

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE
114 SANSOME STREET, ROOM 605
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JULY, 1979

CHRONOLOGY

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

- 1852 Henry A. Crabb proposed in the California Legislature that a Redwood National Park be established.
- 1879 Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz proposed a Redwood National Park.
- 1900 Bohemian Club of San Francisco purchased 160 acres near Russian River. (The Bohemian Club held encampments from 1878 in Marin County and various locations in Sonoma County.)
- 1901 California Redwood Park (now Big Basin Redwoods State Park) preserved by the Sempervirens Club and the State of California.
- December, 1904 President Theodore Roosevelt in his address before Congress expressed his approval of a plan to set aside Redwoods in California for a public park.
- 1907 Congressman William Kent donated Muir Woods to the Federal Government.
- January 9, 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt accepted it under the Antiquities Act and designated it a National Monument.
- 1908 Eight high school students of Humboldt County petitioned Congress in favor of preservation of the Redwoods.
- 1911 Congressman John E. Raker of California introduced a joint resolution which provided for a committee to investigate the "advisability and necessity" of establishing a Coast Redwood National Park. The resolution died in the House.
- March 29, 1912 John E. Raker introduced House Resolution 284 to name a committee to select a site for a Redwood Park. Resolution died in committee.
- September, 1913 Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs was organized. A committee was set up to preserve Carson's Woods near Fortuna by the Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs.
- August, 1917 Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. John C. Merriam and Madison Grant took a trip to the Redwoods and first conceived the idea of a national Save-the-Redwoods League. Formal organization took place in 1918, with contributions from Stephen Mather, William Kent, E. C. Bradley, Madison Grant and Henry Fairfield Osborn.

June, 1918 Article in The Timberman urging a Redwood National Park, was suggested by the American Association of Park Superintendents.

June 30, 1919 Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, recommended establishment of a Redwood National Park to the Secretary of the Interior.

July 8, 1919 Congressman Clarence F. Lea of California introduced House Resolution 159 directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the House of Representatives on the "suitability, location, cost, if any, and advisability of securing a tract of land in the State of California containing a stand of typical Redwood trees of the species Sequoia sempervirens with a view that such land be set apart and dedicated as a national park ..."

August 20, 1919 The Save-the-Redwoods League appointed a committee to formulate recommendations on establishment of a Redwood National Park, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Chairman.

October 11, 1919 The Saturday Evening Post presented an editorial on the Redwoods suggesting a national park.

1919 Women's Save-the-Redwoods League of Humboldt County formally organized and was composed primarily of the Committee of the Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs. Later joined the national Save-the-Redwoods League.

1920 Redington Report - In accordance with Resolution 159, the House Resolution directing a National Park Study, this was the first survey of the Coast Redwoods. Urged a national park, containing not less than 20,000 acres. Areas examined:

- 1) Lower Klamath River
- 2) South Fork of the Eel
- 3) Prairie Creek
- 4) Redwood Creek
- 5) Big Lagoon

Recommended: First priority - 64,000 acres on the Lower Klamath River, plus 1,800 acres on the South Fork of the Eel River.

Also discussed:

- 1) Prairie Creek - 30,000 acres
- 2) Redwood Creek - 40,000 acres
- 3) Big Lagoon-Maple Creek - 34,000 acres

Save-the-Redwoods League proceeded to buy up some of the finest groves of Redwoods at what is now Humboldt Redwoods State Park along the South Fork of the Eel River along Bull Creek. Other important acquisitions along the highway at what is now Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park.

- 1928 State of California voters approved \$6,000,000 bond issue to help acquire state parks, including the Redwoods.
- 1935 There was a Redwood National Forest proposed.
- September 30, 1937 National Park Service made a report by McLaughlin-Cook on a proposed Redwood National Park in the Mill Creek area.
- Recommended: Mill Creek Redwoods - 17,000 acres, 14,000 acres of which were virgin Redwoods.
- 1943 Save-the-Redwoods League allocated funds for a study toward drawing up a Master Plan for Redwoods preservation. (By 1945, an estimated 675,000 acres of virgin forest had been cut; remaining virgin forest was estimated at about 925,000 acres.)
- 1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial National Forest was proposed by Congresswoman Helen G. Douglas.
- 1946 Suggestions of "Forest units" and "Park units" were made by the Director of the National Park Service, Newton B. Drury. Park units to round out existing state parks within complete watersheds.
- April 18, 1946 H. R. 6201 introduced in Congress by Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas for a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial National Forest.
- March 31, 1947 H. R. 2876, a revised Douglas bill, introduced. Richard Nixon defeated Helen Douglas for Congress and bill died for lack of a sponsor.
- 1961 Save-the-Redwoods League and other conservation groups revive the idea of a Redwood National Park.
- July 20, 1961 Del Norte County Chamber of Commerce's Public Parks and Lands Committee urged a limited Mill Creek-Del Norte Coast national park of Redwoods.
- April 19, 1963 Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, announced his plan to propose a Redwood National Park.
- May 8, 1963 National Geographic Society announced that it is making a \$64,000 grant to the National Park Service for a Coast Redwoods survey to establish a Redwood National Park.
- December, 1963 The Last Redwoods, published by the Sierra Club. Secretary Udall, in forward, proposed a national park.
- June, 1964 National Park Service survey completed. (Estimated remaining virgin Redwoods: 300,000 acres, with 50,000 acres in state parks. Estimated original forest range of Redwoods: close to two million acres.

