



SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

January
1950

Miscellany

Grievous error smote us thrice in the Christmas-time monthlies and we hasten to correct, if not explain:

1) That bit of confusion about how much to pay before February 1 and after March 1 for the reprinting of volumes I-V of the *Bulletin* is all cleared up in a separate article in this issue. In the interim we have accepted the interpretation of those who sent in \$2).

2) The Nominating Committee as appointed in November is likewise listed correctly elsewhere in these pages.

3) White Mountain Peak is 14,256 feet high this year; it becomes the third highest peak in California unless other peaks are keeping their gains to themselves; and our arithmetic is correct. We merely printed a "12" instead of a "14" as the number of feet gained. Either (a) only one person caught this error or (b) the other 6,499 members are so used to such things they just let it go. We hope it was (a). Our chief regret is still that the increase in elevation wasn't 200 feet. Not that we have anything against Mounts Elbert, Massive, and Rainier—



We have already given a last call for corrections for the Member's Handbook, so we won't say any more about the matter—except that a deadline of February 27 has been set. Address: Handbook Revision, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

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<i>Photo credits:</i> Cover, the new Benson Hut on Mount Anderson, January, 1950—an auspicious beginning of the southward progress of the Sierra Club's touring-hut program. Photographer (and Benson Hut chairman) Alan R. Stiles hopes that other huts will be less auspicious, perhaps, and more numerous, per crew/season of labor.	

Page 4, by Alan R. Stiles; pp. 9, 10, courtesy Yosemite Natural History Association.

THE SIERRA CLUB, founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast. Since these resources receive best protection from those who know them well, the club has long conducted educational activities, under the committees listed below, to make them known. Participation is invited in the program to preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 35

JANUARY, 1950

NUMBER 1

... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATURAL MOUNTAIN SCENE ...

For the January Record

Last Call for Corrections

The program for revision of the Starr *Guide to the John Muir Trail and High Sierra Region* is now in full swing. Only a few members have written in to suggest changes, but the club has already received valuable corrections from several of the national parks and forests which embrace the High Sierra region. We mention this to goad more members into submitting suggestions for revising the *Guide*. We especially are looking for information on outlying grazing areas at the moment, but *any and all* corrections and suggestions will be welcomed.

You may be interested in knowing that this revision is to be as thorough as possible. Type for the printing is to be reset, which means that corrections and additions of any length are possible this time. In the 1938 and 1946 revisions, corrections had to be kept to a minimum since the original type was used in the reprinting.

Deadline for corrections: March 14. Send to 2061 Center St., Berkeley 4, Attention: David Forbes [who is coördinating the gathering of corrections for Walter Starr's final editing].

The Skier's Ten

I. Thou shalt have no other sports before skiing.

II. Thou shalt not take with thee any snowshoes, neither any toboggans, nor any other means of transportation from the heaven above to the earth beneath.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of

the Lord in vain when catching an edge.

IV. Remember the wintertime and keep it wholly; in the summer shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the winter is the season of the ski, thy lord and master. In his evenings thou shalt not fritter away thy time with Canasta, nor with gin rummy nor crossword puzzles, but in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou scrape and wax thy skis. For in five hours shalt thou labor and climb up the hill, and in five minutes shalt thou be down again.

V. Carry thy own skis and thy knapsack, that thy friends shall not avoid thee, and that thy days may be long on the trips that thou makest.

VI. Thou shalt not dither.

VII. Thou shalt not commit sitzmarks.

VIII. Thou shalt not swipe thy neighbor's ski wax.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness of thy downhill runs nor thy jump turns, nor thy telemarks or christianias.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's sealskins, nor thy neighbor's agility, nor his stem christiania, nor his closed christiania, nor his open christiania, nor any christiania which is thy neighbor's.

Fools schuss on where angels fear to stem.

