



SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

*March
1950*

Miscellany

San Jacinto Hearing Announced

Word has just been received from the United States Forest Service that a public hearing on the request of the Winter Park Authority to invade the wild area east of San Jacinto's big park will be conducted April 21 and 22 at the County Court House in Riverside.

Individuals and organizations wishing to be heard should have their application on file by April 14. Applications should be addressed to Perry A. Thompson, Regional Forester, United States Forest Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

This may be the last opportunity to publicly defend the wilderness of Mount San Jacinto. We refer you to your earlier bulletins for details.

You will shortly receive a copy of the winter issue of *The Living Wilderness* in which the story of San Jacinto is fully told by Harry C. James, president, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

The situation is critical. We urge you not to let this wilderness fall for the lack of effort you might have contributed to save it.

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| is from Galcier Point, Yosemite, in winter. Price on request. | |

Credits: The cover is from a watercolor by Dorothy Mayer, of Santa Cruz, and is reproduced by courtesy of the artist. This view is from Glacier Point, Yosemite, in winter.

The map on page 4 is from data prepared by the United States Forest Service.

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

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NUMBER 3

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

ANOTHER THREAT TO WILDERNESS

The Shadow Creek Road Project

By RICHARD M. LEONARD

SIERRA CLUB members are well aware of the exceptional beauty of Shadow Lake and the near-by meadows, forests, lakelets, glaciers, and peaks of the Mount Dana—Minarets Wild Area of Sierra National Forest. This wild roadless area, of truly primeval beauty, is so magnificent that much of it was included within the original Yosemite National Park boundaries, back in 1890. In 1904 the boundaries of the park were revised to follow geographic lines rather than the original somewhat square shape, and in the process 14.7 square miles of the southeast portion were eliminated because of widespread mineral outcroppings which had been known as early as 1854.

Although prospecting has been intensive in the area for nearly a century, only one lode of silver ore seemed to justify the expense of constructing a road over the summit from Mammoth Lakes, to the east.

About twenty-five years ago a rather primitive mining road was completed to Minaret Creek above the Devil's Postpile National Monument. The mine became involved in financial difficulties and failed. Unfortunately, as is nearly always the case, the road survived for most of its length and was even extended to Agnew and Reds meadows although the original reason for its construction was gone. The mineral prospects farther into the wilderness in the vicinity of Lake Ediza did not at that time seem to justify extending the Agnew Meadow road on up a 1,500-foot

cliff into the glaciated valley of Shadow Creek. Postwar economic changes have, however, raised the value of many metals and improved the means of mining, transporting, and processing the ore. Consequently, a mining company has considered it feasible to make formal application to the Regional Office of the U. S. Forest Service at San Francisco to construct a road four miles into the wilderness area.

WHAT can be done about it? The accompanying photos and map will show some of the beauty of the wilderness area that is threatened by this development, how the road will affect it, and will suggest why something needs to be done. I will outline briefly some of the problems involved.

Protection As a Wild Area

Unfortunately, much as we admire the excellent wilderness policy of the Forest Service, which is being very carefully administered by the Regional Forester for California, the status as a Wild Area established by the Chief Forester April 21, 1931, does not give as strong legal protection as would be the case if the area were still a part of Yosemite National Park. Mining, grazing, and water storage are permitted uses of Wild Areas. The Forest Service has exercised excellent judgment in respect to control of the last two items of commercial use, but it has only ex-



THE MINARETS, FROM JUST BEYOND LAKE EDIZA. This primeval area is threatened by road and mining development. The wild beauty of this area cannot survive the road. By Cedric Wright.



SHADOW LAKE—AS IT IS NOW

Ansel Adams

tremely limited legal control with respect to mining. Most authority with respect to mining claims, even on national-forest land, is vested in the Department of the Interior. The Forest Service can place reasonable restrictions on the location, design, construction, and use of a road to a mining claim, but has no power to prohibit a road into a proven mining claim, and virtually no control after the claim is finally patented as private land, after sufficient development to "prove" the mineral value.