- June 25, 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson announced his support of a Redwood National Park. California's Governor Edmund G. Brown also approved of the idea.
- September 23, 1964 National Park Service report, "The Redwoods," made public. Three plans were suggested - Plan I included Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and part of Redwood Creek Drainage, plus Lost Man Creek and May Creek watershed - 53,000 acres. It also proposed Federal grants-in-aid to State for acquisitions on Avenue of the Giants, on Van Duzen River and Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks.
- February 16, 1965 California North Coast Redwood Master Plan by the State of California released. Plan recommends acquisition of 45,000 acres to complete existing parks and identified State's "Zone of Interest" in addition to acquisitions.
- March 1, 1965 Citizens for a Redwood National Park organized. A small organization; it was composed primarily of residents of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.
- March 9, 1965 State Senator Farr introduced legislation in State Senate for adoption of a resolution favoring Redwood National Park. Resolution passed in Senate and defeated in the Assembly.
- April 2, 1965 Mr. Hugo Fisher, State Resources Administrator to Secretary Udall, proposed a Redwood National Parkway in lieu of a Redwood National Park, or a National Park in the Mill Creek region.
- April 9, 1965 Save-the-Redwoods League's Board of Directors passed a resolution favoring Mill Creek watershed in addition to Del Norte Coast and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks as a Redwood National Park as worthy of the name.
- April, 1965 Redwood Park and Recreation Plan of the Redwood lumber industry was made public, proposing approximately 8,000 acres of virgin forest to be added to State Parks, plus over 230,000 acres of private forest lands opened to the public recreation under multiple use concept.
- May, 1965 American Forestry Association published their proposal for a Redwood National Park in American Forests magazine. AFA recommended Humboldt Redwoods State Park plus additional acreage adjacent to it, as Redwood National Park.
- October 7, 1965 Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments (Melville B. Grosvenor, Chairman) sent memorandum to Secretary Udall recommending Redwood National Park consisting of two units - Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks plus Mill Creek Basin as the north unit, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park plus acreage "now privately owned to complete an ecologic unit, comprising the Lost Man Creek drainage and portions of the Redwood Creek drainage ... including the World's Tallest Trees" as the southern unit, linked by a scenic corridor.

- October 16, 1965 Secretary Udall announced that the National Park Service recommendations would be made public approximately January 1, 1966.
- October 21, 1965 Bills introduced in Congress by Representatives Cohelan, Burton, Reuss and Saylor asking 90,000 acre Redwood National Park. The park would include Redwood Creek, Bridge Creek, Devil's Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek with part of the Redwood Creek watershed. Bills introduced at the request of the Sierra Club.
- November 15, 1965 Conservation Associates presented plan for Redwood National Park including Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Avenue of the Giants Extension, and land in the Mattole River including King Range and its scenic ocean frontage.
- November 22, 1965 Conference in Washington, D.C. held by U.S. Department of the Interior. Representatives of all interested parties presented diverse plans.
- December 17, 1965 Save-the-Redwoods League representatives, National Park Service representatives and representatives from several large Foundations met in Washington, D. C. Transfer of jurisdiction and private financing of additional purchases discussed. State Parks transfer to National Park Service discussed.
- December 17, 1965 Full page ad, "An Open Letter to President Johnson on the last chance to Really save the Redwoods," placed by the Sierra Club in San Francisco Chronicle, Sacramento Bee, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, and Washington Post. The ad urged a proposal for 90,000 acre park in Redwood Creek.
- January 10, 1966 H. R. 11920 (Roybal) and H. R. 11923 (Scheuer) introduced.
- January 12, 1966 H. R. 11966 (Dingell), H. R. 11969 (Farnum), H. R. 11993 (King, Utah), H. R. 11998 (Udall) introduced.
- January 12, 1966 Citizens Committee on Natural Resources endorses all variant plans for a Redwood National Park and revives "Douglas Bill" proposal of 1946 which would put entire northern Redwood belt in a national forest.
- January 17, 1966 H. R. 12096 (Moorhead) and H. R. 12102 (Yates) introduced.
- January 17, 1966 H. R. 12125 (Dow) and H. R. 12134 (Race) introduced.
- January 20, 1966 H. R. 12208 (Hawkins) and H. R. 12217 (O'Hara) introduced.
- January 25, 1966 President Johnson's budget message to Congress included proposal for Redwood National Park without details. Requested Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund to pay for the proposed park.
- January 27, 1966 H. R. 12344 (Anderson) introduced.

February 1, 1966 H. R. 12421 (Dyal) introduced.

February 2, 1966 H. R. 12490 (Resnick) introduced.

February 7, 1966 H. R. 12619 (Thompson, N. J.) introduced.

February 9, 1966 H. R. 12711 (Edwards), H. R. 12717 (Miller), H. R. 13719 (Moss), H. R. 12728 (Bingham), H. R. 12731 (Leggett), H. R. 12733 (Olsen), H. R. 12737 (Vivian) introduced.

February 23, 1966 President Johnson's Conservation Message to Congress recommends 45,000 acres at an estimated cost of \$45-56 million including Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks and Mill Creek watershed as one unit, and 1,400 acres on Redwood Creek in area of Tallest Trees as second unit of Redwood National Park.

February 23, 1966 Congressman Clausen introduced bill in House, H. R. 13011 for a Redwoods-to-the-Sea Plan.