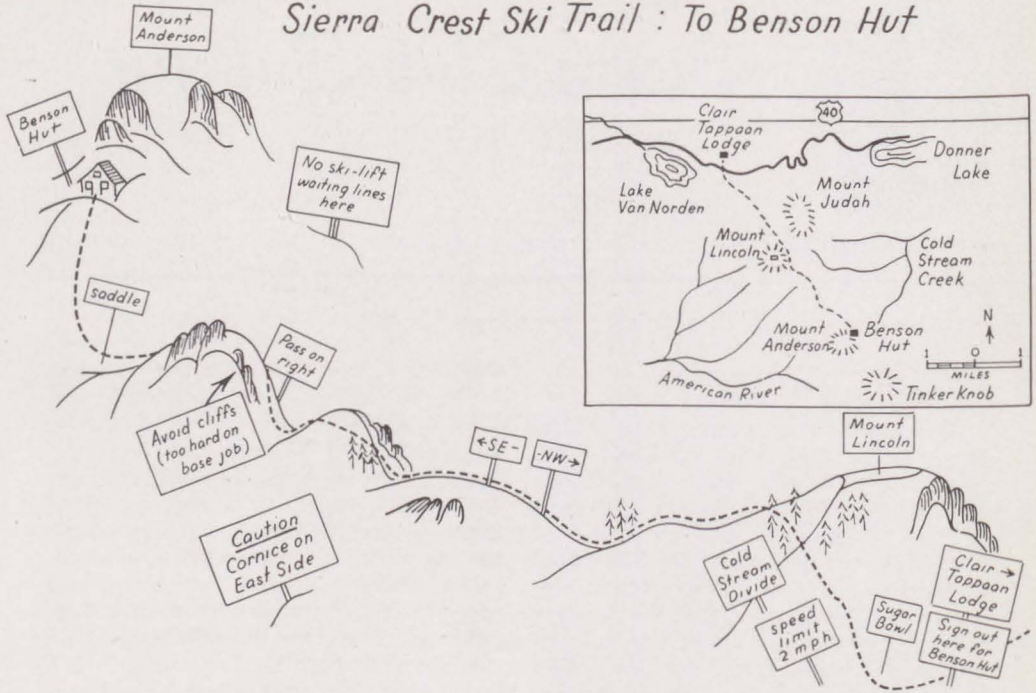
Constant dropping wears the bones.
'Tis better to have skied and tossed than never to have skied at all.

They also serve who only stand and keep slalom flags or tramp the jumping hill.

Half a crust is better than no snow.

—Mugelnoos, January 12

Sierra Crest Ski Trail : To Benson Hut



Benson Hut in Use

Ski touring is usually most enjoyable when the overnight objective is a snug cabin rather than an airy tent. The newly completed Benson Hut, just five miles south of Donner Summit, offers just such a pleasant objective. Tested by the winds and snows of early January, it has remained dry and tight, and amazingly enough, wind has kept the front door clear of drifts. This much of the access is easy.

The route leads past the Sugar Bowl and up Mount Lincoln to its northeast saddle (familiar orange triangles mark the Sierra Crest Ski Trail as far as this saddle—Cold Stream Divide). From here, contour to the southeast ridge of Lincoln through an uncorniced section. The rest of the way is obvious, following the crest of this ridge to the hut, which is just at the tree line on the north flank of Mount Anderson.

If the accompanying foreshortened sketch of the major obstacles hasn't det-

tered you, make up a party of three or more, check with the manager at Clair Tappaan Lodge for the key to the wood supply and gasoline lanterns, as well as the latest information on the route, and pack your food, touring kit, and sleeping bag for a most enjoyable week-end tour.

ALAN R. STILES

NEXT MONTH: From Benson to Squaw Valley.



... A March 20th Deadline
and a last chance for members and libraries
to complete sets of the Bulletin

Volumes 1-5: Major Republishing Project Explained

The first five volumes of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* (1893-1905), absent from most collections and long hard to get, will soon be available at a reasonable price, if—

1) Enough members and other *Bulletin* readers respond to this announcement.

2) They show strong enough interest to subscribe to the volumes in advance, remitting by delivery date, August 1.

3) They order soon enough (a) partly to finance the project and (b) to enable the management to predict with some degree of accuracy the future demand.

If you think there is a possibility of your being interested in building your Sierra library, please bear with us; read the outline of the project which appears below. It needs, and we think deserves, wide-scale participation. If it is to materialize, some 250 sets must be spoken for, at the prepublication price of \$20 for 26 magazine numbers of the *Bulletin* in five buckram-bound volumes, by March 20. We'll then feel justified in ordering, for future sale at \$25, enough additional sets to make the undertaking break even.

If returns on March 20 show clearly enough that the project stands a good chance of succeeding, we'll go ahead with it. We shall also see that rare post-1905 issues are brought back into print as necessary so that files may be completed where desired. If the project does not seem to stand a chance March 20, all receipts will be refunded. The decision will be made by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors after the Editor submits his recommendation.

Details of the Project

The republishing project first suggested itself many years ago. The main stock of *Bulletins*, of which comparatively few were printed, was lost in the San Francisco Fire. All persons since wishing to refer to them, either as Californiana

source material or for recreational reading, were hard put to find the old numbers, even in libraries. If found they were usually behind glass or wire—some 1,850 pages of excellently presented historical and scientific material and turn-of-the-century mountaineering adventure, pertaining chiefly to the Sierra, together with 224 pages of illustrations, the originals of which have long since been destroyed.

Some investigating was done of the cost of resetting type; it was prohibitive. The illustrations could not be reprinted by letterpress in any event; the originals were lost or scattered, and the half-tones were part of the 1906 debris.