National-park or National-monument status

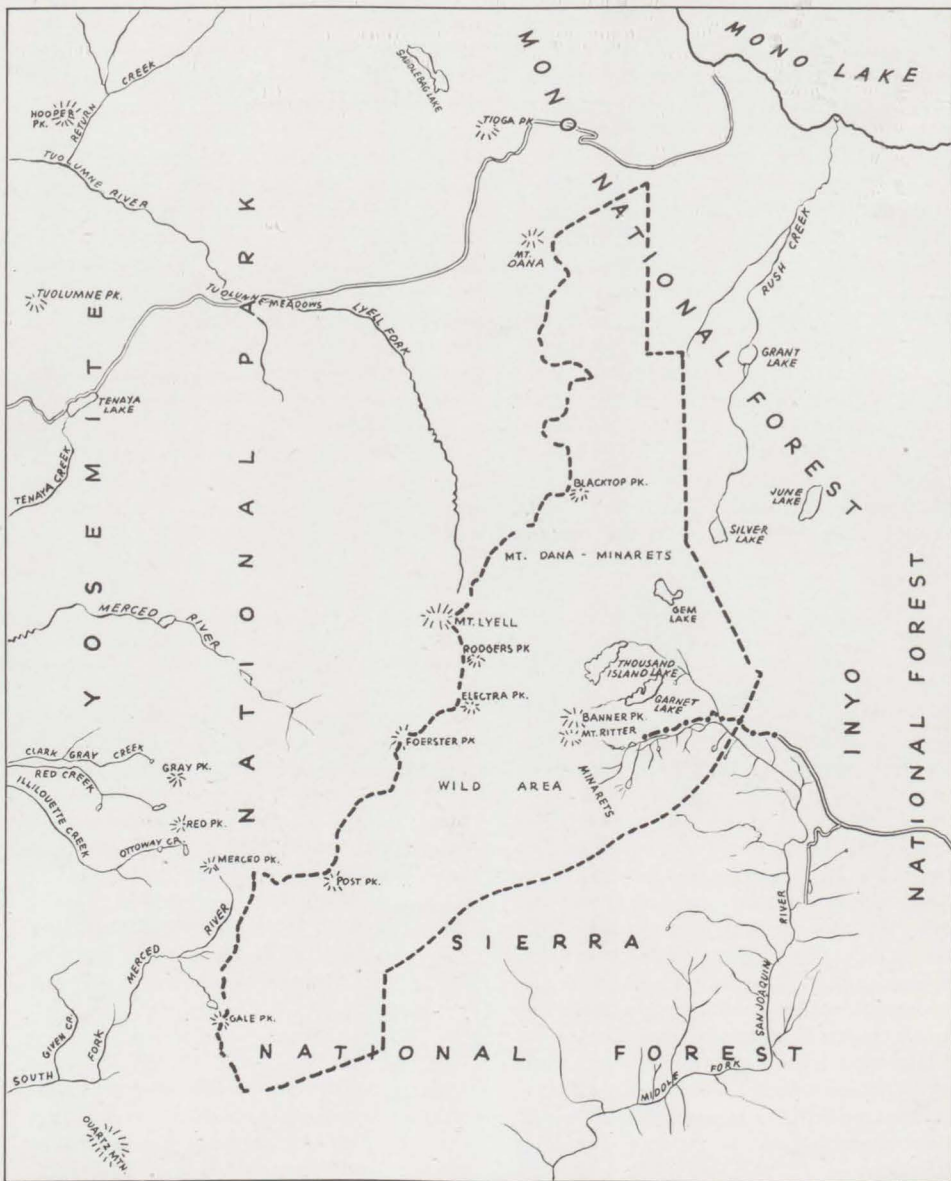
Park or monument status would protect the area against new prospecting or new developments *after* formation of the park. But, as to mineral rights now existing, the Fifth Amendment prohibits the taking of private property for public use without

just compensation. I believe all conservationists will agree that private rights in existing mineral claims, obtained in good faith after hard work under existing laws, should not be forfeited *without compensation* to the owners even though the net result might be for the public good.