February 23, 1966 Senator Kuchel introduces Administration bill, S. B. 2962. Sponsors include Javits (N.Y.), Anderson (N.M.), Cooper (Ky.), Scott (Penna.), Long (Mo.), Church (Idaho), Kennedy (Mass.), and Moss (Utah), Senator Metcalf (Montana) introduced S. B. 2962. Other sponsors are Clark (Penna.), Douglas (Illinois), Gruening (Alaska), Kennedy (N. Y.), Inouye (Hawaii), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), Muskie (Maine), Nelson (Wisc.), Neuberger (Oregon), Ribicoff (Conn.), Tydings (Md.), Young (Ohio), and McGovern (S. D.).

February 23, 1966 Burton introduces H. R. 13009; Olson, H. R. 13010.

February 24, 1966 H. R. 13042 (Clausen) introduced.

March 2, 1966 Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee announced that no action would be taken on proposed Redwood National Park this year because of other pending matters.

March 10, 1966 H. R. 13469 (Helstoski) and H. R. 13589 (Whalley) introduced.

March 22, 1966 H. R. 13859 (Farnsley) introduced.

March 23, 1966 H. R. 13929 (Hosmer) introduced.

March 31, 1966 H. R. 14199 (McCarthy) introduced.

March, 1966 Daughters of the American Revolution, California State Society, passed a resolution commending President Johnson and Congress for Redwood National Park proposal, and urging all members of Congress to vote for it.

- April 20, 1966 Interior Department announces completion of Economic Study of Proposed Redwood National Park by Arthur D. Little, Inc.: "The study concluded that in the short run, by 1973, there will be approximately 250 more jobs in Del Norte County if there is not a park--about a 3% difference. However, in the long run, by 1983, there would be about 1,670 more jobs if the park is established..."
- May 18, 1966 California State Division of the Izaak Walton League endorsed President Johnson's proposal for Redwood National Park at meeting in Santa Rosa, California.
- June 17-18, 1966 The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs conducted hearings in Washington, D. C.
- September 1, 1966 Senate Joint Resolution 192 introduced by Senator Kuchel (for himself, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Case, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Javits, Mr. Kennedy of New York, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Yarborough) and House Joint Resolution 1293 introduced by Mr. O'Brien requests the Congress to resolve that the United States take "a right, privilege, and easement on all lands or interest in lands within the boundaries of the proposed Redwood National Park as identified in Senate Bill 2962..."
- September 8, 1966 Five lumber companies (Rellim Redwood Company, Arcata Redwood Company, Simpson Timber Company, Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Pacific Lumber Company) agreed to stop cutting Redwood in the areas (both Mill Creek and Redwood Creek) proposed for a Redwood National Park in a letter to Congress.
- January 10, 1967 Bill H. R. 1311 introduced by Congressman Saylor.
- January 18, 1967 Bill S. 514 was introduced by Senators Metcalf, Mansfield, Burdick, Clark, Dodd, Gruening, Inouye, Kennedy (N. Y.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lausche, McCarthy, McGee, Mondale, Nelson, Pell, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams, Yarborough and Young.
- January 18, 1967 Bill H. R. 2849 was introduced by Congressman Cohelan.
- January, 1967 Congressman Aspinall announced that at the request of Governor Reagan, he was postponing hearings of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs until April.
- February 8, 1967 H. R. 5036 introduced by Philip Burton.
- March 11, 1967 Secretary Udall requests enactment of a bill to authorize a Redwood National Park of 41,834 acres in Del Norte County and 1,600 acres in Humboldt County.
- March 23, 1967 Bill H. R. 7742 was introduced by Congressman Clausen.

- March 23, 1967 Bill S-1370 was introduced by Senators Kuchel, Anderson, Cooper, Javits, Kennedy (Mass.), Percy and Scott.
- April 13, 1967 Bill S-1526 was introduced by Senators Murphy and Fannin.
- October 10, 1967 S-2515 Bill introduced by Senators Jackson and Kuchel. Would establish two park units (north and south). North Unit would include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Redwoods State Parks and part of Upper Mill Creek. South Unit would include the Tall Trees area on Redwood Creek.
- October 16, 1967 Bill H. R. 13508 was introduced by Congressman Hosmer.
- November 1, 1967 S-2515 (Jackson-Kuchel bill) providing for a Redwood National Park passed the Senate by a vote of 77 to 6.
- April 16-18, 1968 Congressional Field Hearings by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held in Eureka to debate the proposed Redwood National Park.
- May 20, 1968 Congressman Aspinall's House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on the Redwood National Park held hearings in Washington, D.C. Park was cut down to approximately 26,888 acres including lands already in State Park ownership.
- June 25, 1968 Legislation to authorize establishment of a 25,286 acre Redwood National Park at a cost of \$45 million was approved by a House Interior subcommittee. It differs from a Senate approved bill (S-2515) which called for a 64,000 acre park at a cost of \$100 million.
- September 11, 1967 Redwood National Park Compromise Bill S-2515 passed by the House.
- Appropriation: \$92 million
Acreage: 58,000
- Will include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks, with a coastal strip joining with Prairie Creek State Park and private lands in the drainage of Redwood Creek.
- September 19, 1968 Redwood National Park Conference Bill S-2515 passed by the Senate.
- Appropriation: \$92 million
Acreage: 58,000
- Will include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks, with a coastal strip joining with Prairie Creek State Park and some private lands in the drainage of Redwood Creek including the Tall Trees Grove.
- October 2, 1968 President Johnson signed into Law the act authorizing the 58,000 acre Redwood National Park. (Public Law 90-545). John B. Dewitt of Save-the-Redwoods League was present at the White House when the President signed the act to establish a Redwood National Park.