By 1946, however, offset lithographers were looking especially hard for books to put back into print. They had a good process to offer: photographic offset, when well done, can be distinguished from the original letterpress only by an expert, and then often only with difficulty. A lithographer's prospectus reached us and we inquired. Since then we have checked with four lithographers—two in the San Francisco region, one in Michigan, and one in New York. It is our judgment that the New York firm can do a top-quality job—which book collectors or library builders ought to have—at a very reasonable figure, even including the buckram binding.

We had thought that it would be helpful were we to have this firm print the few pages containing this announcement, plus a few facsimile textual and illustrative pages from the old *Bulletins*, so that you could see what sort of work you would be getting. But we didn't get around to it, and the announcement must go out now. We can only refer you to the recent offset reprinting of *Up and Down California* (Francis P. Farquhar, editor) for an example of the work this firm can do. The binding on Volumes 1-5

would be of more expensive cloth for the benefit of those who do not have a uniform binding of their own, yet wish a handsome, durable book (but which costs only 35c per book in the quantity we would order and would thus not mean much loss to those wishing to rebind to suit their own tastes).

We have been encouraged in this project by the returns from a five-per-cent sampling of the membership taken in 1947. We asked how many members saved their annual magazine numbers, and how many would be interested in adding volumes 1 to 5 to their collection. The number who said yes was so high that we haven't quite believed it; otherwise we should have gone ahead then, when prices were a little lower. Instead, we have preferred to conclude, with admirable conservatism we think, that the

only safe evidence of interest is the price of the set in or pledged to the club's cash box, ready to pay to the printer or the remitter, as the case may be.

The ads always say "this offer good for a limited time only"; we had better say the same. March 20 tells the story. It has taken three years to get the project to the point of announcement. If this should be three years for nought, we would presume to predict that no subsequent editor, having read the record, would care to revive the undertaking. Shall we say it's now or never?

We hope that you decide it is now.

Prepublication prices

The set, \$20. Any single volume, while available, \$5. Plus postage and (for Californians) sales tax. Order by March 20

Installment plan—For those to whom this announcement comes too hard on the heels of Christmas: order now and pay on publication.

The Bulletin's First Thirteen Years

The great variety and geographical scope of the main articles in the first five volumes of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* (magazine numbers from 1893 through 1905) is implied by this complete listing, by volume, of the authors and titles. In addition there are several hundred pages devoted to notes and correspondence, reports, sketch maps, and reproductions of photographs.

VOLUME 1

BRADLEY, C. B.: *Knapsack Tours in the Sierra*
BROWN, BOLTON COIT: *Three Days with Mt. King*

About the Headwaters of King's River

CARROLL, A. W. DE LA COUR: *Ascent of Mt. Le Conte*

Route up Mt. Williamson

DUDLEY, WILLIAM RUSSELL: *Forest Reservations*

DYER, HUBERT: *The Mt. Whitney Trail*

GLASCOCK, JOHN R.: *A California Outing*

GOMPERTZ, HELEN M.: *A Tramp to Mt. Lyell*
GREGORY, WARREN: *Notes on the Pine Ridge Trail*

The Kern and King's River Divide

KERR, MARK BRICKELL: *Crater Lake, Oregon*

KOCH, FREDERICK W.: *Through Death Valley*

LECONTE, J. N.: *King's River and Mt. Whitney Trails*

The Diamond Hitch

LONGLEY, HOWARD: *From Fresno to Mt. Whitney via Roaring River*

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MULHOLLAND, C.: *Mt. Barnard*

PRICE, ROBERT M.: *The Grand Cañon of the Tuolumne*

Through the Tuolumne Cañon

PRICE, W. W.: *A New Grove of Sequoia Gigantea*

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Search for a Route to the King's River Cañon

VAN TRUMP, P. B.: *Mt. Tahoma*

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 THOMPSON, CHARLES S.: *On Mt. Lefroy, August 3, 1896*
On Mt. Lefroy, August 3, 1897
The Taking of Mt. Balfour

VOLUME 3

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 YOUNG, E. WELDON: *The Mazamas on Mt. Rainier*

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Ralph Sidney Smith
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 EASTWOOD, ALICE: *From Redding to the Snow-Clad Peaks of Trinity County*
Trees and Shrubs in Trinity County
 EELLS, ALEXANDER G.: *In Tuolumne and Cathedral Cañons*

To Sierra Club
 1050 Mills Tower
 San Francisco 4, California

This is my order for the following reprinted volumes of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*:
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Individual volume numbers, each at \$5

Name.....

Address.....

Herewith is my remittance for \$.....*

Please charge to my account, payable on publication (Aug. 1).

Please send C.O.D.

* Including shipping charge of 5c per pound based on 3 pounds per volume. (Californians should add 3% sales tax, San Franciscans 3½%.)