Purchase of the Mining Claims

It is common for mining people to sell undeveloped mining claims back and forth between themselves—in transactions which are admittedly hazardous. It would seem difficult, however, to persuade any legislative body or any private philanthropist to pay a sum which the owners of the claims might very reasonably expect to obtain from working them, without having it appear that it was quite possible that an unfair advantage was being taken of those providing the money.

(Continued on page 7)



Map showing extent of Mount Dana—Minarets Wild Area. The proposed Shadow Creek road extends from the existing roadhead at Agnew Meadow and penetrates the heart of the Wild Area from the east. The proposed road (shown by line of dots and dashes) would end just below Lake Ediza.

Resort Development

A real danger is that under the present mining laws those supplying the private funds for construction of the road can figure on an ace in the hole over and above the actual mining values. If, on development, the mine should prove to be not quite good enough to justify the long haul of the ore, it nevertheless would have involved sufficient work to justify patenting the land. Once the 20-acre area, 600 by 1500 feet for *each* claim—and there may be many,—is patented as private property, it has almost all the rights of private property anywhere in the United States. It would therefore be entirely possible to build a very fine resort and in effect have a privately controlled wilderness area of great beauty surrounding the resort, with complete monopoly value to the owners

unless the Forest Service, to break the monopoly, should grant special use permits to other developments, thus ending the wilderness forever.

THUS the problem is just this: If mineral deposits of great value exist there and are to be developed only for that purpose, there does not seem to be any economic or legal objection that can be raised against the mineral exploitation of one of the most beautiful places in the Sierra. We do, however, appeal to all conservationists to suggest how to minimize the loss of this Wild Area should the mining prospect again fail, as happened twenty-five years ago. And what, moreover, should be done to return the area, although depreciated in wildness, to the public once the prospect is exhausted?

California's Riding and Hiking Trail

By ARTHUR B. JOHNSON

SEVERAL STATES have extensive trails systems—some hiking and some equestrian. There are two great integrated trails systems: One is the Appalachian Trail from New England to Dixie along the crest of the Atlantic Coast ranges. The other is the Pacific Crest Trail System proposed to follow along the crest of the Sierra Madre, Sierra Nevada, and the Cascades from Mexico to Canada. Washington has adopted the proposal and now has its Cascade Crest Trail. Oregon followed suit and has its Oregon Skyline Trail.

California has its John Muir Trail and numerous disjointed trails but no real system to fit into the integrated Pacific Crest Trail. California, however, is building a continuous 3,000-mile "Master Loop" called the California Riding and Hiking Trails.

The Master Loop was originally conceived and planned as an equestrian trail. A group, led by the California State Horsemen's Association, placed their plan before the governor in 1944. With the governor's support it went to the state legislature in 1945. It was sponsored by the

Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission as one of the WPA projects being planned to tide us over the then-expected, devastating postwar depression. In committee, hiking was added to overcome the objection of many legislators to a bill favoring a single group and to assure its passage.

As passed, Chapter 1469, Statutes of 1945, created the California Riding and Hiking Trails; appropriated \$20,000 for a preliminary survey; placed the responsibility for the project with the State Park Commission and the State Division of Beaches and Parks; authorized the commission to appoint an advisory committee of six men, two each from the northern, southern, and central portions of the state, and to be "... selected from lists submitted upon invitation by the Park Commission by appropriate civilian organizations interested in the establishment and use of a State Trails System"; and specifically denied the project the right of condemnation.

The original plan called for the trail to start near sea level at San Ysidro on the

Mexican border and to follow along the western slopes of the Sierra Madre to the Tehachapis, thence along the western slopes of the Sierra to the Siskiyou, thence west to the Redwood Empire, and south along the Coast Ranges to the Tehachapis. It was planned to hold to an average elevation of about 2,000 feet.