- October 3, 1968 Nelson Murdock was appointed as the first Superintendent of the Redwood National Park.
- October 3, 1968 Crescent City was announced as the temporary Redwood National Park Headquarters by George B. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service.
- November 21, 1968 A National Park Service "Master Plan Team" is being organized to help in the planning of the Redwood National Park.
- November 25, 1968 Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson dedicates the Redwood National Park on the Bald Hills Road near Orick in Humboldt County. Ralph W. Chaney, Newton B. Drury and John B. Dewitt represented the Save-the-Redwoods League.
- August 27, 1969 President Nixon dedicates the Ladybird Johnson Grove in the Redwood National Park. Those present included President and Mrs. Richard Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior Walter A. Hickel, Governor Ronald Reagan of California, Congressman Don Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robb, Senator George Murphy, Congressman and Mrs. Hale Boggs, Reverend Billy Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Drury and Mr. John B. Dewitt.
- October, 1969 The first Superintendent of Redwood National Park, Nelson Murdock, retires.
- January 21, 1970 Wayne B. Cone is appointed Redwood National Park Superintendent.
- February 13, 1970 Assemblyman Carl A. Birtschgi introduces AB 665 in the State Legislature, an emergency act which would enable the State Board of Forestry to protect timber lands from irreparable damage through revision of forest management plans.
- February 16, 1970 House Resolution 14873 is introduced by Congressman Aspinall granting tax relief to Redwood lumber companies.
- February 26, 1970 H. R. 12025, a bill which would have permitted increased logging in National Forests, is defeated in the House of Representatives.
- September 1, 1970 Jack Davis is appointed as third Redwood National Park Superintendent.
- January 22, 1971 House Resolution 1135 is introduced by John P. Saylor to provide for additions to Redwood National Park including preservation of Redwood stands in Skunk Cabbage Creek and Bald Hills - Emerald Mile on Redwood Creek.

- May 10, 1971 Senate oversight hearings held to investigate deficiencies of Redwood National Park boundaries and unnegotiated price settlements pending since 1968 between the government and timber companies; the delay in the inclusion of state parks Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast and Prairie Creek within the Park, and the Department of Interior's failure to carry out the responsibilities delegated to it by Congress.
- June 18, 1971 Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senator Henry M. Jackson, personally examines Redwood National Park with John B. Dewitt of Save-the-Redwoods League, Edgar Wayburn of the Sierra Club, and Superintendent Davis to ascertain the reason for lack of protection for the existing fragmentary Redwood National Parks.
- June 20, 1971 Senator Jackson announces that he will request Arcata Redwood Company, Louisiana Pacific Corporation, and Simpson Timber Company to stop logging within the 800 foot buffer zone, designated by law, which is adjacent to Redwood National Park.
- August 11, 1971 At a dinner sponsored by the Democratic Central Committee and Central Labor Council, Senator John V. Tunney announces his intention to introduce legislation "to protect the integrity of Skunk Cabbage Creek" by expanding Redwood National Park by 14,000 acres.
- October 3, 1971 Senator Tunney requested Interior Secretary Roger C. B. Morton use his legal authority to acquire the 47,000 acre protective buffer zone surrounding Redwood National Park, as logging is damaging the park, particularly in the Redwood Creek area.
- November, 1971 House Resolution 11080, introduced by Congressman Ullman, relating to favorable income tax treatment for the lumber companies with respect to property taken under the Act of Congress which established Redwood National Park, is defeated.
- December 2-3, 1971 A public meeting was held to accept testimony on the Master Plan for the Redwood National Park, prepared by the National Park Service. Mr. Drury and Mr. Dewitt represented the Save-the-Redwoods League urging the necessity of watershed protection for the parks and emphasizing the inadequacy of existing boundaries. Commercial interests favored limitation of park boundaries while conservationists stressed the inadequacies of these boundaries.
- January, 1972 The Assembly Natural Resources Committee toured the Redwood National Park as a preliminary to hearings in which a new and more extensive Forest Practices Act will be drafted.
- February 4, 1972 Congress approves funding for the construction of a Redwood National Park Headquarters in Crescent City at Congressman Clausen's request.

- February 7, 1972 H. R. 12993 is introduced by Mr. Roe amending the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to include the Eel, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers.
- H. R. 13001 is introduced by Mr. Roe to preserve Skunk Cabbage Creek and Bald Hills - Emerald Mile as additions to Redwood National Park.
- March 11, 1972 A ceremony for the transfer of city-owned land to the National Park Service for the Redwood National Park Headquarters is held in Crescent City.
- April 24, 1972 Due to evidence of extensive damage from soil erosion, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, at the insistence of the State Water Resources Control Board, scheduled hearing dates to develop regulations forbidding degradation of state waters by logging operations, marking the first time such operations have come within the purview of state water quality experts.
- September 16, 1972 Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton announces at a news conference that he cannot commit himself to a definite timetable for action on the proposed buffer zone due to the cost and the complexity of planning problems.
- November 14, 1972 Governor Reagan's Redwood National Park Study Commission discuss the state owned parks within the boundaries of Redwood National Park and conclude with a resolution recommending State control over the federally owned areas of the park.
- January 29, 1973 President Nixon proposes a budget slash which will delay further efforts to protect Redwood National Park.
- January 30, 1973 Sierra Club files suit under the Freedom of Information Act against the Department of the Interior for the release of a task-force report on damages to Redwood National Park incurred by clear-cutting and other logging practices outside its boundaries. (Curry report)
- February, 1973 U. S. Department of Interior Special Assistant, Dr. Richard C. Curry, completes his report on the resource management actions affecting Redwood Creek corridor which documents extremely high erosion hazards on land surrounding the main park unit, posing a serious threat to the existing park.
- February 22, 1973 H. R. 4686 is introduced by Congressman Waldie to add Emerald-Weir Creek Watershed Area to Redwood National Park.