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 KELLOGG, VERNON L.: *The Great Spruce Forest and the Hermit Thrush Bird of the High Mountains*
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 SEXTON, ELLA M.: *Camp Muir in Tuolumne Meadows*
 SOULE, FRANK: *Joseph LeConte in the Sierra*
 VENABLE, ANDREW: *The Ascent of Volcano Mayon*
- VOLUME 5
- AVERY, RUSS: *Mt. Lyell and Mt. Ritter Ascents by Sierra Club Outing of 1904*
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 PIKE, ROBERT D.: *Over Harrison's Pass with Animals*
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 RODMAN, WILLOUGHBY: *The Ascent of San Antonio*
 SAMPSON, ALDEN: *A Deer's Bill of Fare*

• A RICH SOURCE OF SIERRA ADVENTURE, HISTORY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND SCIENCE •

BACK ISSUES
 OF THE *Sierra Club Bulletin*

Back numbers contain 80-160 pages, well illustrated with 16-33 plates, paper bound. Prices, based on the number of copies on hand:

1893-1906	°	1921, 24, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39	\$2.00
1914, 1922, 1923	\$5.00†	1938, 41, 45-49	1.00
Jan. 1913, 1929, 1937	3.00†	1915-20, 25-27, 32-34, 40, 42-4450
Jan. 1907-June 1912 (2 per year), June 1913			3/\$1.00

°A few copies available of some original-edition numbers, 1902-1906; prices on request.
 †To be sold only to persons who are completing and binding their sets.

Order from the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California

1950 Class Announced for Yosemite Field School

The Yosemite School of Field Natural History, started in 1925 by Dr. Harold C. Bryant, is now one of the oldest schools in the United States offering specialized naturalist training. Recently the school shifted its primary interest from field natural history to practice in interpreting the data of science and history; this will be the theme of the 1950 session, which will begin the last Sunday in June and run for seven weeks.

The Field School offers men and women intensive, varied training in the presentation of natural and human history to the general public. It gives practice in the techniques of interpretation — on nature walks, to groups of children, before campfire audiences, and on museum lectures. It takes up related matters such as museum methods and administration, and the use and preparation of museum and



library materials. It considers the organization and functions of different departments within the National Park Service, their problems and interrelationships. And Yosemite is an ideal place for an apprenticeship in the interpretative use of the recreational resources of nature.

Though the National Park Service sponsors the Field School and later may employ some of its graduates, the primary intent is not solely to recruit naturalists for the service. Instead, it is to give interested and qualified persons a practical context of the national-park idea—the conservation idea—so that they can more

greatly apply it to any kind of naturalist work, including school curricula, outside the National Park System.

More than a hundred Field School graduates have been employed by the Park Service as naturalists, rangers, ranger naturalists, wild life technicians, or museum curators. Others are working in state, county, and municipal park systems. Still others have found the course of great value in their work as science teachers, instructors in Audubon Nature Camps, lecturers, writers, science librarians, natural history museum secretaries, and nature counselors in summer camps and scouting.

The Program

Week by week, the approximate program of the Field School is as follows:

1) Staff program honoring students, meeting with Park Superintendent, study of Yosemite Museum facilities, conferences with Librarian, survey of Yosemite vertebrates, demonstration bird walk, two school campfires, introduction to Yosemite geology and geology field trip, tour of valley, survey of botany, demonstration flower walk, survey of Yosemite history, demonstration history walk.

2) School dinner for naturalist staff, interpretative camera stroll, interpretative work with reptiles, wild-life census of valley, tour of ranger district and discussion of park protection, overnight stay at Glacier Point, hike to valley via Pohono Trail, two school campfires.

3) History and basic policy of Park Service, fiscal administration, concessioners, preparation for interpretative work with children, four days of group work connected with Junior Nature School, nature walks, preparation of scientific specimens, public speaking, two school campfires.

4) One-day trip to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees with emphasis on forestry, four days of special group work, school campfires.

5, 6) High-country trip — Tuolumne Meadows, geology field trip, ascent of

Mount Dana, participation in naturalist activities at Meadows, backpack trip to Vogelsang High Sierra camp and cross-country hike to Lyell basin, study of Lyell Glacier, automobile trip to Mono Lake and Mono Craters, hike to valley via Forsythe Trail, naturalist staff dinner with Field School as guests.

7) Participation in Yosemite Valley naturalist program and completion of previous assignments.

Requirements

Applicants must be college graduates or show equivalent accomplishments.



They are required to submit two letters of recommendation and a statement from a physician that they can endure high-altitude exertion. Owing to limited facilities, only twenty students at the most are selected for each session, the proportion of men to women usually being four to one. Application blanks are sent upon request.

No college credit is offered or implied, and no attempts are made to evaluate the work in such terms. A National Park Service certificate is issued, showing that the course has been satisfactorily completed.

