

Sierra Club
BULLETIN/JUNE 1970



EDITORIAL

The Environmental Movement is coming to be more than a re-labeled Conservation Movement. It is coming to represent an amalgamation of many other movements with the Conservation Movement: the consumer movement, including the corporate reformers; the movement for scientific responsibility; a revitalized public health movement; birth control and population stabilization groups; pacifists and those who stress participatory democracy in which decisions are made concensually; young people who emphasize direct action; and a diffuse movement in search of a new focus for politics. No one can presume to be the spokesman for this diverse array of interests. And at this point, the Environmental Movement is so new that no one is in a position to assume leadership. The varied groups are still learning to understand each other.

At this moment, too, there is, frankly, skepticism among some of the other groups about the *modus operandi* of the traditional conservation groups: about our orientation toward political action, toward reform, toward influencing public institutions, and toward relying on large-scale organization. This skepticism comes from a variety of sources:

- from educationists who believe that first emphasis should be placed on changing people's attitudes, rather than on trying to change public policy;
- it also comes from those who believe we need new ideas and philosophies before we can proceed at all;
- from those who believe we must persuade people to adopt new life styles before we will make any headway with public policy;
- from those whose belief in concensual democracy causes them to oppose forcing polluters to clean up;
- from those who believe established institutions are beyond reform and must be made to tumble entirely, whether through paralysis or revolution; and these people are often allied with those who believe the Environmental Movement is merely a diversion of public attention from other more pressing social issues;
- from those who believe it is already too late to do anything—that the cancer is too far advanced;
- from those who reject mass organization and action, and who believe that individual action and responsibility must be the bedrock of reform;
- and it comes from those who distrust large institutions—corporations, the federal government, and the Club—and who want to break them up.

Those who hold most of these views probably have some contribution to make to environmental efforts, and it is possible, up to a point, to try, eclectically, to combine many of these perspectives. But in the main, their emergence is drawing attention to approaches *other* than those the traditional movement has pioneered and knows best.

Following a period of public awakening, we are now entering into a period of competing strategies. We will continue with ours, but we can also learn from others, and we can try to join compatibly in as many common efforts as possible.

We can hope our willingness to learn and to work with others will induce a spirit of cooperation rather than competition. But at some point, either a better synthesis of philosophy must develop or hard choices will have to be made.

Michael McCloskey
Executive Director



Sierra Club

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

Cover: The Everglades. For a preview of the new Sierra Club Exhibit Format book see page 4.

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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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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NEWS

SST

The House of Representatives, by a narrow margin of 14 votes, defeated a motion to delete the \$290 million subsidy from the Department of Transportation appropriation bill for construction of two prototypes of the supersonic transport. This appropriation was the only controversial item in the total \$7.052 billion transportation budget. During the lengthy debate on the appropriation, an unlikely partnership between the Democratic leadership and Administration supporters argued that both Russia and the Anglo-French are already flying prototypes, threatening U.S. leadership in world aviation. Several congressmen, including Joseph G. Minish of New Jersey, challenged this assumption.

"We have been told that if the United States stays in the race to build and fly the supersonic transport, we will preserve a part of our world prestige. Mr. Chairman, our national prestige depends more on our ability to insure the well-being of all our citizens and to make the United States the first industrial nation to come to terms with its environment — not on spending billions to build an unnecessary, unwanted airplane," Minish said.

Just seven votes would have tied the motion to recommit in the House, and this weak mandate from the House side, coupled with growing Senatorial concern for national priorities on spending and the questionable long-run economic viability of the SST, means that the SST appropriation *can be defeated* when it comes before the Senate in late July.

DDT

The Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia has given Agriculture Secretary Hardin 30 days to suspend the use of DDT or explain to the court why this is not being done. The suit grew out of a petition filed by the Sierra Club and four other conservation organizations asking cancellation of the registration of DDT. In his opinion, Chief Judge David Bazelon held that the organizations had cause for action because of "the interest of the public in safety." Another Court of Appeals decision ordered the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to start procedures leading to a ban on the sale of raw agricultural goods with DDT traces.

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ACTION NOW
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EVERGLADES

By John Mitchell

Photos and text excerpted from the Sierra Club's Exhibit Format book *Everglades* to be published in October, 1970.



Photographs by Patricia Caulfield

Everglades is a deceptive word. It has to be split. The second part comes from the old Anglo-Saxon *glyde* or *glaed*, meaning a bright, shining open space in the forest. And that fits. But the first part is tricky, for it promises an eternity of grass and shining water, together, without limit in time or space, as if they always were and always will be, world without end, never changing and forevermore. The promise of permanence is everywhere. In the visitor's center at Everglades National Park, where tourists stop first to find out what it is they have come so far to see, a modest sign informs them that they are guests in "a land of subtle charm and complexity, preserved forever for the inspiration and enjoyment of mankind." The message echoes what Harry Truman said in 1947 when he dedicated this park at the tip of the Florida peninsula. "We have," said the President, "permanently safeguarded an irreplaceable primitive area." Who, then, is qualified to challenge the language of optimists, or question the meaning of permanence, as he starts down the park road toward Flamingo, pausing along the way to stand at the edge of the grass, to look at the grass shimmering like a green sea, even and unbroken until it reaches that point in the curvature of the earth where grass becomes sky? How far does it go on? *Forever?*

A man can be fooled by the Everglades, but not for long if he moves about. For the grass does end. Now there is the darker, rougher green of bunched mangroves, and beyond them the turquoise shallows of Florida Bay peppered with flotillas of waterfowl. The islands of the bay are also mangrove. The tops of the trees are salted white with roosting birds. The birds rise from their rookeries, wedges and clouds of them, not all white now but mottled pink or brown by spoonbills and pelicans. The sky fills with birds until they, too, seem to go on without limit in time or space, world without end of wings flashing across an earthscape that is neither charming nor subtle, but strong and captivating, and wondrously wild. Yet even the wilderness ends. Now there is a highway. It is raised above the wet grass on the berm of a canal. The lane divider down its middle makes a line, as if to designate at last some kind of limit, some boundary on this vastness. Then more canals appear, and highways and gas stations and cultivated fields and groves of trees arranged symmetrically and houses; and still more houses until finally, on the outskirts of the cities, the land begins to disappear entirely under cubes of tile and plaster. Now you are in an altogether different world, a world that is pressing hard against the outer limits of the natural one next-door. The sign in the visitors' center at the national park does

not acknowledge the presence of this larger world of people. Thus it can claim enduring preservation of an area that in fact is too fragile to endure the circumstances—and excesses—of encroaching development. Everglades become neverglades without water, and without water there can be neither grass nor wildlife, only fossils. So the myth of permanence is shattered. Yet the challenge to save what is left of the Everglades still remains.

There is no other wilderness like it in the country, nothing like it on this planet. That is why it must be saved, the part that is left. Down the long tunnel of time it will all be gone someday, eons hence. But not because of man; because of nature, which has been shaping and reshaping the landforms and life-forms of the planet, ever so slowly, since land and life began. Only man can hasten the process. What might take ten thousand years, in nature, man can now accomplish in less than a century. In less than a century, he has already reduced the living Everglades to half their original size. The half remaining could disappear in a generation.

The record of man's manipulation of nature in the Everglades is replete with examples of remedies which were never fully analyzed before they were applied — remedies that inevitably turned out to be more disastrous than the troubles they were intended to cure. It was man's judgment, for example, that the rich muck of South Florida was going to waste under water; so man drained off the water only to discover that muck, exposed to the heat of the sun, oxidizes into thin air. In some agricultural districts now, as much as 40 per cent of the organic soils are gone. Some farmers will be ploughing limestone by the year 2000. But they won't be raising any crops. Similarly, drainage undertaken to increase food production in one area has inhibited productivity in another: in periods of drought, the long canals became arms of the sea and saltwater intruded on the land. In 1945, salinity in the soil killed off 18,000 acres of vegetables in southeast Dade County. Now increasing salinity in Florida Bay, caused by the decreasing outflow of fresh water from the Everglades, threatens the natural nursery ground of the Tortugas shrimp and a \$20 million-a-year commercial fishery.

It would be wholly unfair and inaccurate to single out agriculture — and the public works instituted on agriculture's behalf — for all the havoc that has been wrought in the Everglades. To be sure, if Okeechobee should one day become choked with algae (the inevitable result of over-enrichment from fertilizers), it will be the farmer's fault; and should eagle eggs begin to crack in nests throughout the mangrove



estuaries, one can be fairly certain the culprits are somewhere upstream, sprinkling DDT on their south forties. There is yet another pressure on the ecosystem, and in many ways it is the stronger of the two. It bears repeating, for it is the pressure of people—people in houses and office buildings, people sunning themselves on the fabulous beaches, people shopping for land to invest in, people turning faucets, eating melons, buying steaks. “Everything that gets done within a society,” wrote Aldous Huxley, “is done by individuals.” That goes for human excesses, too.

Florida’s population growth represents a booster’s dream-come-true: a net increase of 119 per cent since 1950. The rate of growth exceeds even that of California. The Sunshine State, with more than six million people, now ranks ninth in population in the nation. It will be eighth before the end of the 1970’s. Collier County doubled its population in 10 years. Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties did it together in 12. The chambers of commerce are delighted. The Florida Development Commission is ecstatic. Now it can boast that Florida has twice as many people per square mile—111 to be exact—as the national average. And that, the commission explains, doesn’t even account for the half-million tourists from out-of-state who are in-state on any given day. Remember Jim Dooley, the airline’s TV commercialman-at-poolside?

“Come oooooon down,” Dooley used to say. And the people did that.

One might say that most of the people who have come on down to South Florida are, like the Calusas and Tequestas before them, oriented toward the ocean. They live in or visit cities and resorts clustered along both coasts and rarely have any occasion or desire to intrude upon the shrinking wilderness in between. But now the coasts are getting crowded, and inland is the only way the people can spread.

The spread is most noticeable in Collier County, where, according to the billboards, developers have been busy “building new worlds for a better tomorrow.” Here, in the mid-Sixties, the Gulf-American Land Corporation raised its model country club community of Golden Gate City, then proceeded to drain some 200 square miles of adjacent cypress swamp. They called the swamp Golden Gate Estates, in anticipation of the spacious homes that would never be built here because the “developer” declined to provide either landfill or the necessary utilities, such as electricity. Nevertheless, more than 20,000 people have bought lots in the Estates, though only a fraction of that number have ever set foot on their individual properties, which is understandable; few investors in real estate are known to be handy with machetes. In any event, there it is—a pathetic grid-



iron of unpaved roads spaced a quarter mile apart, and a system of canals that is sucking the lifeblood from the western edge of the Big Cypress. To accomplish this, Gulf-American retained the services of a remarkable machine called the Tree Crusher. Fifty-five tons and two stories high, Crusher made short work of the cypress. "The wilderness has been pushed aside," claimed one promotional brochure, quite accurately. "We are literally changing the face of Florida." Yet bad publicity and a tightening of State real estate regulations soon changed the face of Gulf-Am as well. It has since been absorbed by the General Acceptance Corporation, whose massive assets will soon produce yet another community, this time with all the utilities, streets and fill on which homes will inevitably follow. On State Route 846, not far from the Audubon-administered Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, a new billboard heralds the event: *This is where a new city will rise — North Golden Gate*. And as fast as it rises, the people will buy and move in.