- March, 1973 Hearings before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation indicate that despite the scientific documentation in Dr. Curry's report, it is unlikely the Department of Interior will exercise its authority to acquire protective buffer areas for the park. Negotiations with major timber companies concerning their logging practices have been unsuccessful.
- June 12, 1973 In a Federal Court lawsuit, the Sierra Club charges the Department of Interior with failure to protect Redwood National Park from damages due to logging practices on nearby lands. Sierra Club charges that it is the agency's duty as public trustee to afford full protection to timber, soils and streams within park boundaries as designated in the 1968 Act to establish the park.
- June 26, 1973 The Natural Resources Defense Council files suit against Arcata Redwood Company, Louisiana Pacific Corporation and Simpson Timber Company to halt those logging operations threatening Redwood National Park, particularly the Tall Trees Grove, until plans to minimize damage are agreed upon by the court and outside experts. Despite longstanding evidence of logging abuses, none of the lumber companies has ever been cited for their violations.
- August 8, 1973 Superintendent John H. Davis announces the beginning of construction on Redwood Creek Trail this week to provide parking facilities and improvement of the access road to the creek.
- September 4, 1973 Redwood National Park offices are moved into their new headquarters.
- October 20, 1973 Formal dedication of the Redwood National Park Headquarters in Crescent City, named the Newton B. Drury Center, takes place. Mr. Drury, President of the Save-the-Redwoods League since 1971 has also served as Director of the National Park Service, Chief of the California Division of Beaches and Parks, and Secretary of Save-the-Redwoods League from 1920-1971. Governor Ronald Reagan at the dedication said naming of the Newton B. Drury Center "is a fitting tribute to a man who has dedicated much of his life to the preservation and enhancement of the California Redwoods." Speakers include Mr. Drury, Congressman Donald Clausen, National Park Service Director Ronald L. Walker, Crescent City Mayor Richard Brown, and the Superintendent of Redwood National Park, John H. Davis who served as the Master of Ceremonies. Also present were Mrs. Elizabeth S. Drury and Mr. John B. Dewitt. Former Director, Mr. Conrad L. Wirth and members of the Save-the-Redwoods League Board of Councillors were also present.

- April 20, 1974 George M. Von der Lippe replaced John H. Davis as the fourth Superintendent of Redwood National Park.
- May 15, 1974 U. S. District Court Judge, William T. Sweigert, rules that protection of Redwood National Park is the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior and denies the government's request to dismiss the Sierra Club suit begun in June of 1973.
- June 25, 1974 House Resolution 15584 presented by Congressman Phillip Burton and others seeks to amend the Redwood National Park Act of 1968 to expand the park to 108,420 acres in the Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek area.
- July 27, 1974 The U. S. Court of Claims awards Arcata National Corporation 35.4 million dollars with 15 million dollars back interest, in addition to 57.7 million dollars in cash and the 10,000 acre exchange already received, as payment for lands taken in the establishment of Redwood National Park, bringing the total settlement, excluding interest, to 93.1 million dollars.
- October 31, 1974 In an action filed in Humboldt County Superior Court, California Attorney General Evelle J. Younger requests an injunction to stop Arcata Redwood Company, Louisiana Pacific Corporation, and Simpson Timber Company from continuing logging practices threatening Redwoods within Redwood National Park.
- December 1, 1974 Attorney General Younger rules that environmental impact reports must be prepared prior to California logging plans that could significantly affect the environment, approval of said plans being subject to the 1970 Environmental Quality Act.
- January 22, 1975 Superior Court Judge Arthur Broaddus rules in Humboldt County that lumber companies cease logging around the perimeter of Redwood National Park until they submit environmental impact reports for public review.
- March 19, 1975 H. R. 5193, presented by Congressman Burton, amends the Act to establish a Redwood National Park to include an additional 74,000 acres of land and afford the Secretary of the Interior greater control over the Park Protection Zone allowing alteration of its boundaries as needed to protect the park.
- April, 1975 Senate Bill 476 presented by Randolph Collier, not requiring Environmental Impact Reports prior to approval of logging practices in the Redwood Creek drainage area, is passed.