Students live in the section of Camp 19 used by members of the naturalist staff. Electric lights, tables, water, hot showers, and some floored platforms for 9' x 9' tents are provided. Any class as a unit may organize a community kitchen in Camp 19. Each class must do this on the high-country trip, which all students attend. Wives, husbands and children are welcome to live in Camp 19.

There is no tuition as such, but applicants pay an application fee of \$3 (returnable) and a registration fee of \$15. Personal expenses vary with each individual; following is the average cost per person for the seven weeks: food, \$70; tent rental, \$10; equipment rental, \$6; registration, \$15; high-country trip, \$28; trucking costs, \$6; books, \$10; incidentals, \$25. Total, \$170.

Those wishing further details or wishing to apply should write at once to Dr. Donald Edward McHenry, Director, Field School, Yosemite National Park, California. Deadline, February 28.

New Place Names Approved

The U. S. Board on Geographic Names, in its decision lists of May-September, 1949, has approved the following Sierra place names:

Goethe, Mount: mountain with three peaks rising to elevations of over 13,200 feet, about 3.5 miles northwest of Mount Darwin in Sierra National Forest and on the northern boundary of Kings Canyon National Park; named for Johann Wolfgang Goethe, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of his birth; Fresno County; 37° 12' 30" N., 118° 42' 30" W.

Goethe Glacier: glacier on the north side of Mount Goethe, in Sierra National Forest; Fresno County; 37° 12' 30" N., 118° 42' 15" W.

Goethe Cirque: cirque on the north side of Mount Goethe, in Sierra National Forest, encompassing Goethe Glacier and Goethe Lake; Fresno County; 37° 13' N., 118° 42' W.

Goethe Lake: lake less than a mile long, with an elevation of over 11,500 feet, on the north slope of Mount Goethe and about 0.5 of a mile southwest of Muriel Lake, in Sierra National Forest; Fresno County; 37° 13' 15" N., 118° 42' 15" W.

Castle Valley: valley about 1.7 miles long, extending southward from Castle Peak and containing the upper course of Castle Creek, Tahoe National Forest; Nevada County; secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 17 N., R. 14 E., Mount Diablo meridian, 39° 21' N., 120° 21' W. Not: Willow Valley.

Loma Prieta Develops Program Plan

Last spring the Education Committee of the Loma Prieta Chapter presented a public program at Carmel under conditions which were to us an innovation. Frank H. Lewis showed pictures, Elmo A. Robinson presided, and several Carmel members of the Club, especially C. Edward Graves, assisted in the preliminary arrangements. There was nothing new in these items. What was new was the fact that the program was presented by the Department of Adult Education of the Carmel High School, as one of a series on a similar theme.

This autumn the Loma Prieta Committee is working with the Department of Adult Education of the San Jose High School on a series of four programs. If successful, the plan is likely to be used elsewhere. It has been suggested that other chapters may wish to adapt the idea to their needs. If so, it should be understood that departments of adult education operate under state and local regulations, conformity to which is necessary. Some of those which apply in San Jose, and perhaps generally, are as follows.

- 1) Sierra Club programs must be arranged in a series of at least four, or else be a part of a series arranged by someone else.

- 2) Programs of the series must occur at least two weeks apart.

- 3) The dates selected must fit into the general program of the department.

- 4) Each program should occupy approximately two fifty-minute periods, with a ten-minute intermission. One possibility is: slides with talk the first period; movies the second period.

The advantage of this plan is that the committee need not rent a hall, assemble equipment, and issue newspaper publicity. Moreover, it is likely that the department will defray the expenses of the speaker.

Loma Prieta has also experimented with two other plans. In return for the use of the social hall of the Saratoga Federated Church for our Christmas party, we of-

fered to present a program at one of the monthly church dinners. This has led to an annual invitation to present a program in the late spring. The audience is composed chiefly of church people, but the program is open to the public, and Sierra Club members have been invited.

All these plans involve the possible disadvantage of not providing a get-together for Sierra Club members. On the other hand, they offer us an opportunity to bring our concept of conservation to many people who might not otherwise know about it.

ELMO A. ROBINSON

Sierra County Changes Names

The board of supervisors of Sierra County has taken an action which, if it establishes a trend, may revolutionize our language.

The board has changed the official name of the Middle Fork of the North Fork of the North Fork of the Yuba River to just plain Lavezzola Creek and has similarly tinkered with the names of other streams in the County.

The pioneers of 1849, it seems, let their imaginations run hog wild when it came to naming their settlements, as names like Brandy City and Red Dog bear witness. But when it came to identifying the creeks whose gravels they panned, their propensity for the grotesque broke down.

A river had a North Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork. Streams running into these forks became East Fork of the Middle Fork or the South Fork of the North Fork and so on.

But the Sierra County Board of Supervisors has changed all that. The South Fork of the South Fork of the North Fork henceforth will be known as Haypress Creek and Little North Fork of the Middle Fork of the North Fork of the North Fork is going to be Empire Creek, and that's that.