In Miami, there is a cattle rancher whose name I will not mention but whose philosophy, I think, demands to be put down in the record, for the man and his beliefs seem to me to epitomize all that is wrong today in the Everglades. No, not only in the Everglades. In America. He is a good man, I am sure. On the basis of one brief conversation, I know this man

would stop his car to help a wounded dog on the side of the road, that he gives to charitable causes, abides by the law and loves his country, in his own way, as much as any honored patriot. But he does not understand. He has lived in South Florida for more than half a century. He has witnessed its fires and floods. He has been alone and on foot deep in the saw grass glades. But he does not understand. He is still back there somewhere with all the ancient ones who are long dead on the vanished frontier. Yet he is alive and does not understand.

We talked about water and people. And ecology. He didn't like that word, ecology. He called it "a phony issue." He said he didn't want people to be denied water for a phony issue. So I suggested that we forget for a moment about ecology and just talk about water and people. If there gets to be too many people, I said, there won't be enough water for cows. And pretty soon, there won't even be enough water for people.

The rancher's teeth made a sound like marbles when you have a handful and start to squeeze. And he said: "Horseshit. The good lord takes care of things like that."

Mr. Mitchell is Editor of the Sierra Club Books Program.



ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

Despoilers of the Illinois environment are finding that in the eyes of the law they are no different than bank robbers, arsonists and other criminals...

In Illinois to pollute is to commit a crime. Of all the states in the Union, why is Illinois the first to defy the powerful industrial polluters of its airsheds and water resources? Why not California, where vast forests of ponderosa pine are turning brown and dying in an artificial and permanent autumn brought on by Los Angeles smog? Why not New York, whose western border is made up of a lake dead from its surface waves to its bottom mud?

Few esthetic reasons would prompt this industrial and agricultural state that sprawls a third of the distance between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico to throw down the environmental gauntlet. For Illinois, left a level prairie when the shallow seas of the Carboniferous Period withdrew, has no sculptured Yosemite, no tall, proud redwoods, no primeval everglades. Nevertheless, here in the heartland of America an ecological conscience is awakening.

One individual is primarily responsible. On almost a daily basis he reminds Illinoisans: "In America we will get the kind of government and the kind of environment we demand. The message must be loud and clear — the American people will no longer tolerate the poisoning of their air and water and the continued destruction of our most priceless heritage, our environment." And, while he appeals to citizens to mobilize, he is hauling big name air and water polluters into court at such a fast clip that it has been suggested special pollution courts be organized.

William J. Scott, a former Illinois State Treasurer and crime-fighting federal attorney, was elected Attorney General of Illinois in November 1968 on a platform devoid of any ecological pledges. Once in office the new Attorney General found that the lake a few blocks east of his Chicago headquarters would die in ten years and that within the same ten years Chicago could expect a catastrophic air inversion that could kill 20,000 to 30,000 people. He was shocked to find that, other than three ineffectual administrative boards, there was no vehicle to control this pollution.

"The test of any system of law is whether it can — under emergency situations — respond to the needs of the people. We are in a crisis situation, fighting to save our planet. We have built the finest system of legal justice in the world. Now we must prove that working within it we can meet the greatest challenge ever faced by any generation — the battle for survival," Scott told the public.

The man who 10 years ago led a federal crackdown

on syndicate vice and gambling operations in Illinois' Calumet City decided that pollution of the environment is also a crime. Scott and his staff drafted what are still the toughest air and water pollution laws in the United States, giving the Attorney General overriding power to bring suit anywhere in the state to halt the operations of polluters and to seek fines and/or prison terms for violators.

The basic legal tools contained in the new legislation were just the beginning. Scott intended his anti-pollution campaign "to use every incentive — legal, economic, and public relations — to make it unprofitable for polluters to continue to pollute." He began to educate his staff by setting up weekly seminars with experts in ecology and related fields. Lawyers toughened by careers in criminal prosecution would learn to write complaints in defense of herons and egrets whose nesting grounds were threatened. The consumer would learn from publicity generated by the Attorney General's lawsuits who the polluters were and what they were doing to the environment of Illinois. Prior to Scott's lawsuit few people knew, for example, that Commonwealth Edison was responsible for 60 per cent of the sulphur dioxide in Chicago's air.

Concurrently with organizing a new anti-pollution enforcement division within the Attorney General's office and planning a statewide anti-pollution strategy, Scott began the battle to save Lake Michigan. The lake is dying. In the summer of 1969 Lake County, north of Chicago, closed all its beaches. Scott predicts that by 1972 every Illinois beach on the Lake Michigan shoreline could be closed. "We will not stand by and watch it become a dead lake in nine or ten years," Scott announced as he brought suit against the North Shore Sanitary District — the first filed under the new legislation.

Scott assigned Henry Caldwell, Assistant Attorney General, to head up the Lake Michigan pollution probe. After one investigator had become nauseated and another fainted while taking water samples from the lake, Caldwell reported back that U.S. Steel and Republic Steel were pouring 800 million gallons of polluted water per day into the lake; Abbott Laboratories was dumping large amounts of chemical and biological wastes; and wealthy, suburban Lake Forest was discharging raw sewage into a ravine that emptied into the lake. All soon found themselves the objects of lawsuits.

Meanwhile, Scott is preparing suits in federal court

against Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (which is accused of dumping 200 million gallons of sewage in the lake daily) and the Indiana cities of East Chicago, Hammond, and Gary. In an editorial on these latest Lake Michigan pollution suits, *Chicago Today* said on April 24, "We're glad to see Scott continuing his battle with such energy. He evidently intends to do this no matter who gets hurt; another target is our own metropolitan sanitary district which he says he will name in a suit soon. . . . That sounds reasonable to us, and we don't share the surprise of District President John E. Egan. On learning of Scott's intention, Egan said, 'What Scott hopes to accomplish by this suit is beyond me.' What Scott hopes to accomplish evidently is to make the water clean."

Chicago's other major environmental problem is air pollution. Scott says the city is "the second worst atmospheric sewer in the country, and it's rapidly moving into first place." As in the water pollution cases, the pollution control division moved quickly to identify the principal offenders. One week after Scott had filed suit against Republic Steel for water pollution, the giant steel firm found itself back in the Circuit Court of Cook County on charges of air pollution. U.S. Steel fared little better — they had a month from the time Scott first sued them for water pollution to the time he yanked them back into court for air pollution. "By this time Illinois polluters should be aware that the Attorney General is determined to pursue a relentless campaign until the criminal poisoning of our air and water is ended," Scott announced.

"When you're suing U.S. Steel that's a drop in the bucket compared to their resources,"

At the same time, he told the public: "I think it's time special attention is given to the part being played by the major automobile manufacturers and airlines in polluting the air." But there was a problem: no money. It was months after the anti-pollution enforcement division had been set up before the state legislature granted it funds, and then the appropriation was only for \$79,000. "When you're suing U.S. Steel that's a drop in the bucket compared to their resources," Scott laughs ruefully. Scott turned to what he calls "creative law enforcement." He decided to initiate anti-trust proceedings against the auto manufacturers, which meant his anti-trust division would take some of the load off the pollution division.

According to Scott, the automobile manufacturers conspired among themselves not to develop and install effective motor vehicle pollution control devices

until all the manufacturers could install the equipment. "This is the opposite of the free enterprise system, where the first guy that gets the device sells it to others," Scott said. Charging the auto makers with violating federal anti-trust laws, Scott's suit will force the major U.S. automobile, bus, and truck manufacturers to install anti-pollution devices on all motor vehicles sold or delivered in Illinois. The suit also makes provision for refitting cars that were sold during the period of the alleged conspiracy.

Scott's suit names such automotive giants as General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, International Harvester, Kaiser Jeep, Mack Trucks, Studebaker, and the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Four of these had just managed to extract themselves from a criminal federal anti-trust suit in California where they agreed out of court not to further obstruct development and installation of anti-pollution devices on cars and buses. Now, one day after the federal settlement, they learned that the Attorney General of Illinois was "picking up the battle where the federal government left off."

"First the airlines said, 'Nothing we can do, sorry. We don't know how to end the air pollution',"

Shortly after initiating legal action against the auto makers, Scott turned his attention to another sector of the transportation industry. Early in November, 1969, an atmospheric inversion over Chicago trapped the pollution from hundreds of jet aircraft, and the resultant lack of visibility caused the emergency shutdown of both Chicago airports. Concerned about health hazards and air traffic safety, Scott filed suit against the airlines seeking a court order to force them to install air pollution control devices on all jet craft using O'Hare or Midway airports.

"First the airlines said, 'Nothing we can do, sorry. We don't know how to end the air pollution'," Scott recounts. Scott then sent his top technical expert to Connecticut to talk with officials of Pratt-Whitney, manufacturers of airline engines. Pratt-Whitney engineers said the job could be done, but it would cost \$20 to 30 million to equip the jet fleet. The airlines were stunned by the prospective expenditure. "Sure it's going to cost money, but we're going to insist," Scott assured them.

After a series of meetings in Chicago and in Washington, D.C., where the federal government added its muscle, the 14 major domestic airlines agreed that all new jets produced in the future would be equipped with anti-pollution devices and that by 1972 the air-

lines would refit the more than 3000 already existing jet engines to make them smokeless. "Attorney General Scott has been tough, but very fair," the attorney for the airlines sighed.

While Republic Steel, U.S. Steel, the automobile manufacturers, and the airlines were being confronted by Scott over their air polluting activities, another major air polluter, Commonwealth Edison, was unconcernedly applying to the Illinois Commerce Commission for a \$45 million rate increase. To Commonwealth Edison's great surprise Scott showed up before the Commission to argue that public utilities have a greater obligation to serve the public interest than any other business, and, therefore, "must fully demonstrate that they are serving the public in every respect including compliance with air pollution laws." For the first time in United States history, an Attorney General had intervened in a rate proceeding to argue that a utility seeking an increase "must come to the Commission and courts with clean hands as well as proof of need for an increase."

Commonwealth Edison, however, clearly did not have clean hands, and at first the utility wasn't concerned about washing them. They argued that (1) their furnaces, built 40 years ago, required high sulphur content coal, (2) low sulphur coal wasn't obtainable anyhow, and (3) there were no pollution control devices available for these old furnaces. After Scott intervened in the rate case, the utility discovered millions of tons of low sulphur coal were available, and, by golly, it would burn in their old furnaces. To cap this run of luck, they had found an inventor who had developed a sulphur removal system that they could install at their generating stations.

In entering the rate case Scott had successfully reversed the economics of the war against pollution, for as long as Commonwealth Edison attempted to pull the polluter's typical delaying tactics, the company was also stalling receipt of the \$45 million rate increase it so eagerly sought.