- April 6, 1975 Park Rangers report the discovery of two trees which were felled by chainsaws in the Lady Bird Johnson Grove. This is the first incidence of vandalism to trees of giant size within Redwood National Park.
- July 15, 1975 As the result of the Sierra Club suit filed in 1973, U.S. District Court Judge William T. Sweigert found the Department of the Interior negligent in protecting Redwood National Park from logging damage and ordered the agency to "exercise the powers vested in them by law" to prevent further damages. A progress report on the department's implementation of this order was to be filed with the Court.
- July 30, 1975 Simpson Timber Company received \$122,000 from the Federal Government for severance damages due to loss of a company access road and \$50,000 in interest dating back to the establishment of Redwood National Park. Payment for personal property, i.e., logs on park lands, is pending.
- August, 1975 Arcata Redwood Company received approval for two timber cuts on 56 acres of land in the Redwood Creek area. Acting State Forester Larry Richey insisted logging would cause "no further damage to Redwood National Park."
- August 22, 1975 The Department of Interior completes another study to assess problems in the Redwood Creek area and possible solutions, confirming existing information on erosion problems.
- August 25, 1975 The National Park Service requests a moratorium on logging operations outside the park boundaries for a period of 18 months. Affected companies are: Simpson Timber Company, Arcata Redwood Company, and Louisiana Pacific Corporation.
- August 29, 1975 National Park Service vetos a \$500,000 project presented by State Resources Secretary Claire Dedrick to construct a rock barrier in front of the Tall Trees Grove, protecting the area from wash-out. Redwood Park Superintendent George Von der Lippe said that the need for such protection is not proven, though further study is necessary.
- September 5, 1975 Manson friend Lynette Fromme pointed a gun at President Ford. She demanded protection of the Redwoods and the Tall Trees in the Redwood National Park.
- October, 1975 The U. S. Department of Interior Geological Survey submits reports on the water condition and physical resource modifications in and around Redwood Creek. Devastating effects of erosion are attributed to logging practices in the area just outside the park boundaries.

- October 10, 1975 During a business luncheon held at the Eureka Inn, the three lumber companies affected by the National Park Service logging moratorium request, pledged to fight a long, hard battle against it. Dave Leland of Simpson Timber Company said the companies attempted negotiations with the Park Service but were unsuccessful and claimed the motivation behind the moratorium was the blocking of all logging operations until passage of the Burton Bill.
- November 14, 1975 The National Park Service officially concedes that logging and road building has and will severely damage a portion of Redwood National Park containing the world's tallest trees.
- November 17-18, 1975 In a testimony before the State Board of Forestry, the National Park Service again emphasized the necessity of a logging moratorium.
- December 15, 1975 In a progress report ordered by the U. S. District Court, the Department of the Interior spoke of its efforts to bring private timber management procedures in line with state regulations and reported the need for drastically improved timber and land use practices in order to protect the park.
- January 15, 1976 The State Board of Forestry decided against the declaration of a logging moratorium but asks the National Park Service to work closely with timber operators in order to protect the buffer zone surrounding Redwood National Park.
- February 18, 1976 The Department of the Interior announces to U. S. District Court Judge William T. Sweigert its plan to request Congressional authority to establish protective zones and regulate logging operations around the Redwood Creek area of Redwood National Park.
- March 2, 1976 Arcata Redwood Company, Louisiana Pacific Corporation and Simpson Timber Company agree to voluntarily abide by a logging program that would minimize erosion on lands around the periphery of Redwood National Park.
- June 5, 1976 The Save-the-Redwoods League announces the purchase of a 32 acre parcel of forest which is donated to the National Park Service for inclusion in Redwood National Park.
- June 7, 1976 Judge William Sweigert states that the protection of Redwood National Park is the responsibility of Congress who recently denied the Interior Department's request for additional funds to protect the park. The Judge dismissed the Sierra Club suit against the Secretary of the Interior.

- September 18, 1976 Hearings before the House Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee are held to discuss Redwood National Park and Congress is urged to promote expansion by governmental experts, Save-the-Redwoods League and the Sierra Club.
- October 21, 1976 The Save-the-Redwoods League offers Arcata National Corporation 1 million dollars to purchase a grove of Redwood trees for Redwood National Park and asked Arcata to refrain from further logging within a quarter mile of the park for two years in the hope that such a moratorium would give Congress enough time to act on proposals to expand Redwood National Park. Arcata rejected the purchase offer but agreed to halt logging next to the park until April 1, 1977.
- November 1, 1976 Jimmy Carter favors protection of the Redwood National Park and states that if elected President, he will expand the Redwood National Park.
- November 2, 1976 Jimmy Carter is elected President of the United States.
- November 18, 1976 The Justice Department, acting for the National Park Service, signed a two-year agreement with Arcata National Corporation, Louisiana Pacific Corporation, and Simpson Redwood Company allowing detailed review of proposed timber cutting operations by a park service team and permitting the inspection group to request modification of harvesting plans as needed for park protection.
- January 26, 1977 The State Water Control Board decides stricter enforcement of water quality standards is necessary for logging and other forest activities, especially in the Redwood Creek area; more detailed information on logging plans must be submitted prior to the beginning of timber harvesting operations.
- January 28, 1977 The State Department of Forestry approves clear-cut logging activities on 115 acres in the Redwood Creek drainage area, 83 acres on McDonald Creek which discharges into Redwood Creek, and 32 acres on Devil's Creek five miles outside the park's boundary. Management chief, James Denny, said erosion control requirements were included in the approved plans.
- The California Attorney General is given the right to inspect timber operations around Redwood National Park and the State agreed to drop a suit against Arcata, Louisiana Pacific, and Simpson lumber companies which sought to stop them from logging near the park, in a "compromise" between the loggers and the State.
- February 9, 1977 Chairman of the House Environmental Subcommittee called for an immediate logging moratorium on private lands near Redwood National Park.