—Grass Valley *Union*, November 25, 1949

Conservation and the 81st Congress

The interval between sessions of the 81st Congress has given us time to evaluate the accomplishments of the first session and review the conservation business remaining for the second session.

In our estimation, the most important piece of conservation legislation was the passage of S.J. Res. 53, a bill to provide for the reforestation and revegetation of forest and range lands of the national forests. It is significant that the bill cites need for reforestation and revegetation to protect watersheds, which will in turn alleviate flood damage and insure continuing water supplies. If this is a departure from absolute dependence on dams for flood control, it is indeed a step forward. The new law (Public Law 348) lays down an initial fifteen-year program for reforestation and revegetation and authorizes the appropriation of funds to carry it out.

A second important piece of legislation that received the President's signature was Public Law 94, an act to protect scenic values along and tributary to Aspen Basin Road and contiguous scenic area, within the Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico. Under the terms of this act, future mining claims along the Aspen Basin Road may use the surface of the land covered by the location only for operations necessary to carry on prospecting and mining. Any timber cut must be used in the mining operation and it shall be cut under Forest Service regulations. Furthermore, the location of the claim may not prevent surface occupancy by others (under Forest Service permit) if such occupancy does not conflict with development of the claim.

In the past, mining laws covering the location and use of claims have been abused by locators who filed claims on property which they had no intention of prospecting or mining but planned to use for grazing, lumbering, or even resort purposes. This new law is a start at correcting this situation.

Other conservation legislation of inter-

est to the club is still in the mill in various stages of completion:

Bridge Canyon Dam (S. 75, Senator McFarland, Arizona).—Authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado at Bridge Canyon. (Reported favorably to the Senate in August by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

N.P.S. Land Purchase Bill (H.R. 1389, Mr. LeFevre, New York, and S. 728, Senator Butler, Nebraska).—Both bills provide that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to purchase private lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the National Park Service (national parks and certain national monuments), and would authorize \$20,000,000 to do the job. (Both bills are stalled in the committees to which originally referred.)

Airports in or in close proximity to national parks (S. 1283, Senator McCarran, Nevada).—This proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sponsor, or to jointly sponsor, airports under the provisions of the Federal Airport Act in or in close proximity to the national parks, monuments, and recreation areas.

The Federal Airport Act already has provided that the Secretary of the Interior may sponsor airports in national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, but S. 1283 would remove the obligation that the airports must be within the boundaries of such areas.

We would rest easier if neither the Federal Airport Act nor this bill, S. 1283, allowed airports *in* national parks and monuments. We have confidence that Secretary of the Interior Chapman will not favor airports in the parks, but there is no assurance that his successors will think likewise.

S. 1283 has passed the Senate and was reported favorably from the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, in July. It will come before the House for a vote in the current session.

Disposition of national-forest receipts (S. 2409, Senator Fulbright, Arkansas, and H.R. 2419, Mr. Tackett, Arkansas).—These bills provide that ten per cent of annual national-forest receipts be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the development, maintenance, and operation of national-forest recreational resources and areas, including wildlife resources.

Passage of either of these bills would provide the Forest Service with much-needed funds to develop, maintain, and operate their public campgrounds, which are taxed far beyond their capacity today. Trail maintenance that has had to be neglected because of inadequate appropriations could also be carried on with these funds.

Mr. Tackett's bill, H.R. 2419, was reported favorably from the House Committee on Agriculture but was "passed over without prejudice" on the floor of the House in October. It will come before the House again in the second session, at which time we hope for its speedy passage. It has the full support of the Sierra Club.

Olympic National Park (H. Con. Res. 11 and S. Con. Res. 5, Senator Cain and Rep. Mack, Washington).—These measures call for a joint Senate-House committee to investigate and report on the boundaries of the Olympic National Park and specifically direct the committee to

determine the extent to which lands unnecessary for park purposes can be transferred out of the park.

No action was taken on either of these resolutions in the first session and we have some assurance that none will be taken in the second session.

Glacier View Dam (H.R. 6153, Mr. Mansfield, Montana).—To provide for the construction of the Glacier View Dam on the North Fork of the Flathead River in the State of Montana. (Referred to House Committee on Public Works, August 26).

It will be recalled that the Secretary of the Interior protested against the Glacier View Dam's being included as a part of the Columbia River Basin Project when it was proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers last year. The dam would have flooded nearly 20,000 acres of Glacier National Park and wiped out substantial numbers of wildlife as well. The strong protest by the Department of the Interior, as well as by conservation organizations, persuaded the Army Corps of Engineers to eliminate Glacier View as a site for the dam on the North Fork of the Flathead.