These suits against the major air and water polluters of the Greater Chicago Area are just a fraction of the anti-pollution enforcement division's caseload. Scott has filed air, water, solid waste and nuclear pollution suits the length and breadth of the state. But, perhaps one among them all is his favorite — the fight to save a small, 12,000-year-old tamarack bog. Long before Aldo Leopold wrote his "Marshland Elegy," these midwestern bogs, born of the Ice Age, had begun to disappear. Now, the Volo Bog of Northern Illinois is threatened by a \$94 million commercial and recreational project. The bog, at a higher elevation

than the adjacent land being drained for the project, would die if its water table were lowered.

"We want a restraining order and a permanent injunction against any development that threatens the ecological integrity of the bog," Scott says. He has gone to court to get an injunction to halt the drainage operation. The Volo Tamarack Bog with its centuries old record of animal and plant life and climatic history could well become part of 20th Century history too. If Scott wins, he will have developed a new legal concept: "Like drugs that must be tested before the federal government will let them go on the market, we're saying to the developers that before you start building, you must prove to us you're not going to ruin the environment," Scott explains. Traditionally, the burden of proof has rested on those challenging the environmental impact of proposed commercial and recreational developments.

It was less than a year ago when Scott secured passage of the pollution legislation, and in this short time he has brought the major environmental polluters of his state to bay. The actions of the Attorney General of the State of Illinois have and will extend beyond the borders of his state. Some of the cases, such as the airlines and automobile suits, may offer the same protection won for Illinois citizens to the people of all states. The legal concepts Scott has evolved and defended in Illinois courts can be used in all state and federal courts. And the National Association of Attorneys General, which recently named Scott to head its new Committee on Environmental Control, has passed a resolution urging member states to adopt anti-pollution legislation similar to that passed last year in Illinois.

"In America we will get the kind of government and the kind of environment we demand."

Are the polluters worried? Late in May the Illinois Senate began consideration of even broader environmental legislation that would give Scott increased enforcement authority over air, water, land, solid waste, noise, and nuclear pollution. Hundreds of lobbyists representing every major polluter in the country made their way to the prairie capital. Yes, they are worried. For here in Illinois Attorney General Scott is reminding the people, "In America we will get the kind of government and the kind of environment we demand." He is testing whether the American system, based on the concept that for every wrong there has to be a legal remedy, can respond to the challenge and the crisis of our time. —J.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE DILIGENT DESTROYERS, by George Laycock (Doubleday, 1970).

This book is for people who know in their hearts that they don't like the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the stripminers, and want to find out why.

In his pedestrian but relentless style Mr. Laycock marches through the scraped and ravaged countryside exposing so many examples of wasted tax dollars and official blindness to private exploitation one begins to wonder whose side Congress is on. The proposed Ramparts Dam in Alaska will serve as an example of the diligent destroyers at work. This \$2 billion boondoggle, if built, would drown 10,000 square miles of land, displace or kill 12,000 moose, 1,500,000 ducks, 13,000 geese, 3,600,000 commercial fur bearers, and, unless they moved, 12,000 Athabascan Indians. A reservoir as big as Lake Erie would be created to generate 34 billion kilowatts of electricity that could not be used in Alaska, could not be transported across Canada (they won't permit it), and could not be profitably marketed in the contiguous states. Walter Hickel, while governor of Alaska, said "It will take work to convince conservationists that the dam would not really be bad for wildlife." The obvious response seems to be that before he builds us a new Lake Erie perhaps Interior Secretary Hickel will fix up the one we have.

The book will be of special interest to many Sierra Clubbers since many of Laycock's examples are of old Sierra Club campaigns, and of course we're always in the white hats. Some of you may have personally waged the battles Laycock describes. The remedies proposed in this book are the same old cures conservationists have been peddling for years—the ones I preach myself: write your elected representatives and insist that they represent the people's long-term interests or, by golly, you'll turn them in on a new batch.

But unless you do it, they won't do it, and the destruction will continue.

*Bruce Peterson, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Zoology
Southern Illinois University*

THE BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WATER POLLUTION, by Charles G. Wilbur (Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1969).

The most important conservation problems today concern broad, often technical aspects of environmental quality. There is great need for books that interpret such subjects in a manner intelligible to politicians, engineers, teachers, and conservationists. To draw together a coherent treatment of the many facets of water pollution is a most difficult task. Professor Wilbur is to be complimented for giving it a try, however unsuccessful the overly expensive end-product.

As is the case with the thinking in many areas of conservation, a basic assumption of this volume is that water unfit for an intended human use is polluted. However, the author is correct in saying that, "It is unfortunate but true that appeals to esthetic values or conservation heritage for our children will, in most instances, carry little persuasive force. If action is to be stimulated at any level for the global water pollution problem, monetary factors must be presented in a reliable and understandable form."

Within this volume there is a conspicuous lack of original interpretations or of correlating and summarizing statements, and the text is a curious mixture of simplicity and overdetail. The order of materials (among chapters and sections and occasionally within sentences) often defies logic. Many sections are repetitive. In discussing pesticides the author has overlooked the phenomena of biological concentration and "magnification." Concentrations are sometimes in parts per million, sometimes in grams per liter, temperatures variously in centigrade and fahrenheit. A pollution term used throughout the text, TLM (median tolerance limit), is nowhere expressly defined. The book contains an unusual number of typographical errors.

In spite of these considerable faults, libraries might well find this volume useful as a key to literature on pollution. The author's point of view is well expressed by the following: "Certainly it would be ideal to have all our natural bodies of water free of radiation. This ideal is not now realized and will be unrealized in the future. The problem which faces mankind now is to decide what degree of radioactive pollution of the natural waters may be accepted in light of a host of other important considerations."

*Eugene V. Coan
Zero Population Growth*

CONGRESSIONAL SCOREBOARD

CONGRESS HAS COMPLETED ACTION ON THESE BILLS:

Enacted into law

P.L.91-224	Water Quality Improvement Act; imposes liability on operators of oil facilities and ships to pay for spillage clean-up and requires ships to meet anti-pollution standards. Also requires thermal power plants to meet state water quality standards for discharges.	
P.L.91-223	Pt. Reyes Funding; raises the authorized appropriation for Pt. Reyes National Seashore from \$19.1 to \$57.5 million.	
P.L.91-252	Cape Cod Funding; raises the authorized appropriation for Cape Cod National Seashore from \$16 to \$33.5 million.	
H.R.14465	Airport and Airway Development Act; an airport facilities expansion act carrying an amendment directing the Secretary of Transportation not to approve any project found to have an adverse environmental impact, unless no feasible alternative exists and requiring that all possible steps be taken to minimize such adverse effects.	
S.2315	Renews Golden Eagle Permit Pass	
P.L.91-242	Extension of Hudson River regulations; extends for four years provisions of an act expiring in 1969 which requires all federal agencies contemplating actions which affect resources of the Hudson Riverway to consult with the Secretary of Interior.	
H.R.15166	River Basin Authorization Act of 1970; sets formula guaranteeing water for Everglades National Park.	
P.L.91-88	Everglades National Park Additions; authorizes acquisition of certain inholdings.	
H.R.15165	Commission on Population Growth and the American Future; establishes a 25-member commission to study the impact of population growth on the environment and to investigate the means by which our nation can achieve an optimum population level.	
Defeated		
H.R.12025	National Timber Supply Act; sacrificing the commercial timberlands of the national forests to maximum timber cutting and excessive road building without regard for protection of watershed, fish and wildlife, grazing, or scenic and recreational values, was in effect killed by the House when congressmen rejected the rule under which it would have been brought to the floor for a vote.	

THESE BILLS ARE UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION:

ACTION TAKEN:

S.3575	Environmental Protection Act; to give citizens a guaranteed right to a pollution-free environment and standing to sue in anti-pollution suits.	Senate Committee hearing
H.J.Res.1117	Joint House-Senate Committee on the Environment; a committee to continually review the impact of technology on the environment.	Passed House
S.3354	National Land Use Policy; requires establishment of state land use planning agencies.	Senate Committee hearing
-	Funding for the construction of prototypes of the supersonic transport; \$290 million of the Department of Transportation proposed 1971 budget is earmarked for the SST. (Sierra Club opposes.)	Passed by House
S.719	Mineral Policy Act; encourages new mining at expense of other multiple use values. (Sierra Club opposes.)	Passed by Senate; Hse. Committee hearing
S.2802	Coastal Zone Management (also S.3183, S.3460).	Sen. Committee hearing
H.R.15770	Water Bank Act; a broad policy on preserving, restoring, and improving the wetlands of the nation.	Reported out by House Subcommittee
S.2752	Intergovernmental Power Coordination and Environmental Protection Act; to insure that power plant siting is in conformity with the conservation of natural resources.	Senate and House Committee hearings held
H.R.17255	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970; to provide for the establishment of ambient air quality standards for	Passed by House;

ENVIRONMENT 1970 & THE VOTE

The 1970's opened with the widespread acknowledgement that this was to be the Environmental Decade. Yet the new decade was only five months old when two roll call votes on conservation issues before the House of Representatives showed clearly that, if conservationists want an environmental decade in fact and not rhetoric, they are going to have to fight for it. In February, after a massive effort by a coalition of national conservation groups, the House rejected by a vote of 228 to 150 the rule under which the National Timber Supply bill would have been considered on the floor of the House. This lumber industry sponsored measure would have sacrificed the commercial timberlands of the national forests to maximum timber cutting without adequate regard for other multiple uses. In May the pendulum swung the other way as another conservation coalition lost the fight by a vote of 176 to 162 to block funds for the environmentally destructive supersonic transport. It is unprecedented to have two critical environmental issues recorded on roll call votes within such a short period. These two votes reveal better than any previous index the degree to which each congressman has committed himself to conservation.

LEGEND

+ voted for the environment
 - voted against the environment
 P paired voting
 P (+) paired for the environment
 P (-) paired against
 P (?) paired undisclosed
 O absent

NTSA SST

ALABAMA

Edwards, Jack (1) - -
 Dickinson, William (2) P(?) -
 Andrews, George (3) - +
 Nichols, William (4) + P(?)
 Flowers, Walter (5) - -
 Buchanan, John (6) - -
 Beville, Tom (7) + -
 Jones, Robert (8) + P(?)

ALASKA

Pollock, Howard (AL) - P(?)

ARIZONA

Rhodes, John (1) - -
 Udall, Morris (2) + +
 Steiger, Sam (3) - -

ARKANSAS

Alexander, Bill (1) - -
 Mills, Wilbur (2) - -
 Hammerschmidt, John (3) - -
 Pryor, David (4) - +

CALIFORNIA

Clausen, Don (1) - -
 Johnson, Bizz (2) - -
 Moss, John (3) P(?) +
 Leggett, Robert (4) P(?) +
 Burton, Phillip (5) + P(?)
 Mailliard, William (6) + -
 Cohelan, Jeffery (7) + P(?)
 Miller, George (8) - P(?)
 Edwards, Don (9) + P(?)
 Gubser, Charles (10) - -
 McCloskey, Pete (11) + P(+)
 Talcott, Burt (12) - -
 Teague, Charles (13) P(?) +
 Waldie, Jerome (14) + +
 McFall, John (15) - -
 Sisk, B. F. (16) - +
 Anderson, Glenn (17) + -
 Mathias, Robert (18) - P(?)