- February 22, 1977 H. R. 3813 is drafted by Representative Phillip Burton. It seeks to expand Redwood National Park by 74,000 acres, provide for land rehabilitation in Redwood Creek basin, offer displaced timber industry workers priority job consideration in the park and would guarantee such workers 72 weeks severance pay, eligibility for two years of replacement work and government financed jobs for up to 6 years.
- March 2, 1977 The House Environmental Subcommittee proposes that the Federal Government commit 300 to 400 million dollars to Redwood National Park in a 6 to 1 vote favoring park expansion.
- March 14, 1977 The U. S. Department of the Interior studies the economic impact of park expansion and concludes that the current logging rate, irregardless of park expansion, cannot be sustained for more than 10 years due to a rapidly decreasing supply of Redwoods. Overcutting of timber, combined with sophisticated timber harvesting techniques and machinery, will in itself cause a marked decline in employment.
- March 15, 1977 Representative Phillip Burton asks President Carter for a logging moratorium in the vicinity of Redwood National Park.
- March 21, 1977 Hearings before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs on the expansion of the Redwood National Park. Gordon Robinson, a consulting Sierra Club forester, stated that payments made in 1968 to establish the park were far too high and the Burton bill would prevent price abuses by basing purchase price on current property tax assessments and three independent appraisals.
- The Carter Administration's request for a 6-month self-imposed logging moratorium is rejected by lumber companies.
- John B. Dewitt represents the Save-the-Redwoods League and urges expansion of the Redwood National Park by 48,000 acres to protect the remaining old-growth Redwoods next to the park (about 7,000 acres) and the cutover watershed adjoining immediately upstream from the park.
- March 24, 1977 John B. Dewitt, representing the Save-the-Redwoods League, with a delegation from all major national conservations organizations including the Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, National Resources Defense Council, Wilderness Society, National Parks Association met with Secretary of the Interior Andrus and urged a 48,000 acre addition to the Redwood National Park as the irreducible minimum area necessary to protect the southern unit of the park and the world's tallest trees.

- March 30, 1977 In response to the moratorium refusal, Congress, the Carter Administration and the Interior Department moved to expedite legislation to expand the parks and, according to Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, the Carter Administration "is looking into all possible action, including the possibility of legal action."
- April 1, 1977 Arcata Redwood Company begins logging in two areas being considered for inclusion in the Redwood National Park by Congress. The harvesting, approved in October of 1976 by the California Department of Forestry, was temporarily postponed by the Save-the-Redwoods League's million dollar purchase offer giving Congress time to act on an expansion plan. Court action to stop the logging is under consideration by federal officials.
- April 2, 1977 Arcata Redwood Company cuts down old-growth Redwoods above the Worlds Tallest Tree in spite of last minute requests by Secretary Dedrick to allow Save-the-Redwoods League to purchase these Redwoods for one million dollars.
- April 6, 1977 State forestry officials rejected an Arcata Redwood Company proposal to cut 18 acres of Redwood near Redwood National Park as it would conflict with federal park expansion plans.
- April 13, 1977 Due to park expansion proposals, a Louisiana Pacific plan to clear-cut 43 acres of virgin Redwood is rejected by State Forestry Director Lewis Moran.
- Several thousand lumber workers march through Eureka from the County Courthouse to the Municipal Auditorium. A noisy and hostile demonstration and rally was held protesting park expansion during hearings by Congressman Burton's committee. John Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California AFL-CIO representing 1.7 million workers, was a major speaker. John B. Dewitt, of the Save-the-Redwoods League, attended the hearing with League Vice President Bruce S. Howard.
- April 14, 1977 An enormous convoy of loggers from yesterday's protest stormed San Francisco across the Golden Gate Bridge. Logging trucks circled the Federal Building while well over a thousand people demonstrated as Congressman Burton conducted hearings on his bill to expand Redwood National Park.
- April 19, 1977 The Carter Administration asked Congress for authority to expand Redwood National Park by 48,000 acres at a 359 million dollar cost in a request submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, Cecil Andrus. Chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs, Phillip Burton, who previously drafted a measure calling for more acreage, responded favorably to the proposal.

May 12, 1977

The State Board of Forestry approved a partial moratorium on logging surrounding Redwood National Park despite Attorney General Evelle Younger's objection that the board "may not deny a timber harvesting permit that otherwise complies with all provisions (of the Forest Practices Act) solely on the grounds that there is pending legislation in Congress."

May 12, 1977

John B. Dewitt, Save-the-Redwoods League, writes a personal letter to Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus offering a one million dollar gift from the League to condemn the Arcata Redwood Company 37 acre logging plan 1-77-115H on which Arcata Redwood Company has obtained logging approval from the Brown Administration in Skunk Cabbage Creek in the area outlined in the 1968 Act as a scenicscreen addition to Redwood National Park.

May 21, 1977

The Save-the-Redwoods League issues press release that it has pledged one million dollars to the United States, to stop Redwood logging by Arcata Redwood Company next to Redwood National Park.

May 25, 1977

Completing a 3,275 mile journey begun on May 15th over 1,000 California loggers arrive in Washington, D. C. with 22 Redwood loaded rigs. Heading the caravan was an 18 wheel truck hauling a hand-carved Redwood peanut, 16 feet long, 7 feet high and weighing 10 tons. The peanut was intended as a protest symbol to President Carter but was politely refused by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Robert Herbst, who spoke on behalf of the White House, expressing the administration's concern about the impact park expansion will have on the logger's economic situation. The Carter Administration stated it understood the logger's situation although they still favored protection of the Redwood National Park.