Now H.R. 6153 would allow construction of the dam by authorization of Congress. We are protesting this move, as are other conservation organizations, such as the Izaak Walton League of America, the Wilderness Society, and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

JOHN R. BARNARD

The Quetico-Superior: A History of Progress

Sierrans who have seen the film "Wilderness Canoe Country" will recall the startling beauty of this land of lakes and forests lying on the United States-Canadian boundary in northern Minnesota; they will remember how its primitive stillness was shattered by the motors of the float planes that were bringing their loads of modern voyageurs to the resorts built on the shores of wilderness lakes which once took days to reach by canoe.

Fortunately, an end will come to a practice which ultimately would have destroyed this wilderness; for on December

19 President Truman signed Executive Order 10092, which on January 1, 1951 will ban airplanes from the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest, except that resort owners may continue to navigate aircraft in this airspace reservation for another year, to January 1, 1952, for the purpose of direct travel to and from their private lands. After 1952 all flight below 4,000 feet above sea level (2,000 feet above the ground level) is prohibited in this airspace except under emergency conditions or for planes operated by public agencies on official business.

The other prong of the offensive to preserve this area is a federal law passed in 1948 which authorized an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of private property within the Superior Roadless Area. As this money is appropriated by Congress, the 117,000 acres of private lands in the Roadless Area, including the resorts, can be acquired by the Federal government.

These are two great strides toward the ultimate goal of a Quetico-Superior International Peace Memorial Forest. Progress has been steady since conservationists first began to fight for this wilderness in 1926. Today the mainspring of the effort is The President's Committee for the Quetico-Superior, which was established by President Roosevelt in 1934. It is this committee, headed by Charles S. Kelly of Chicago, which has spearheaded the successful effort to obtain President Truman's approval for the airspace reservation.

Today Canada has preserved one million acres of this superb wilderness in the Quetico-Provincial Park, and the United States has one million acres protected in the Superior Roadless Area. These areas will be the wilderness heart of the Quetico-Superior International Peace Memorial Forest. It is envisioned that the total Forest will encompass ten million acres, leaving ample room outside the wilderness heart for hotels, resorts, and hydroplanes.

JOHN R. BARNARD

NO COMMENT DEPT.

Editor, The Post-Enquirer:

We live on a part of the globe which is greatly blessed by nature. Most of us are well aware of this, but still there remains room for vast improvement.

In this spirit one improvement should be considered which deals with a natural defect existent in our part of the state. I have in mind the Sutter buttes. Here we see a pile of worthless rock which lies smack in the middle of one of the richest farm areas in the world.

Aside from its ornamental value this is of little use. We should do something about it.

LOYAL OPPOSITION.

Muir-Colby Book Published

By the time this *Bulletin* reaches you a long-awaited book will be ready — *John Muir's Studies in the Sierra*, with an Introduction by William E. Colby and a Foreword by John P. Buwalda.

John Muir was an extraordinarily perceptive student of the forces that build and shape mountains. He was an amateur glacial geologist and wrote about what he saw with unique vividness. Not trained in geology, he nevertheless opened the eyes of his trained contemporaries and demonstrated the importance of glacial action in the sculpture of the Sierra Nevada. True, he is thought to have attributed too much of the erosion of the nation's greatest mountain range to glaciers; but he made substantial contributions to science which still stand. The keenness of his observations, and the skill with which he wrote about them, are here brought together for the first time in book form.

William E. Colby, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors, knew Muir well from the turn of the century until Muir's death in 1914. Colby was devoted to Muir and his precepts. As Secretary of the Sierra Club for nearly half a century, Colby carried forward John Muir's pioneer work in conservation with ardor and effectiveness; he still contributes notably toward saving for the nation the finest of the scenic resources of California and the West—a contribution of which club members are well aware.

We believe that this is a book which should be in every collection of Muiriana and on the bookshelves of students—amateur and professional—of glacial action.

Attractively bound in bronze paper over boards, 144 pp., with sketches by John Muir. Now available at the club office and at your bookstore. \$2.50

Correction

There was an error in the listing of the Nominating Committee which appeared in the December *SCB*. The committee appointed is as follows: Herbert Breed (chairman), Ollo Baldauf, August Frugé, Edward H. Grubb, and Harriet Parsons.

Sierra Club Skiing at Donner Summit

Although much construction work is still to be done, Clair Tappaan Lodge is in full operation and snow is plentiful. A resident manager and a cook are on full-time duty, and ski instruction, ski patrol, and medical help are available as usual.

The lodge operates on a cooperative basis and all visitors are expected to share in housekeeping duties. Members are reminded to bring sleeping bags, adequate ski clothing and equipment, flashlight, and toilet articles. Drivers should have chains.

A register of rides wanted and available is maintained at the club office in San Francisco and at the Jim Davis sporting-goods store in Berkeley; all queries about rides must be in person.

Reservation rules

Members and guests agree to do their share of tasks arranged by the manager.

