. "The Arctic environment, particularly the tundra, does not have the resiliency to withstand unplanned development," he declared. "It has a very

limited capacity to recover from environmental damage. Construction projects, such as large pipelines, if improperly planned and constructed, can disrupt completely the migratory cycle of major animal populations, such as the caribou."

The Interior Alaska Task Force, headed by Undersecretary Russell Train, includes directors of the Bureaus of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Commercial Fisheries, Land Management, Geological Survey, Water Pollution Control Administration, Indian Affairs, and Science Advisor to the Secretary. On May 9, President Nixon expanded the task force from a departmental to a government-wide group to coordinate all agencies concerned with the development of federal lands in Alaska. The President asked for "at least a preliminary report of the task force by September 15."

Train, who took the department task force to Alaska in early May, said he intends "to meet periodically with representatives of both industry and conservation groups to maintain an up-to-date communication forum of our activities." In this connection, Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, met with groups in the Natural Resources Council of America and suggested appointment of a committee to confer with industry representatives on progress of studies underway to deal with environmental problems. John Hall of the Wilderness Society, William Towell of the American Forestry Association, Phil Douglas of Sports Fishing Institute and Dan Poole of Wildlife Management Institute were named to the committee.

Thus, machinery has been set in motion to study means of protecting to some degree the environmental values involved; and to maintain communication between the task force, industry, and conservation groups.

The Alaska pipeline situation recalls the day a hundred years ago when the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, linking the first transcontinental railroad lines. The pipeline, also a common carrier, will link two ocean areas, the Arctic and the Pacific. In Alaska will we be able to avoid the mistakes which followed in the wake of the railroad link-up?