NTSA SST

Boggs, Hale (2) + -
 Caffery, Patrick (3) + -
 Waggonner, Joe (4) - -
 Passman, Otto (5) - -
 Rarick, John (6) P(-) -
 Edwards, Edwin (7) P(?) P(-)
 Long, Speedy (8) - -

MAINE

Kyros, Peter (1) + +
 Hathaway, William (2) - +

MARYLAND

Morton, Rogers (1) P(-) -
 Long, Clarence (2) + +
 Garmatz, Edward (3) - -
 Fallon, George (4) + +
 Hogan, Lawrence (5) + P(?)
 Beall, J. Glenn (6) - -
 Friedel, Samuel (7) + +
 Gude, Gilbert (8) - +

MASSACHUSETTS

Conte, Silvio (1) + +
 Boland, Edward (2) + -
 Philbin, Philip (3) + +
 Donohue, Harold (4) + +
 Morse, F. Bradford (5) + +
 Harrington, Michael J. (6) + +
 Macdonald, Torbert (7) + +
 O'Neill, Thomas (8) + +
 Heckler, Margaret (10) + +
 Burke, James (11) + +
 Keith, Hastings (12) + -

MICHIGAN

Conyers, John (1) + P(?)
 Esch, Marvin (2) P(?) +
 Brown, Garry (3) - P(?)
 Hutchinson, Edward (4) - +
 Ford, Gerald (5) - -
 Chamberlain, Charles (6) - -
 Riegle, Donald (7) P(?) P(?)

NTSA SST

Taylor, Roy (11) + +

NORTH DAKOTA

Andrews, Mark (1) + +
 Kleppe, Thomas (2) + +

OHIO

Taft, Robert (1) P(?) -
 Clancy, Donald (2) + -
 Whalen, Charles (3) - -
 McCulloch, William (4) - P(-)
 Latta, Delbert (5) P(+) +
 Harsha, William (6) + -
 Brown, Clarence (7) - -
 Betts, Jackson (8) - P(?)
 Ashley, Thomas (9) - +
 Miller, Clarence (10) - +
 Stanton, John (11) + +
 Devine, Samuel (12) + -
 Mosher, Charles (13) + +
 Ayres, William (14) + -
 Wylie, Chalmers (15) + +
 Bow, Frank (16) - P(?)
 Ashbrook, John (17) + +
 Hays, Wayne (18) P(+) -
 Kirwan, Michael (19) P(?) P(-)
 Feighan, Michael (20) + P(?)
 Stokes, Louis (21) + +
 Vanik, Charles (22) + +
 Minshall, William (23) + +
 Lukens, Donald (24) P(?) P(?)

OKLAHOMA

Belcher, Page (1) - -
 Edmondson, Ed (2) - -
 Albert, Carl (3) - -
 Steed, Tom (4) + -
 Jarman, John (5) - +
 Camp, John (6) P(+) -

OREGON

Wyatt, Wendell (1) - -
 Ellman, Al (2) - -

Smith, Allen (2) + +
 Hawkins, Augustus (21) + -
 Corman, James (22) - -
 Clawson, Del (23) + P(?)
 Wiggins, Charles (25) - -
 Rees, Thomas (26) + P(+)
 Goldwater, Barry (27) + P(?)
 Bell, Alphonso (28) + -
 Brown, George (29) P(?) +
 Roybal, Edward (30) + P(+)
 Wilson, Charles (31) + P(?)
 Hosmer, Craig (32) - P(-)
 Pettis, Jerry (33) P(?) P(?)
 Hanna, Richard (34) + -
 Wilson, Bob (36) - -
 Van Deerlin, Lionel (37) + -
 Tunney, John (38) P(?) P(?)

COLORADO

Rogers, Byron (1) + P(+)
 Brotzman, Donald (2) + +
 Evans, Frank (3) + +
 Aspinall, Wayne (4) + -

CONNECTICUT

Daddario, Emilio (1) + P(?)
 Giaimo, Robert (3) + -
 Weicker, Lowell (4) + +
 Monagan, John (5) + +
 Meskill, Thomas (6) - -

DELAWARE

Roth, William (AL) + +

FLORIDA

Sikes, Robert (1) - -
 Fuqua, Don (2) - -
 Bennett, Charles (3) + +
 Chappell, William (4) + -
 Frey, Louis (5) P(?) -
 Gibbons, Sam (6) - +
 Haley, James (7) + -
 Cramer, Bill (8) + P(?)
 Rogers, Paul (9) + +
 Burke, J. Herbert (10) + P(?)
 Pepper, Claude (11) P(?) -
 Fascell, Dante (12) + P(?)

GEORGIA

Hagan, Elliott (1) P(?) -
 O'Neal, Maston (2) - P(?)
 Brinkley, Jack (3) - -
 Blackburn, Ben (4) - P(-)
 Thompson, Fletcher (5) - -
 Flynt, John (6) + +
 Davis, John (7) - -
 Stuckey, Williamson (8) - P(-)
 Landrum, Phillip (9) - P(?)
 Stephens, Robert (10) - -

HAWAII

Matsunaga, Spark (AL) + P(+)
 Mink, Patsy (AL) + +

IDAHO

McClure, James (1) - -
 Hansen, Orvall (2) - P(?)

ILLINOIS

Vander Jagt, Guy (9) - -
 Cederberg, Elford (10) P(?) -
 Ruppe, Philip (11) - P(?)
 O'Hara, James (12) + +
 Diggs, Charles (13) P(?) +
 Nedzi, Lucien (14) + +
 Ford, William (15) + +
 Dingell, John (16) + +
 Griffiths, Martha (17) + P(?)
 Broomfield, William (18) + -
 McDonald, Jack (19) P(?) +

MINNESOTA

Quie, Albert (1) + +
 Nelsen, Ancher (2) + -
 MacGregor, Clark (3) - 0
 Karth, Joseph (4) + P(+)
 Fraser, Donald (5) + +
 Zwach, John (6) + P(?)
 Langen, Odin (7) P(-) P(+)
 Blatnik, John (8) + +

MISSISSIPPI

Abernethy, Thomas (1) - -
 Whitten, Jamie (2) - P(-)
 Griffen, Charles (3) - +
 Montgomery, Gillespie (4) - -
 Colmer, William (5) - -

MISSOURI

Clay, William (1) + +
 Symington, James (2) P(?) +
 Sullivan, Leonor (3) + +
 Randall, William (4) + P(-)
 Bolling, Richard (5) + 0
 Hull, W. R. (6) - -
 Hall, Durward (7) + -
 Ichord, Richard (8) - +
 Hungate, William (9) + 0
 Burlison, Bill (10) - +

MONTANA

Olsen, Arnold (1) + +
 Melcher, John (2) + +

NEBRASKA

Denney, Robert (1) P(-) -
 Cunningham, Glenn (2) - P(?)
 Martin, David (3) - -

NEVADA

Baring, Walter (AL) P(?) -

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Wyman, Louis (1) + -
 Cleveland, James (2) + +

NEW JERSEY

Hunt, John (1) + +
 Sandman, Charles (2) + -
 Howard, James (3) + +
 Thompson, Frank (4) P(+) +
 Frelinghuysen, Peter (5) + +
 Widnall, William (7) - +
 Roe, Robert (8) + +
 Helstoski, Henry (9) + +
 Rodino, Peter (10) + P(?)
 Minish, Joseph (11) + +
 Dwyer, Florence (12) + +

Dellenbach, John (4) - +

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett, William (1) - +
 Nix, Robert (2) - +
 Byrne, James (3) + +
 Eilberg, Joshua (4) + P(+)
 Green, William (5) P(?) P(?)
 Yatron, Gus (6) + +
 Williams, Lawrence (7) - -
 Biester, Edward (8) + P(+)
 Watkins, G. Robert (9) + -
 McDade, Joseph (10) + +
 Flood, Daniel (11) + -
 Whalley, J. Irving (12) + +
 Coughlin, R. Lawrence (13) + +
 Moorhead, William (14) + +
 Rooney, Fred (15) + +
 Eshleman, Edwin (16) + +
 Schneebeli, Herman (17) + +
 Corbett, Robert (18) + -
 Goodling, George (19) - +
 Gaydos, Joseph (20) + P(?)
 Dent, John (21) + -
 Saylor, John (22) + +
 Johnson, Albert (23) + -
 Vigorito, Joseph (24) + -
 Clark, Frank (25) + -
 Morgan, Thomas (26) + +
 Fulton, James (27) + +

RHODE ISLAND

St Germain, Fernand (1) P(?) +
 Tiernan, Robert (2) + +

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers, L. Mendel (1) - -
 Watson, Albert (2) P(-) P(?)
 Dorn, William (3) - -
 Mann, James (4) - -
 Gettys, Thomas (5) - -
 McMillan, John (6) - P(-)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reifel, Benjamin (1) - P(?)
 Berry, E. Y. (2) P(-) P(?)

TENNESSEE

Quillen, James (1) - -
 Duncan, John (2) + +
 Brock, William (3) P(-) -
 Evins, Joe (4) + P(?)
 Fulton, Richard (5) - -
 Anderson, William (6) P(?) P(?)
 Blanton, Leonard (7) - P(?)
 Jones, Ed (8) - P(?)
 Kuykendall, Dan (9) - -

TEXAS

Patman, Wright (1) - -
 Dowdy, John (2) - P(-)
 Collins, James (3) - -
 Roberts, Ray (4) + P(-)
 Cabell, Earle (5) + P(?)
 Teague, Olin (6) - -
 Bush, George (7) + -
 Eckhardt, Bob (8) + +