With eminent domain denied the trail, the only means of acquisition left were gift deeds in fee, gift easements, long-term use permits, and outright purchases. This meant that success or failure of the project hinged upon the receptiveness and coöperation of the landowners. It only stands to reason that acquisitional difficulties were soon encountered and have greatly hampered this phase of the work. Numerous neighborhood feuds have been unearthed which have hindered acquisition or have forced reroutings.

The right-of-way width has been established at 20 feet. The trail surface has been established at 3 feet in wooded or mountainous country and at 8 feet elsewhere. Wherever feasible and convenient, fire-truck trails, built by both the Forest Service and the State Division of Forestry, will be used. The shoulders of county roads are being used in many places to get through highly developed areas. In general, the response and coöperation of the county boards of supervisors in granting easements over county roads is very gratifying. The Forest Service is coöperating in granting use permits across the various national forests and is going even further by contracting on a cost basis to do any construction and maintenance required to build new trails and recondition existing trails or fire-truck trails.

OUR extreme fire hazards and acquisitional difficulties have forced the abandonment, to a large degree, of the original lower levels, and the rerouting into and along the mountain ranges. Thus, fate is on the side of the hiker and is making the trail also a hiking trail in other than name only. This is graphically illustrated in several counties.

In San Diego County, where the highest peaks are slightly over 6,500 feet, two-

thirds of the trail will be above 3,000 feet, going above 5,000 feet at two points several miles apart. Riverside County will have over 30 miles continuously above 5,000 feet, with a maximum of almost 9,000 feet; at three places the trail steadily climbs for nearly 2,000 feet; and the climb out of Snow Creek will be over 6,000 feet without a break. The trail will climb 8,500 feet to cross a shoulder of Mount San Geronio at about 10,000 feet, and for the next 45 miles in San Bernardino County it will be above 5,000 feet. It crosses the Los Angeles County east boundary in an eight-mile stretch above 7,500 feet, and for the next 40 miles will be above 5,000 feet, exceeding 6,500 feet at several points.

The trail will pass Sutter's Mill and numerous other historic points along the Mother Lode. Pioneer trails and long-abandoned backwoods roads will be utilized in that region wherever feasible.

In Butte County the trail passes within a few hundred yards of Feather Falls, 640 feet, and reported to be the fourth highest fall in the United States. Through Butte, Plumas, and Tehama counties 65 miles of the trail will be above 5,000 feet, will climb 2,500 feet in and out of the Feather River canyons, and go to nearly 7,000 feet just north of Bucks Lake. It will touch a corner of Lassen Volcanic National Park and connect with a trail leading to Mount Lassen.

Anyone familiar with the remoteness, ruggedness, and beauty of the Trinity Alps would know that a trail through even a part of them would also be a hiker's trail. Similarly an equestrian trail through the Redwood Empire would be used and enjoyed by the hiker. In Mendocino County several riding groups are asking that the trail follow along or near the crest of the range.

In Contra Costa County it descends from a ridge to pass within a few yards of John Muir's home.

As originally laid out, the trail would have passed over Mount Diablo and through the State Park; but to date the landholders around the park have refused to deal even on a purchase basis. Since

the advisory committee has twice refused to ask for or to sanction the request for eminent domain to the trail, it appears that the Mount Diablo sector may have to be abandoned. Both times the committee said that eminent domain could be justified only as a last resort to complete gaps, if this was then still deemed desirable. Thus, in and around the Bay area the trail may be an equestrian trail only and, in spots, a poor one at that!

Overnight campsites are planned at about fifteen-mile intervals and will contain a lean-to shelter, cook stoves, hitching rails, water, and sanitary facilities.

Past appropriations and budget requests have been and will be from the General Fund with the proviso that they will be returned if the tidelands oil revenues, impounded after the Supreme Court ruling, are released. If the tidelands are returned to the state, the trail will be assured of

completion from the Beaches' and Parks' share of those revenues.

EXPERIENCE has proved that for many and fairly extensive stretches the trail will also be a hiking trail. There are some parts where it is probably safe to say it will be used by ten hikers for every horseman. Therefore, it behooves the hiking and other outdoor groups to become actively interested in the project. It will be only by interest shown, advice given, and participation in planning and use of the trail that the hiker can hope to have and keep portions as a trail he would use and enjoy.