Reservations, accompanied by \$2 deposit, should be made at club office (1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco; YUkon 2-2822; *mail reservations have priority*) from 1-28 days ahead of time requested; they are not transferable and should be paid for in full by deadline or be canceled. Week-end reservation cancellation charges: by 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, 50c; Wednesday, \$1; Thursday, \$2.

Members may have one guest, plus his

immediate family, and must accompany him. A nonmember spouse or child is considered a guest.

Work-party priority for week-end reservations is allowed members who were on work parties in 1949 on the basis of one priority per two work days (with priority for the season for eight work days). Women get twice as much priority. All must assert their prior rights by the Wednesday noon before.

Clair Tappaan Lodge Rates

For members: first day, \$4; next 6 days, \$3.25; subsequent consecutive days, \$3. Guests: \$4.50, \$5, and \$3.50, respectively. One third off for children on week days. Higher transient rates apply for partial days. Rates for each reservation include 10c ski patrol and first-aid fund.

Peter Grubb Hut Rates

Same as for Tappaan Lodge, but no lodging (members, \$1, guests, \$1.10) is charged.

Benson Hut

Make reservations at Clair Tappaan Lodge. No fee is charged for space for your sleeping bag (and you bring and prepare your own food); contributions to the Hut Fund will, however, be gratefully received—and there's lots of work ahead for the Fund!

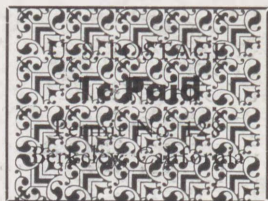
“Are We Wrong . . . ?”

Under this provocative title, broad coverage of conservation problems is promised by the program for the Fifteenth North American Wildlife Conference sponsored by the Wildlife Management Institute, in San Francisco on March 6-8. Outstanding wildlife administrators, biologists, educators, and scientists concerned with renewable natural resources will gather at the Fairmont Hotel for the nine general and technical sessions.

Of particular interest to Sierra Club members will be the session (on Tuesday afternoon, March 7) on land and water problems, including river development, watershed management, range manage-

ment, and grazing controls. Both sides of major issues will be aired by the six experts who are to present their views, and scheduled discussion periods will provide opportunity for questions or contributions from the floor.

Other general sessions will include conservation education and waterfowl problems. Technical sessions are scheduled to discuss disease, nutrition, and control problems in the wildlife field; freshwater resources; coastal and marine problems; small game, big game; and developments in research and management. All sessions are open to the public; there is no charge nor registration fee.



“Beyond the Trails”

Were you one of the few fortunate enough to see “Beyond the Trails”—the latest Crisler color motion picture—at its recent showing to the Audubon Society in the East Bay? Only if you were can you appreciate the pleasure with which the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club announce their joint sponsorship of two showings of this remarkable picture in Berkeley, on April 7.

Herb and Lois Crisler, photographers and lecturers, are poets in their sensitive understanding of the magical world of the Olympics wilderness where they make their permanent home. They are artists in their use of color film. Their photographic composition is touched with sheer genius. Here is breathtaking loveliness. Here is forest whimsy which Walt Disney himself would love to duplicate. Here are thrilling animal sequences and stark animal drama. Here is the result of ten years of patient watchfulness, hard work and primitive living beyond the trails.

In the finest sense the Crislens have dedicated their lives to the cause of wilderness preservation. We are dedicating

our presentation of the Crislens and their film to the same high purpose. We want you to enjoy their pictures. Even more we want you to bring others who are not yet active conservationists. Make it a serious personal project to see that at least five of your as yet unconverted friends see these pictures. The Crislens will show them superbly the wilderness you can only talk about.

This is an excellent film for children, too.

Lecture Data—Friday evening, April 7, 1950, Berkeley High School Little Theater, Allston Way and Grove Streets, Berkeley.

First showing, 6:45-8:15 p.m.; second showing, 8:30-10 p.m.

Price: adults 75c; children under 12 years, 25c. Tax included. All seats unreserved.

Obtain tickets on and after February 1, 1950, from: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4; Mrs. Richard M. Leonard, 980 Keeler Ave., Berkeley 8; Mrs. Harold L. Paige, 5651 Oak Grove Ave., Oakland 9.

Tickets will be mailed to those sending stamped, self-addressed envelopes with payment; otherwise they will be held at the door.

NRCA To Meet Here

With many of its member organizations participating in the North American Wildlife Conference, the Natural Resources Council of America will, as is its custom, hold a meeting on the eve of the Conference. Delegates will convene at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on Sunday evening, March 5, to discuss conservation matters of nation-wide interest.

The NRCA, an association of 32 national organizations, including the Sierra Club, is not a policy-making body, but was established in 1946 for the purpose of exchanging information on conservation problems. Through the weekly bulletin, *Conservation News Service*, the member organizations are furnished with reports on some thousand bills a year.