Dawson, William (1)	P(?)	P(-)
Mikva, Abner (2)	P(+)	+
Murphy, William (3)	+	-
Derwinski, Edward (4)	+	+
Kluczynski, John (5)	+	-
Annunzio, Frank (7)	-	-
Rostenkowski, Dan (8)	-	-
Yates, Sidney (9)	+	+
Collier, Harold (10)	+	+
Pucinski, Roman (11)	+	+
McClory, Robert (12)	+	-
Crane, Phillip (13)	+	+
Erlenborn, John (14)	-	-
Reid, Charlotte (15)	+	+
Anderson, John (16)	-	-
Arends, Leslie (17)	-	-
Michel, Robert (18)	-	+
Railsback, Thomas (19)	+	P(?)
Findley, Paul (20)	+	-
Gray, Kenneth (21)	+	-
Springer, William (22)	+	P(?)
Shipley, George (23)	+	-
Price, Charles (24)	+	-
INDIANA		
Madden, Ray (1)	+	+
Landgrebe, Earl (2)	-	+
Brademas, John (3)	+	+
Adair, E. Ross (4)	+	-
Roudebush, Richard (5)	+	-
Bray, William (6)	+	-
Myers, John (7)	-	-
Zion, Roger (8)	+	-
Hamilton, Lee (9)	+	+
Dennis, David (10)	P(+)	+
Jacobs, Andrew (11)	+	+
IOWA		
Schwengel, Fred (1)	+	P(?)
Culver, John (2)	+	P(+)
Gross, H.R. (3)	+	+
Kyl, John (4)	+	P(+)
Smith, Neal (5)	-	P(?)
Mayne, Wiley (6)	-	+
Scherle, William (7)	P(?)	P(?)
KANSAS		
Sebelius, Keith (1)	-	P(?)
Mize, Chester (2)	-	-
Winn, Larry (3)	-	-
Shriver, Garner (4)	-	-
Skubitz, Joe (5)	+	-
KENTUCKY		
Stubblefield, Frank (1)	-	P(?)
Natcher, William (2)	-	-
Cowger, William (3)	-	P(?)
Snyder, Marion (4)	+	P(?)
Carter, Tim (5)	-	P(?)
Watts, John (6)	+	P(?)
Perkins, Carl (7)	+	-
LOUISIANA		
Hebert, F. Edward (1)	-	-

Gallagher, Cornelius (13)	+	+
Daniels, Dominick (14)	+	-
Patten, Edward (15)	+	P(?)
NEW MEXICO		
Lujan, Manuel (1)	+	+
Foreman, Edgar (2)	-	-
NEW YORK		
Pike, Otis (1)	+	+
Grover, James (2)	+	-
Wolff, Lester (3)	+	+
Wydler, John (4)	+	+
Lowenstein, Allard (5)	+	+
Halpern, Seymour (6)	+	+
Addabbo, Joseph (7)	+	+
Rosenthal, Benjamin (8)	P(?)	+
Delaney, James (9)	+	P(?)
Celler, Emanuel (10)	+	+
Brasco, Frank (11)	+	+
Chisholm, Shirley (12)	P(?)	P(?)
Podell, Bertram (13)	+	+
Rooney, John (14)	+	-
Carey, Hugh (15)	+	+
Murphy, John (16)	+	-
Koch, Edward (17)	+	+
Powell, Adam (18)	P(?)	P(?)
Farbstein, Leonard (19)	+	+
Ryan, William (20)	+	+
Scheuer, James (21)	0	+
Gilbert, Jacob (22)	+	P(+)
Bingham, Jonathan (23)	+	+
Biaggi, Mario (24)	+	+
Ottinger, Richard (25)	P(?)	+
Reid, Ogden (26)	+	P(+)
McKneally, Martin (27)	-	+
Fish, Hamilton (28)	+	+
Button, Daniel (29)	+	+
King, Carleton (30)	+	-
McEwen, Robert (31)	P(?)	-
Pirnie, Alexander (32)	-	-
Robison, Howard (33)	+	+
Hanley, James (34)	+	-
Stratton, Samuel (35)	P(?)	+
Horton, Frank (36)	+	+
Conable, Barber (37)	+	+
Hastings, James (38)	P(?)	-
McCarthy, Richard (39)	+	+
Smith, Henry (40)	-	+
Dulski, Thaddeus (41)	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA		
Jones, Walter (1)	P(?)	+
Fountain, L. H. (2)	-	-
Henderson, David (3)	-	+
Galifianakis, Nick (4)	+	+
Mizell, Wilmer (5)	-	-
Preyer, Lunsford (6)	+	+
Lennon, Alton (7)	P(?)	+
Ruth, Earl (8)	P(?)	+
Jonas, Charles (9)	-	-
Broyhill, James (10)	-	-

Brooks, Jack (9)	P(?)	-
Pickle, Jake (10)	-	-
Poage, William (11)	+	-
Wright, James (12)	+	+
Purcell, Graham (13)	-	-
Young, John (14)	-	-
de la Garza, Elizio (15)	+	P(?)
White, Richard (16)	+	-
Burleson, Omar (17)	-	-
Price, Bob (18)	-	-
Mahon, George (19)	-	-
Gonzales, Henry (20)	+	-
Fisher, O. Clark (21)	+	-
Casey, Robert (22)	-	-
Kazen, Abraham (23)	+	-
UTAH		
Burton, Laurence (1)	-	-
LLoyd, Sherman (2)	-	-
VERMONT		
Stafford, Robert (AL)	P(+)	+
VIRGINIA		
Downing, Thomas (1)	+	-
Whitehurst, G. William (2)	P(?)	+
Satterfield, David (3)	+	-
Abbitt, Watkins (4)	-	P(?)
Daniel, W. C. (5)	+	-
Poff, Richard (6)	+	-
Marsh, John (7)	+	-
Scott, William (8)	-	-
Wampler, William (9)	-	+
Broyhill, Joel (10)	-	-
WASHINGTON		
Pelly, Thomas (1)	+	-
Meeds, Lloyd (2)	-	-
Hansen, Julia (3)	-	-
May, Catherine (4)	-	P(-)
Foley, Thomas (5)	-	P(-)
Hicks, Floyd (6)	-	-
Adams, Brock (7)	+	-
WEST VIRGINIA		
Mollohan, Robert H. (1)	+	-
Staggers, Harley (2)	+	-
Slack, John (3)	+	-
Hechler, Ken (4)	+	+
Kee, James (5)	+	-
WISCONSIN		
Schadeberg, Henry (1)	+	+
Kastenmeier, Robert (2)	+	+
Thomson, Vernon (3)	-	-
Zablocki, Clement (4)	+	-
Reuss, Henry (5)	+	+
Steiger, William (6)	-	-
Obey, David (7)	+	+
Byrnes, John (8)	+	-
Davis, Glenn (9)	-	+
O'Konsky, Alvin (10)	-	+
WYOMING		
Wold, John (AL)	-	-

	each pollutant or combination of pollutants for which air quality criteria have been issued, revises enforcement provisions of Clean Air Act, and provides federal emission standards for new stationary sources of air pollution.	Senate Committee hearings
--	Clean Air Act authorization increased; a bill to boost funds for Clean Air Act from \$96 million to \$200 million.	House Committee approved
H.R.14753	Environmental Quality Education Act; authorizes U.S. Commissioner of Education to set up environmental education programs.	House Committee hearings
H.R.15361	Youth Conservation Corps Act; to set up a pilot program for young people to work on conservation projects.	Passed by Senate and House; in Conference Committee
S.1830	Alaska Native Claims; settles native claims through cash and land grants.	Reported by Senate Committee
S.940	Imposes eight year moratorium on licensing dams in Hells Canyon.	Passed by Senate; in House Committee
S.3279	Extends boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest by 12,920 acres.	Passed by Senate; Reported by House Committee
S.3505 H.R.15913	Increases Land and Water Fund to \$300 million.	Reported by House Committee; Senate Committee hearing
S.1708	Makes surplus federal land available for state and local park use.	Passed by Senate; Reported by House Committee
S.3727	Extends BLM's Classification and Multiple Use Act.	Reported by Senate Committee
H.R.4275 S.826	Designates wilderness in six wildlife refuges in Michigan, Maine, and Wisconsin.	Passed by Senate; House Committee hearing
S.1652	Designates wilderness in Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Mass.	Passed by Senate; Hse. Interior Com. hearing
S.126 H.R.12081	Designates wilderness in Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Fla.	Passed by Senate; Hse. Committee hearing
S.3014	Designates wilderness in 12 national wildlife refuges in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and New Mexico.	Passed by Senate
S.3222	Designates wilderness in Wichita Mountain National Wildlife Refuge, Okla.	Passed by Senate; House Interior Committee hearing held
H.R.12733	Designates wilderness within Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge, Fla.	House and Senate Interior hearings held
H.R.13153	Designates wilderness within Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Fla.	House and Senate Interior hearings held
H.R.1244 S.710	Reclassifies Mt. Baldy, Pine Mountain, and Sycamore Canyon areas in Arizona as wilderness	Passed by Senate; House Interior hearings held
H.R.16258	Adds 28 new units to the National Wilderness Preservation System.	House Interior Committee hearing held
S.3412 H.R.393	Establishes Lincoln Backcountry Wilderness	Passed by Senate; House Interior hearing held
S.1142	Adds Minam River to Eagle Cap Wilderness in Oregon	House Interior Committee hearing held
S.1732	Designates wilderness within Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.	Passed by Senate
S.709 H.R.13103	Designates wilderness within Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.	Senate Interior Committee hearing held
H.R.4287	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich.	In House Committee

S.4	Big Thicket National Park, Texas.	In Senate Committee
H.R.10874	Gulf Islands National Seashore, Miss., Ala., and Fla.	House and Senate Committee hearings held
S.621 H.R.555	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wis.	Passed by Senate; reported by House Subcommittee
S.855	Buffalo National River, Ark.	Passed by Senate
H.R.10482 S.1962	Voyageurs National Park, Minn.	House Committee hearing
S.2565	Everglades National Park inholdings; authorizes acquisition of more inholdings.	Senate Committee hearing
S.26	Boundary extension of Canyonlands National Park, Utah.	Reported by Senate Committee
S.27	Establishes Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah-Ariz.	Reported by Senate Committee
S.531	Revises boundaries of Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah.	Reported by Senate Committee
S.532	Revises boundaries of Arches National Monument, Utah.	Reported by Sen. Com.
S.2208	Authorizes feasibility study of Lake Tahoe Natl. Lakeshore	Passed by Senate
S.853	Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area, Idaho. (Sierra Club favors national park status instead.)	Passed by Senate; Hse. Com. hearing held
H.R.14603	Tule Elk Wildlife Refuge, Calif.	Hse. Com. hearing held

BILLS INTRODUCED, BUT NOT YET ACTED UPON:

H.R.727	Marine Sanctuaries Act	S.857	High Uintas Wilderness, Utah	H.R.10585	Redwood Natl. Park Additions, Cal.
S.1219	Offshore Oil Drilling	S.712	Pinnacles Wilderness, Calif.	H.R.12122	Grand Canyon Natl. Park Additions, Ariz.
S.3516	Santa Barbara Channel Preservation Act of 1970	S.711	Lava Beds Wilderness, Calif.	S.2360	
S.3351	Termination of Mineral Leasing in Santa Barbara Channel	H.R.778	Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area, Ore.	H.R.7616	North Cascades Natl. Park Additions, Wash.
S.3044	Open Beaches Act	S.3441	Bridger Natl. Recreation Area, Wyo.	H.R.17365	Tinicum Natl. Urban Park, Penn.
H.R.9868 S.1753	Ban on Sale of DDT	S.3329	Hells Canyon-Snake Natl. River, Ore.	H.R.13521	Adds Mineral King to Sequoia Natl. Park, Calif.
H.R.16223	Chemical Pest Coordinating Act	H.R.15455	and Idaho	H.R.4853	Okefenokee Wilderness, Ga.
H.R.5954	Channel Island Natl. Park, Calif.	H.R.16919	Garner Valley addition to San Bernardino Natl. Forest, Calif.	H.R.15019	San Joaquin Wilderness, Calif.
H.R.3052 S.1805	Connecticut River Natl. Recreation Area, Conn.	S.3502	Tax Incentives for Small Families	H.R.17535	Cranberry, Otter Creek, and Dolly Sods Wildernesses, W.Va.
S.624	Potomac Natl. River, Md., Va.,	S.3631	Natl. Marine Minerals Resources Trust	H.R.16977	Extension of Tahoe Natl. Forest boundary, Nev.
H.R.11943	West Va.	S.3444	Natl. Lakes Preservation Act	H.R.16854	Wild River Status for Klamath, Trinity, and Eel Rivers, Calif.
H.R.668	C & O Canal Natl. Historic Park, Md., Va., West Va.	H.R.16599		S.3262	French Pete Creek Intermediate Recreation Area, Ore.
H.R.15686	Cumberland Island Natl. Seashore, Ga.	S.3677	Environmental Quality Administration	H.R.17324	French Pete Creek Natl. Woodlands Recreation Area, Ore.
S.164	Washakie Wilderness, Wyo.	S.3687	Natl. Water Quality Act of 1970		
		S.3491	Mining Lands Restoration and Protection Act of 1970		

THE CARELESS ATOM, by Sheldon Novick (Houghton-Mifflin, 1969).