When the advisory committee was appointed, all six members were horsemen. Even now there is only one hiker on the committee. If he is to be effective in promoting the hiking features of the trail, he must have the interest, advice, and support of the hikers and hiking groups.

New in the Library

THE SPORT OF ORIENTEERING. By Stig Hedenstrom and Bjorn Kjellstrom. Silva Ltd. Toronto, 1948. 120 pages.

A reprint of a book published in Sweden and distributed in the U.S. by Silva Inc., describing the many forms of this popular, challenging Scandinavian game. The purpose of the sport is not only to provide healthful and amusing recreation, but to develop ability in the correct use of map and compass. The skiing form of Orientation is described by Joel Hildebrand in his article "Ski Games" (*Sierra Club Bulletin*, May 1947). This recent edition of the book was presented to the Sierra Club by the authors.

TO THE SWIFT: A Novel. By Anne Hawkins. Harper & Brothers. New York, 1949. 296 pages. Price \$2.75.

A novel about the pony express and its route over Echo Pass. Avalanches and other perils of the mountain region give color and excitement to this picture of a seldom-considered phase of the pony express service. A good book for junior members.

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE INTERIOR RANGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. By J. Monroe Thorington. *The American Alpine Club.* New York, 1947. xii + 170 pages. Originally published in 1937.

Another in the Alpine Club's series.

DESERT PARADE: A Guide to Southwestern Desert Plants and Wildlife. By William H. Carr. *The Viking Press.* New York, 1947. 96 pages. Price \$2.50.

A handy little volume for the visitor to the desert regions who is interested in identifying the plants and animals easily. Illustrated by photographs and end paper map of the desert areas of the southwest.

ALONG YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON TRAILS. By Joyce and Josef Muench. *Hastings House.* New York, 1949. 101 pages. Price \$2.75.

More from the camera of this enthusiastic pair of mountain photographers. As in the two previous books, there is a brief text to supplement the attractive photographs.

Making Conservation International

—Being a review of "Making Conservation International," by Fred Mallery Packard, from a recent issue of *The Living Wilderness*.

TWO GREAT international conferences on conservation were held at the same time and at the same place last summer—at Lake Success from August 17 to September 6, 1949. One was—take a breath—the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources; the other was the first conference of the new International Union for the Protection of Nature. Meetings were staggered so that delegates to each conference could attend the other.

At first thought this would seem a duplication of effort. The UNSCCUR was scheduled first, and why was that not sufficient?

The answer is that Dr. Julian Huxley and a few others foresaw that a conference on conservation and utilization of resources would emphasize utilization at the expense of conservation. Dr. Huxley therefore persuaded the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization that a companion conference should be held at the same time, which conference should emphasize conservation. Therefore, on October 5, 1948, the International Union for the Protection of Nature was organized at Fontainebleau, France. Its first task was to plan, jointly with UNESCO, the conference which should be held at Lake Success.

Things happened as Dr. Huxley had foreseen. In the words of Mr. Packard, "The pervading tone of UNSCCUR was a bland optimism, a feeling that we need not worry unduly about the state of the earth because modern technology can make new soils, develop machines to reap resources from yet undeveloped lands, and fill human lack by increasing productivity by known methods. Speakers spoke glibly of transforming the Amazon jungles into fertile croplands, of plowing the African veldt, and making the waste places of the earth flow with milk and honey. There was little realization, apparently, that

achieving these goals requires the most painstaking study of local conditions and extreme caution lest unthinking exploitation increase the ruin already accomplished."

The program of the IUPN conference, on the other hand, "included consideration of various aspects of education, the desirability of frontier parks, a world convention on the protection of nature, closer coordination among conservationists and technicians working in different countries, and many ecological problems, such as the need for care in planning enterprises that would drastically alter natural conditions, the urgent importance of preserving vanishing species of plants and animals, the perpetuation of their habitat, and the effects of uncontrolled use of insecticides and anthrycides and of the introduction of exotic species."