June 2, 1977
8:30 a. m.

The Save-the-Redwoods League donated one million dollars to the federal government for the purchase of 35 acres of virgin Redwood in Skunk Cabbage Creek area for addition to Redwood National Park.

June 2, 1977
11 a. m.

The Department of the Interior warned Arcata Redwood Company to stop the clear-cutting of a scenic corridor of virgin Redwoods near Redwood National Park or face condemnation proceedings following information by Save-the-Redwoods League that Arcata is liquidating old-growth stands in a proposed park expansion area as quickly as possible.

June 2, 1977
4 p. m.

U. S. District Court Judge Cecil F. Poole ruled that the National Park Service could take possession of 36.8 acres of forest adjacent to Redwood National Park. The one million dollar donation was made by Save-the-Redwoods League and logging was stopped.

June 21, 1977

A federal study released by Interior Secretary Andrus indicates park expansion would displace 611 employees of the forest products industry. This estimate was far below the 2,000 to 3,000 job loss figure quoted by the consultants for the Redwood logging industry.

- July 26, 1977 The House National Parks subcommittee approves the Administration bill sponsored by Congressman Phillip Burton to expand the Redwood National Park by 48,000 acres. (H. R. 3813)
- August 1, 1977 The Burton Bill passes in the House Interior Committee.
- Senator Alan Cranston, Assistant Majority Leader, who in May stated opposition to "large scale land acquisition" for park expansion, is submitting the Carter Administration's bill in the Senate.
- August 2, 1977 Arcata National executive Walsh attacks League Executive Director Dewitt's actions in a letter to the Save-the-Redwoods League's governing council. This action was rebutted by resolution of the League's governing board.
- September 7, 1977 California Resources Secretary Huey Johnson attempts to request 448 million dollars from Congress and transference of federally owned lands in or near urban areas to the State of California for conversion into parks or open space as compensation to California for Prairie Creek, Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Redwoods State Parks which have been authorized for Inclusion in Redwood National Park since its establishment. The estimated value of the 28,000 acres contained in the parks is 700 million dollars.
- September 23, 1977 The House Appropriations Committee requests amendment of the Redwood National Park bill giving Congress the right to determine in advance what the job replacement program will actually cost the Federal Government.
- October 13, 1977 The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approves the 48,000 acre expansion of Redwood National Park. (S-1976) The plan approved by the House Committee to maintain the income of workers who lose their jobs due to the expansion for a period of 6 years was rejected in the Senate version of the bill.
- October 13, 1977 House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill withholds action on the Redwood National Park Bill at the request of George Meaney, AFL-CIO. He later changed his position when organized labor officials were permitted to write Title II into the legislation.
- January 31, 1978 S. 1976 introduced by Senator Cranston to add 48,000 acres to Redwood National Park at a total cost of 400 million dollars passes in the Senate with a 74 aye, 20 no vote. Three of California Senator Hayakawa's amendments to destroy the expansion were defeated by a 2 to 1 margin. The bill provides 359 million dollars to purchase the land and trees, 33 million dollars for reforestation of areas damaged by logging and a provision allowing the Department of the Interior to acquire an additional 30,000 acres south of the park, should physical damages therein adversely affect the park itself. Although the 40-million-dollar-jobs package

was deleted, preferential hiring to displaced loggers in reforestation and developing the expanded park will provide employment opportunities sufficient to offset resulting job loss.

February 9, 1978

H. R. 3813, introduced by Congressman Phillip Burton passes in the House of Representatives by a 328 to 60 vote. The approved addition to Redwood National Park is 48,000 acres at a 359 million dollar cost, standby authority is given to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a 30,000 acre buffer zone, should logging operations endanger the park and 12 million dollars is allocated to land rehabilitation. Also included are a 40-million-dollar job protection package for workers who lose their jobs as the result of park expansion, a provision that disputes arising from land acquisition be settled in the U. S. Court of Claims, a U. S. Forest Service study of timber harvesting in Six Rivers National Forest to determine whether timber yield could be increased to provide more jobs, permission for the present owners to remove and keep any timber cut down between December, 1974 and February 1, 1978, and timber company access to certain logging roads that run through the park.

March 8, 1978

The House-Senate Conference Committee resolves differences in the House and Senate Bills. The final House-Senate bill provides 359 million dollars for acquisition of the 48,000 acre park addition (exact land value to be set by the U. S. District Court in San Francisco), a maximum of 40 million dollars for up to 6 years retraining and income support of timber industry employees who lose their jobs as a result of the expansion, 33 million dollars for reforestation and other rehabilitation work and Interior Department authority to purchase a 30,000 acre buffer zone, if necessary. Louisiana Pacific, Simpson Timber Company, and Arcata National are allowed a "reasonable time" to remove timber cut before February 1, 1978 in addition to use of certain logging roads within the park. A formal plan of land use will be presented to Congress by January, 1980. The House vote approving the compromise bill was 317 to 60, the Senate vote was 63 to 26.

March 27, 1978

President Carter signs into law the Redwood National Park expansion act adding 48,000 acres to Redwood National Park of which 8,990 acres are old-growth Redwood forest and 39,010 acres are cutover lands requiring reforestation.