The quality of our environment is a topic that is discussed commonly today. However, there is a pressing need to present the scientific facts of our advancing technology in terms that the non-specialist can understand. Too often the public is uninformed on technical issues to the point of being incapable of casting an intelligent ballot. The average man is not aware many times that there are feasible alternatives and solutions to most of our environmental difficulties.

Mr. Novick, the author, has devoted himself to making scientific issues clear to the public. He is editor of *Environment* magazine, and his ability to communicate is obvious when reading *The Careless Atom*. The book is an account of the technology and problems involved in the peaceful use of atomic energy. Perhaps the public is enthralled by the increased emphasis on the peaceful use of the atom, but does this necessarily mean that nuclear technology will be devoted to peaceful rather than military uses? As Novick points out, many of the nuclear scientists would rather work on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and as a result may not consider some of the other sources of energy that are cheaper and safer.

Since atomic energy is being used for peaceful purposes it must be safe! It is on this note that the book begins. The first chapter describes two reactor accidents in some detail. As long as humans are involved in the operation and the construction of a reactor then accidents are certainly plausible. Human error in any other industry can be overlooked, but a nuclear reactor accident has the potential for a large-scale disaster.

Radiation damage, Novick points out, is not just due to accidents but may occur as a result of transportation and the disposal of radioactive wastes. What becomes of the radioactive noble gasses emitted from the reactor stack or from other wastes from the reactor? The concentration of radioactive wastes along food chains is similar to the process that occurs with the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides such as DDT. It is clearly pointed out that the environment has a limited capacity for radiation, and that capacity can be used only once.

There is a chapter on the "breeder" reactors and what is planned in the future. Economics is brought in, as it is pointed out that the reactor of the future will have to be much larger in order to compete with other power sources. Novick asks, "Why reactors?" Some of the discrepancies over fossil fuel resources in

this country are explored. Also, several alternatives such as fusion and solar power are mentioned. The reader may begin to wonder why some other avenues can't be explored. Is it because of the companies with large investments in reactor construction? Or is it a consequence of the military development of atomic power? One of the stronger points of the book is the insistence that information on technological problems must be broadly disseminated. The public will have to decide whether higher electric bills or a greater risk to life and health is more desirable.

The book concludes with some thoughts on the agencies involved, the Atomic Energy Commission, which is responsible for the development and use of atomic energy but which has the power to regulate itself, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Novick states that it will be no easy task to alter the course of atomic energy development in this country.

The Careless Atom is a well-written book on an environmental hazard, nuclear reactors. It is a must for all desiring a knowledge of pollution problems. Hopefully, there will be a number of books in the future such as this and Robert Rudd's *Pesticides and the Living Landscape* so that more of our pollution problems can be brought into perspective for the layman. With talented writers like Sheldon Novick to translate the scientific information, the conservation battle will be much easier.

Donald L. Dahlsten
Department of Entomology and Parasitology
University of California, Berkeley

ETCETERA

Two recently published books that deal with America, its landscape and quality of life will be of interest to Club readers. **America the Vanishing: Rural Life and the Price of Progress** (Stephen Greene Press, 1969) and **Our Natural World** (J. B. Lippincott, 1969) contain fine collections of essays by such authors as Mark Twain, John Muir, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thoreau, Audubon and Rachel Carson. The editors, Samuel Ogden and Hal Borland, respectively, have chosen and arranged the essays with care, and the results are two enjoyable, readable volumes — good company in an old, friendly armchair.

Worth browsing through is Walt Anderson's compilation of essays **Politics and Environment: A Reader in Ecological Crisis** (Goodyear, 1970). Anderson includes timely, topical essays by Justice William O. Douglas, Stewart Udall, Lewis Mumford, Margaret Mead and Barry Commoner, among others.



ILLUSTRATION: AL DAVIDSON

THE O&C FORMULA A RECIPE FOR RAPE

By Charles H. Stoddard

During 1965 and 1966 a political tempest arose over a proposed exchange of public domain lands in Oregon for private lands in Point Reyes National Seashore. Fearing that the transfer of 2000 acres of scattered public domain timberland would force a reduction in the amount of timber offered for sale by the Bureau of Land Management, Joseph McCracken of the Western Forest Industries Association with the participation of then State BLM Director Russell Getty, engineered the "Sweet Swap" issue. The major fear behind the proponents of this false set of charges was exposure of the drastic overcutting beyond the sustained yield capacity of the adjacent Oregon and California re-vested timberlands. Exposure of the tight "arrangements" beneficial to a small group of lumbermen and county officials began to develop as the result of BLM Director Charles H. Stoddard's investigations. He has set forth the details of this modern-day timber barons' raid on the public's forests in the following article. The O & C situation has developed from the same combination of legislative forces present in the recently defeated effort to enact a National Timber Supply Bill, i.e. emphasis on timber harvest and earmarked, special funds which constitute built-in pressure for forest liquidation.

In the early days of the Conservation movement (and of our national innocence) it was thought that government ownership of our forest lands would pro-

vide protection against the onslaught of exploitation by the "timber barons". Now we are finding how pressure by modern-day barons is bending the rules of silviculture on the National Forests. This sad story of the forester's retreat has been thoroughly documented in several articles by Gordon Robinson, Sierra Club forester, both in *The Bulletin* and elsewhere. Not content with the breakdown in conservative forestry practices, the lumbermen's lobbyists have been straining for a year to obtain passage of the so-called National Timber Supply Bill.

These are merely new symptoms of an old forest "disease" which has been present in the magnificent Douglas fir timber stands of Western Oregon, since World War II. Stretching from the California border north to the Columbia River along the Western Oregon Coast Range lie two million acres of federal timberland — *not* in National Forests. Located on the map in alternate sections like a patchwork quilt (every other section of land) these forests are the only sizable tracts of federally owned timber outside of the National Forests. They were granted to an Oregon and California Railroad Company (and Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) which never reached the construction stage. The Federal Government in 1916 repossessed title; in 1937 the Congress enacted an O & C Sustained Yield Management Act. Because the Western Oregon counties had suffered from a lagging economic development, Congress provided in a special formula: 75 per cent of the timber sale receipts would be paid to the counties, the balance to the U. S. Treasury.

With the post World War II housing boom, cutting began in earnest; timber operators who began to run short of trees on their own lands looked hungrily towards the intermingled O & C lands. Lumber company foresters, using research evidence that partially cut Douglas fir-hemlock stands reverted to second



growth hemlock (a less valuable species), found that Douglas fir, a species relatively intolerant of shade, should be clearcut in patches, then reproduced by natural seeding or by artificial planting. With this rationalization as support, the heaviest wave of clearcutting in the world's history got underway. Magazine readers will recall that it was supported by a slick advertising program (squirrels running over stumps, etc.), designed to lull the concerned public into complacency. While this silviculture was theoretically correct, roads were gouged out of steep hillsides; skidding with heavy equipment and clearcutting in overly large patches permanently damaged watershed soils and cover, scraped streambeds and resulted in silted fisheries habitat. Recent studies by Oregon forest hydrologists document this destruction beyond doubt.

The highly valuable Douglas fir and associated species in Western Oregon, administered by BLM, are strategic to the economy of the counties and the forest products industry. Instead of receiving 25 per cent (as on the National Forests) of the timber sales revenue from these extremely heavy yielding timber stands, the O & C Counties are allocated 50 per cent in lieu of taxes. This rate of payment amounted to the tax equivalent of \$12.50 per acre on O & C lands (in fiscal year 1970) as compared with about \$2 per acre from National Forests in Oregon and \$1.60 from private timberland.

The opening up of the O & C lands to logging set into motion a whole new set of forces and relationships. With 75 per cent of the timber revenue (even from low stumpage prices) going to the counties, roads, schools and other public services first swelled and then bloated. A special association of local officials — the O & C County Association — was formed as a pressure group to give political support to this bonanza. This group was joined by an association of

lumbermen — The Western Forest Industry Association — headed by three former BLM officials, whose similar objectives were to give political protective custody over this "sweetheart" arrangement between the federal government, industry and local government. The latter's objectives were to keep timber prices low, by limiting competitive bidding, and the allowable cut high by a combination of harassment and flattery of federal administrators.

To make certain that no harm would come to this federally sponsored intrigue a special O & C "Advisory Board" was selected from loyal timber company ex-politicians, "kept" consulting foresters, and county cohorts with a couple of innocent citizen conservationists for window dressing. Advisory boards have been criticized for having authority without responsibility or accountability and the O & C group is no exception. It has evolved into a political pressure group for special Oregon interests.

Demand for timber in the late 1940's and early '50's leaped ahead of the poorly financed Bureau of Land Management's ability to offer it for sale. (BLM received none of the 25 per cent revenue remaining — all went into the federal treasury.) To grease the then creaking wheels, the Oregon Congressman and then Senator Guy Cordon (long a faithful servant of the timber interests) arranged for a 25 per cent (of the 75 per cent timber revenue to the counties) kickback to the BLM for roads, reforestation and administration of timber sales. This arrangement, which has really accelerated the liquidation of your forests and mine, was actually hailed in Oregon by a former chairman of the O & C Board, as a generous and foresighted act of conservation statesmanship! The BLM management was frequently pointed to as more "intensive" than that of the U. S. Forest Service.

In the late 50's and early 60's W.F.I.A. developed and fostered a close relationship with the O & C



County Association; this culminated when they jointly hired the same Washington lobbyist in 1962. (A man who was a professional “influence peddler” and close friend of the Assistant Secretary for Public Lands).

It was this constant, almost daily, pressure on BLM Administrators in Oregon that proved to be the determining factor in negating our efforts to broaden the management objective of these lands from timber production alone to include a balanced output of water, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values.