The UNSCCUR was a discussion conference, not authorized to issue definite recommendations or proposals, whereas the IUPN conference had been instructed to make recommendations to the United Nations. In the IUPN report, therefore, the delegates urged that the World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the UNESCO bear constantly in mind that human welfare is inextricably interwoven with the welfare of all other living things. Among the twenty-three resolutions adopted by the conference were also specific recommendations to the governments to provide immediate protection to specified plants, animals, birds, and primeval regions seriously endangered at the present time.

Following this article in *The Living Wilderness* is an account of the remarkable worth of the Proceedings of the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, Denver, Colorado, September 7-20, 1948—a 782-page, illustrated volume now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for \$2.25. The book is more than one would expect. Not only does it contain an eloquent Declaration of Principles adopted by the Conference,

but also articles by leading thinkers on conservation from all over the Americas. Subjects include the history of conservation; politics, law, and responsibilities of government in conservation; long-range education on how to live harmoniously with the earth; hemispheric and world planning on nature protection; wildlife in a developing hemisphere, and many other topics.

The Living Wilderness concludes, "A volume containing discussions of such importance in the field of wilderness preservation, and containing them within such a comprehensive collection of similarly important papers on other aspects of conservation, is certain to be of interest to all the readers of this magazine." Surely the same can be said for readers of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.
JEAN S. BARNARD

Library Want List

During the tenure of the present chairman of the Library Committee, practically all of the accessions to the library have been by gift from Sierra Club members and others closely associated with the club, and by receipt from publishers for the purpose of review in the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. The necessity of establishing a policy for library acquisitions has recently been emphasized. As a first step toward assembling a selection of mountaineering volumes, the committee suggests the following plan: Take Francis P. Farquhar's "The Literature of Mountaineering" section by section, making a list of those books in each category which are not now in the library. As these lists of missing books are compiled, submit them to the membership-at-large to see if members have copies they should like to add to the club library.

As an illustration of the plan above suggested, Director Dawson found the following volumes on the Farquhar list of Canadian mountaineering missing from the club's collection:

Douglas, David. Journal kept by David Douglas during his travels in North America, 1823-1827.

Coleman, A. P. The Canadian Rockies: New and Old Trails.

Outram, James. In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies.

Stutfield, Hugh E. M., and J. Norman Collie. Climbs and Exploration in the Canadian Rockies.

The following are the items on the Farquhar Alaskan list which can not be found in the Sierra Club library:

Muir, John. Travels in Alaska.

Young, S. Hall. Alaska Days with John Muir.
Seton-Karr, Heywood W. Shores and Alps of Alaska.

Schwatka, Frederick. Two Expeditions to Mount St. Elias: I, The Expedition of "The New York Times" (1886). In *Century Magazine*, April 1891. Vol. 41.

Russell, Israel C. Two Expeditions to Mount St. Elias: II. The Expedition of the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey (1890). In *Century Magazine*, April 1891, Vol. 41.

———. An Expedition to Mount St. Elias, Alaska. In *National Geographic Magazine*, May 1891, Vol. 3.

———. Mt. St. Elias Revisited. In *Century Magazine*, June 1892, Vol. 44.

———. Second Expedition to Mount St. Elias. In *Thirteenth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey for 1891-1892*. 1893, Part II.

Thornton, C. W. The Ascent of Mount St. Elias. In *Overland Monthly*, April 1898, Second Series, Vol. 31.

———. The Mount McKinley Region, Alaska. U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 70, Washington, 1911.

(Lloyd, Thomas.) Dramatic Story of Thomas Lloyd. In *New York Times, Magazine Section*, June 5, 1910.

Washburn, Bradford. The Conquest of Mount Crillon. In *National Geographic Magazine*, March 1935.

Dunn, Robert. Conquering Our Greatest Volcano. The First Ascent of Mount Wrangell, Alaska. In *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, March 1909.