Thus, for example, the O & C Advisory Board under ex-Governor Charles Sprague was unwittingly maneuvered into a position where it was seldom consulted on matters of substance, but was used to condone previously formed positions taken by some of its pressure group representatives, who were daily at work in BLM matters.

Allowable cut is measured by stretching out the annual cut of the total timber volume over the first rotation to assure replenishment through regrowth of sufficient timber to assure annual harvests of similar volumes in the second and “succeeding rotations”. This means that the accumulated volumes of old growth timber in a virgin forest (as in a rectangle) must be replaced by a triangle representing a series of annual steps from 1 to, say 90 years — the rotation end at which cutting begins again.

The O & C Act of 1937 required that sustained yield management be practiced on these 2 million acres of revested lands. To place a natural forest under sustained yield management requires an allowable cut determination. By adding the 250,000 acres of intermingled public domain land to the O & C figure in 1962, the annual allowable cut in Western Oregon was increased from 950 million to 1,190 billion. It had been 600 million in the mid-1950’s. This meant that 240 million feet of additional timber could be

placed on the market each year — a “sweetener”, not unpopular with the timber industry, because an increased supply meant a decrease in standing timber prices. The duplicity of this “numbers game” became apparent, when several years later it was shown that the public domain lands contained only scattered marketable timber, a great deal of small second growth and non-productive brushland.

In October of 1962 and again in December of 1964, heavy windstorms blew down an estimated 5 billion board feet of growing stock; this necessitated first, emergency salvage programs, and next a recalculation of the allowable cut. After considerable hesitancy, the Oregon Division of BLM came in with its proposed revision of the allowable cut. But instead of a downward adjustment BLM State Director Getty proposed to me in Washington an *increase* of 31 million feet in the annual cut. Recognized in this calculation for the first time were long overdue deductions for recreation and scenic areas (such as the Rogue River), poorly restocked lands and reduced growing stock resulting from the salvage (37 million feet). Not included were deductions for the December 1964 storm, nor the 7,500 acres of state selected timber. (Because 7,500 acres of land granted to the state for educational purposes were also withdrawn and included in National Forests, the federal government “owed” Oregon an equivalent acreage. This acreage was ceded to the state at this time.) Then, by sleight-of-hand, the cut was increased 67 million board feet by reducing the rotation from 90 to 70 years and shortening the period of restocking! Both these techniques were a kind of foresters’ equivalent of the old shell game at the county fair. I sent Mr. Getty back to Oregon to do his homework.

Much of the O & C timber stumpage has been sold to industry on single-bids (non-competitive) at appraised prices far below the occasional competitively



bid price. This was another indication of the tight industry-county control over BLM which kept in effect the oral as opposed to sealed bidding system at timber sales. This system enabled the W.F.I.A. members to squeeze out smaller competitors before they dared to make an offer. Thus, the artificially low timber prices made possible highly profitable operations for the industry insiders and large payments were made to the counties. Both situations made possible slush funds available for heavy political contributions to the campaigns of the Senators, Congressmen and gubernatorial candidates currently holding office.

The losers are, of course, the citizens of the U. S. whose lands are stripped, whose Treasury receives only a pittance, and whose political processes are corrupted.

This intolerable situation must be corrected if remaining magnificent forests of Western Oregon are to be spared of any more of BLM's so-called "exemplary" forestry programs. Clearly, this cannot come from Interior itself — since that unhappy Department is locked in the vise grip of vested interest pressure groups opposed to change. As recent evidence BLM offered an additional 125 million board feet of second growth timber in 1969 without any offsetting drop in the allowable cut!

Three specific reforms are needed to restore the federal-conservation interest in the O & C lands:

1. Immediate reduction in the allowable cut from 1,165 million board feet recently announced by the Department of Interior to 933 million including second growth thinnings — and immediate institution of more conservative forestry practices (smaller patch cutting, shelterwood cutting and no-cutting on steep slopes or sliding soils, and no stream bottom skidding). Court action may be needed to enforce the sustained yield requirement in the O & C Act and to require better watershed protection. Secretary of Interior

Hickel's recent announcement of a 12 per cent allowable cut reduction to 1165 million board feet actually brings the harvest only to the level existing prior to 1969 when second growth thinnings were added. While he commendably recognizes watershed, recreation and other conservation deductables, this cut is still 230 million board feet in excess of the 933 million board feet of sustainable yield from growth. Secretary Hickel deserves praise for making a good beginning, but he also needs to convince BLM foresters that half-way measures are not enough. Failure to do so only means more excessive liquidation. (Editor's Note: See the May 1970 SCB Washington Report for more information on this subject.)

2. Immediate shift from oral to sealed bidding to restore competition in timber sales — not only to give small operators an opportunity but also to obtain larger revenue for the nation. Interior could do this administratively but is not likely to, short of direct orders from the Secretary or Congress.

3. Amendment of the O & C formula to pay only property tax equivalent. This can be accomplished in two ways: Immediately raising a "point of order" on the floor of the House of Representatives over the Interior appropriation bill clause re-allocating 25 per cent of the timber sale revenue (out of the county 75 per cent) to BLM for road construction and timber management, and eventually by enactment of Senator William Proxmire's Bill S. 2943 which knocks out the biased O & C formula and substitutes federal payment of tax equivalency.

Conservationist support of these three actions is critical to halting the further forest devastation in Western Oregon.

Mr. Stoddard is a former director of the Bureau of Land Management and is presently engaged as a private resource consultant in Duluth, Minn.



“Over freezing mountains...”

By Shawn Wong

*I have watched the moonrise
from the mountainous cathedral arms
that enfold me inside my
fear and dreams.
Awakened, I make promises
in the falling of the still frozen air
around me in silence of one color
absorbed by bright snow.*

The Mist Trail in Yosemite National Park begins at the valley floor and winds gracefully near Vernal and Nevada Falls. The falls roar as they violently crash on the rocks below sending up a mist that spreads finely into the sunlight, producing a rainbow that moved before my eyes like a child dream.

My two friends, who have travelled with me through so many previous Sierra mountain experiences, led the way up the moist dark earth of the trail — the beginning of our fifty mile cross country ski tour to Tuolumne Meadows and back again. Weighted down by the skis strapped to the already enormous bulk of my pack, I made my way slowly up the trail maintaining my balance by carefully picking out each step on the moist rocks. The cool fine mist collected on my face and clothes and my careful steps reminded me of child-like sidewalk games.

I seem rested and relaxed when I first come to the mountains from the city. I remember walking down the middle of a dirt road and hearing a noise approach from behind so I stepped to the side of the road thinking a truck was coming and would pass, as I looked back I saw nothing and realized that the noise was the wind passing down through the trees. I felt very sad that the city defenses remained.

The second day was a desperate day of being lost by misreading the topographic landmarks on the map and wandering on the ridges near Sunrise Mountain trying to regain a proper perspective from the snow covered forests. The next day was our point of no return. If we could ascend the 9,000 ft. pass by skiing, Tuolumne Meadows would be within easy reach. We

built a fire and watched it slowly sink into the snow.

At the end of the third day we were only eight miles from Tuolumne Meadows. We had surmounted and skied over the 9,000 ft. pass and into Long Meadow. The High Sierra Camp in Long Meadow was almost completely buried, only bulging granite boulders protruded, streaked with the tears of melting snow.

The fourth day began as happily and energetically as the sunrise. The sunlight was framed and held in pink clouds radiating orange on the edges. The snow seemed to absorb all sound and laid its riches into the green forest of pines and the orange-blue sky of morning.

The still visible moon kept its distance from the sun as we skied away from our camp. The peaks and ridges surrounding Tuolumne Meadows became a part of our vocabulary as we reached the peak of the 10,000 ft. pass which led down into the snow covered meadow. The snow over this pass had been hardened by an unobstructed ice wind, and it lay in sharp folds, gutted and silver blue.

Even in the quarter moon the moonrise was bright enough to wake me from my dreams. It was March in Tuolumne Meadows and the view that lay before my eyes was as unreal as any dream. It moved like a beautiful dance now frozen still for one moment on the precipice of Spring. Through the mist of my own breath I could see that the vast meadow found its way to the edges of the mountain, snow and moonlight moving together up to the barren, silhouetted rock peaks and stepping out gracefully into the stars of a black sky.

The morning in Tuolumne Meadows greeted us with intense cold. I had noticed the once moving stream near our camp had dropped six inches and frozen during the night. The clear, smooth ice began to reflect the sunrise which gently lay golden on the crest of the eastern mountains. The air at times seemed so intensely cold that I imagined the mist of

my breath sending waves of motionless air across the meadow. The silence was suddenly joined by the morning cry of a coyote, whose howl moved easily down the vast meadow. It was as if someone had touched an organ in a dimly lit and barren cathedral. The melodious beauty echoed and sent a chill up the spine. This sensation of wildness creates the dichotomy of wanting to linger and experience the beauty, yet the fears of aloneness spurred me to think, "I don't belong here, I am not ready." I had come to this mountain range to accomplish a goal, it had been reached; now I wanted more than ever to go home. I was exhausted.

By the end of the fifth day we had travelled from Tuolumne Meadows to a point on the Snow Creek Trail three miles from our starting point, Yosemite Valley. We had skied and hiked fifteen miles on that day and were now a half day from the end of our journey. We rested, watching the stars move into the clear sky of evening. For four days I had lived in this wildness that held me so gently. Life is simplified in the mountains, problems can be dealt with one at a time and the rewards are overwhelming and beautiful in their simplicity. I was awakened many nights by the bright glow of a still thin moon that reminded me of a poem by Tu Fu:

*The bright, thin, new moon appears
Tipped askew in the heavens.
It no sooner shines over
The ruined fortress than the
Evening clouds overwhelm it.
The Milky Way shines unchanging
Over freezing mountains
Of the border. White frost covers
The garden. The chrysanthemums
Clot and freeze in the night.*

It soon became dark and a small transistor radio was switched on to listen to the latest weather report. The success of the trip had built up inside of me and produced an arrogance and a sense of security which made me seem aloof to the everyday news. It was as

if here was a better life and I am living it to its fullest and the rest of the world was outside of it and drew no relation. Then the news broadcaster related an incident in Vietnam where many women and children were machine gunned down in the streets. I began to lose recognition of the wildness which I thought I knew so well. What I realize now is that we live the mountain experience only momentarily, and each confrontation with the problems of just staying alive must be related to the everyday absurdities of city life and even the insanity of war. What takes place in the mountains is not an escape and relaxation but a quiet revolution of the spirit. A revolution that develops from natural consequences of defeat and response, of learning and teaching and of survival and action. A sensitivity develops within me that mirrors the forceful natural wildness of being delicate and strong. Richard M. Emerson, a member of the American Mount Everest Expedition wrote, "It was the exhilaration of wilderness. Every feature of my surroundings gave evidence of violent force, yet all was calm and fixed — like a terrible battle scene suddenly frozen in a timeless tableau; the rock and ice polished by snow blasting winds, the graceful sweep of flutings carved on the walls by avalanche, the grind and furor of the icefalls below. But everything was silent and motionless..."

What had happened when I heard the report of the massacre in Vietnam was a defeat of one attitude, that my life in the mountains could be separated from the city feelings and more importantly, my conscience, but the response was more comprehensive and relevant. This is the quiet revolution in feeling.

The radio was switched off. For the first time in days we could smell the frozen earth instead of snow. Scattered pine needles lay as if to read like the toss of yarrow sticks. What was being learned from the journey could now be taught, beginning with myself.

Mr. Wong is an English major at the University of California, Berkeley.



SANTA BARBARA

In mid-June President Nixon broke a legislative log-jam on Santa Barbara marine sanctuary measures when he sent to Congress an Administration bill to establish a federal marine sanctuary in the Santa Barbara Channel. The proposed sanctuary, which includes 18 miles of coastline and extends 20 miles to the Channel Islands, would be adjacent to the California State Oil Sanctuary created in 1955. The bill seeks to prohibit new oil drilling in the 198,000-acre area and calls for the cancellation of 20 current leases in the area of the proposed sanctuary. However, the bill does not affect operations on some 50 leased oil lands or on any of the unleased lands in the Channel which lie outside the recommended sanctuary boundaries. Furthermore, pumping will be allowed to continue from the Union Oil platform which was the source of the disastrous January, 1969, blowout to permit the release of pressure which might force the oil — in the words of the U.S. Geological Survey — to “escape through zones of structural weakness causing further pollution.” The USGS predicts that it will take from 5 to 15 years to relieve the pressure.

POWER LINE LAW

The New York State Legislature has passed a law giving the Public Service Commission the exclusive right to decide where power and gas lines should be located. The bill, which sped through the legislature and was signed into law by Governor Rockefeller in the space of two weeks time, came about because power companies found themselves stymied by a municipal ordinance in the Village of Wallkill which requires the undergrounding of transmission lines. Now, under the new law, the Public Service Commission can override municipal ordinances that are “unreasonably restrictive or arbitrary.”

The commission is charged with holding “broad” public hearings, but a provision specifies to whom notices of hearings are to be sent: domestic corporations and non-profit corporations concerned with conservation. When the hearings are over, the commission makes its ruling, and the right of appeal contained in the act specifies that any appeal must be limited to questions of law. Therefore, no new evidence may be introduced in court and no other legal review is permitted.

BIG THICKET

Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, who was defeated in this year's primary election, told Texas conservationists that before he leaves office, he will introduce a bill for a 170,000-acre Big Thicket National Park. Yarborough's present bill, S. 4, would establish a 100,000 acre park in East Texas. Called “the

biological crossroads of North America,” Big Thicket is unparalleled in the richness and diversity of its plant life — duckweed-matted bayous, tree-encircled meadows, magnolia groves, beech forests, and cypress swamps. Once a sweeping expanse of 3.5 million forested acres, Big Thicket has been whittled down to less than one-tenth of its former size.

The Senator was the first to testify in support of S. 4 before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation field hearings on June 12. All 38 witnesses, except one, agreed that the Big Thicket has something unique that ought to be preserved. The disagreement came on size. The timber industry supported a 35,000-acre park; the 1968 National Park Service recommendation is for a 45,000-acre park; and the Sierra Club urges inclusion of the Neches Bottom and Saratoga Triangle units which would mean a park ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 acres.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

The House Roads Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee has been holding public hearings on extending the life of the Highway Trust Fund — the fund from which the U.S. government finances 90 per cent of the federal interstate highways and 50 per cent of the primary, secondary, and urban street network. The Interstate System is now 80 per cent finished (expected completion date: 1974), and the Highway Trust Fund is scheduled to expire in 1974 with its revenue collecting authority running out in 1972. The hearings underway are to consider legislation to extend the trust fund to at least 1978. Although the hearings have been in progress for several weeks, as of mid-June, only one witness has appeared in opposition to the continuation of the fund. All other witnesses have represented one arm or another of the amorphous, but powerful, highway lobby. Conservationists feel that the Trust Fund, established in 1956, has subsidized one form of transportation to the near exclusion of all others. For instance, \$196 billion has been spent since 1956 by federal, state, and local governments on highway construction, while only \$33 billion was invested in all other forms of transportation combined.

HAWAII OUTINGS

Two remaining Hawaii trips offer to all who apply a strictly non-tourist eleven days in Hawaii. The Fall trip (October 2-11) offers two new hikes — a knapsacker's overnight from famous Waipio Valley to Waimanu Valley, and a three-day traverse of Mauna Loa (for which there will be an extra charge). The Christmas trip (December 18-25) offers Christmas Eve and Christmas Day on the

Island of Lanai, never visited by tourists. For more information write: Fall trip leader Wheaton Smith, 243 Ely Place, Palo Alto, CA 94306; or Christmas trip leader Walt Weyman, Star Route, Marshall, CA 94940. Total cost of each outing from San Francisco or Los Angeles is \$350; for children under 12, \$250. A deposit of \$75 per person, which includes the \$15 non-refundable reservation fee, must accompany each reservation request.

1970 OUTINGS FOLLOW-UP

It is not too late to reserve the few remaining places on 1970 Outings. An autumn High-Light to the canyon country of the Escalante in southern Utah has been scheduled for September 20-October 2 (see May 1970 SCB for detailed description). A Wilderness Threshold trip to Navajolands for families with teenagers will be held September 6-12. The excitement of a ten-day float trip down the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is yours, September 21-30. Sierra knapsackers can explore the alpine Glacier Divide (August 8-16); rugged and remote Rapped Spur (August 29-September 7); Kern Amphitheater in the vast Kern River drainage (September 12-19); and a cross-country hike into Royce Lakes (September 19-27). Late season canoeing down the Rio Grande in Texas (October 17-24) and a dugout canoe trip along the Mexican coast from Puerto Vallarta (November 11-20) await river trip enthusiasts. At the end of the season knapsackers will explore the Cossatot Mountains of Arkansas (November 21-28) and the Cabeza Prieta Game Range, Arizona (December 28-January 2, 1971).

MOUNTAIN PEAK REGISTERS

The Mountain Records Subcommittee received many reports on the condition of mountain peak registers in response to a notice in the August 1969 *Bulletin*. Mountain Records Chairman Bill Eng's wishes to thank all who assisted by sending in reports. In the past there have been instances when register books have been replaced before it was necessary. If a register appears as though it will not last through the current season, either because it is full or nearly full, or because it is deteriorating, it should be replaced. When old records are removed, it is important to leave some kind of replacement even though a Club book is unavailable. Reports from individuals visiting summits are the only practical means of checking the condition of register books and containers. Hikers and climbers are urged to report the condition of any register they find by sending a card to Mountain Records, c/o Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, CA 94104.

WASHINGTON REPORT

President Nixon made good on his environmental message promise to allocate all of the money available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund by sending to Congress a supplemental appropriation request for \$188,900,000. This additional sum brings to \$357,400,000 the amount available for federal, state and local park and recreation programs during the new fiscal year which starts July 1.

The decision on "full funding," long sought by conservationists, was slow in coming, understandably so because Budget Director Robert Mayo now foresees a possible deficit of \$3 billion at the end of fiscal 1970. Withholding of the Land and Water money, although it could not be spent for any other purposes, could have helped to cushion the deficit.

The President's supplemental request will allocate the lion's share of the \$188,900,000 to urban park and recreation programs—a total of \$73,740,000. This is in accord with statements by Mr. Nixon and Interior Secretary Hickel that this Administration will emphasize bringing "parks to people". No funds had been earmarked for the urban programs in his regular budget request sent to Congress the first of the year. In addition, statewide urban and rural programs will get \$49,160,000. Federal programs will get \$66 million, including \$26,906,000 for Pt. Reyes National Seashore and \$8 million for Cape Cod Seashore land purchases programs.

The action for "full funding" had two important effects: first, it brought to an end the Nixon Administration's "no new parks" policy which had existed for a year and one-half. Indeed, simultaneously with the allocation of more funds, Secretary Hickel called a conference of conservation organization representatives at which he announced Administration support for legislation to establish Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan, Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota and the C & O National Historical Park in Maryland and Virginia.

Second, it stimulated congressional action to boost the annual level of the Land and Water Fund to \$300 million—a 50 per cent increase. Administration spokesman Director G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, supported the increase from the present \$200 million level. Both House and Senate Interior Committees acted favorably on the proposal which would increase the money available for federal, state and local programs by \$1.9 billion over the life of the fund.

There will be ample opportunity to spend it. Hofe told a Senate committee that the federal government will need \$500,700,000 over the next five years—not including fiscal 1971—to acquire all land within presently authorized National Park, Forest Service, and Wildlife Refuge projects. Authorization of new park units and accelerating land prices will, of course, expand the need for funds.

Now that the President has ended the year-long stalemate on funding and advancement of programs, perhaps we can move ahead at a pace which will see the rounding out of the National Park System in this decade. The pace can be none too rapid.

We lose a million acres annually to the bulldozers and highway pavers.

— W. Lloyd Tupling

ACTION NOW

TAPS

Plans for TAPS, the trans-Alaska Pipeline System—the 800-mile pipe that would transport oil from the North Slope to southern Alaska—are proceeding, in spite of efforts to stop it. Conservationists, shocked by Interior Secretary Hickel's Earth Day announcement that he will issue a permit for the pipeline and accompanying haul road when "all the requirements of law have been met," are appealing to President Nixon to stop plans to construct the monstrous tube that will severely damage the delicate ecological balance of Alaskan tundra and Brooks Range wildlife. Write President Richard Nixon, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20006. (See October-November 1969 SCB.)

SANTA BARBARA

Letters are needed to move Santa Barbara protection bills out of committee. Senator Cranston's bill (S. 1219) is the most comprehensive and far-reaching: the Secretary of Interior would halt all drilling for oil, gas and other minerals off the coast of California until a study is completed on 1) the environmental threats of oil extraction, and 2) methods of phasing out oil production in the Santa Barbara Channel. Write to Senator Henry Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 3106 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, urging him to take action on this measure. (See March 1969 SCB.)

WILDERNESS BILL

A bill to classify 25 units of land as "wilderness" under the Wilderness Act, including land in 23 National Wildlife Refuges, 2 National Parks and 3 National Forests, needs help from conservationists. Few lands have been reclassified under the Wilderness Act so far. Representative John Saylor's omnibus measure (H.R. 16258) is the first attempt to lump potential wilderness areas together; it includes lands in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Florida, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts and Maine. Letters to Wayne Aspinall, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1324 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, are needed to get the bill moving. (See March 1970 SCB News.)

SST

The Senate vote on SST appropriation should come in July. With an outpouring of mail we can defeat the SST in the Senate. All Club members who oppose the SST and its environmentally destructive by-products—sonic booms, possible weather modification, intensified airport noise, and air pollution—should write a letter to each of your two senators c/o Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. (For background information see January 1970 SCB and May 18 mailer.)

Two remaining 1970 Wilderness Outings to Hawaii—see page 22.