Farquhar, Francis P., and Mildred P. Ashley. A List of Publications Relating to the Mountains of Alaska.

Riggs, Thomas, Jr. Surveying the 141st Meridian. In *National Geographic Magazine*, July 1912, Vol. 23.

Are there any members who can help us fill these gaps? Assistance will be gratefully appreciated.

ALFRED E. WEILER, *Chairman*



LOOKING SOUTH UP
THE WATERTON VALLEY.
By Wheaton Smith.

Preview: Knapsacking to Glacier

By L. WHEATON SMITH JR.

WE WERE ready to start up the trail shortly after noon—there was a good excuse this time. The morning had been spent with the park rangers and in driving through the forests and meadows along the Flathead River that are threatened by the proposed Glacier View Dam. Finally there was the sorting of the pile of food and gear we were to carry. I had not arrived until the afternoon before, but Bill Badè and Leonard Reed had been in Glacier National Park for three days, covering several hundred miles, including a trip to Canada, in their quest for information.

The reason for three knapsackers' spending so much time before taking up their chosen avocation goes back at least to the preceding February. At that time each of us had received a letter: "It has been decided by the Outing Committee that future out-of-state trips will be planned a year in advance and a small scouting party sent out the preceding summer to go over the selected area and map out a route, inspect the terminal facilities, ascertain packers' services, and generally familiarize themselves with conditions in the area. You have been nominated as one of those to go out during the summer of 1949 and scout the 1950 *knapsack* trip which will be in the northwest section of Glacier National Park."

The talk about a trip to "Glacier" went back many months before the Outing Committee's decision. The park had been twice visited by High Trips, in 1924 and 1937. Stories of these trips were still current and they whetted the curiosity of those of us who had never seen the park. No one knows who first suggested that a knapsack trip go into the park, but knapsackers were talking about it in 1948.

It wasn't talk any longer; we were winding along the shore of one of the many long lakes formed when old moraines blocked the long glacial canyons. A long afternoon's hike brought us to the head of Lower Kintla Lake. We had escaped the comparative civilization of the public campground and were ready to come to intimate terms with the wilderness and its inhabitants. The latter happened almost too quickly. We had a minor encounter with the insect population and a major one with a hungry deer. Casualty: One food bag, found empty.

MOVING on the next day we soon came to Upper Kintla Lake. Here the characteristic country of the park begins. Kinnerly Peak (10,000 feet plus and first climbed by a Sierra Club party in 1937) rises sheer almost six thousand feet above the lake. On the other side, the Boundary

Mountains look down into Canada. The horizontal strata clearly visible in all the peaks are a great contrast to homogeneous Sierra granite. Here also, one can see from the trail the remains of two recently great glaciers that are now just a few wizened ice plates. Have you ever wondered what the rock under a glacier looks like? Here is rock that only twenty-five years ago was under many feet of glacial ice.

A few miles above the lake we decided to stop and take a layover day to look at the country more closely. We were high enough for the brush to be not quite impassable when the trail was abandoned. However, the easiest way to travel lay on the many grassy ledges that traversed the sides of the mountains at frequent intervals. These, if they go where you wish, make far easier and nicer routes than any trail. The area deserved far more exploration than we could give it; for here peaks, streams, lakes, and timberline meadows combine in harmonious concert.

The next day's trip was short and justified a late start. It was not long before we were across Boulder Pass. From the east side of this pass there is a view. I am not usually excited by a "view," but this one is magnificent. The Hole-in-the-Wall opens below on the north; you look down on the trail crossing cliffs and dropping down to the Continental Divide at Brown Pass; in the background, Mount Cleveland, the highest peak in the park, shows its serrated north face; Thunderbird Peak and the Guardhouse stand across the canyon; while to the south the Weasel-color Glacier shows itself from among the steep walls that have kept it intact.

The Hole-in-the-Wall, a hanging cirque, is about a mile in diameter. Its floor is 1,500 feet or more below the surrounding crest and from there it drops nearly 2,000 feet to the canyon below. The open grassy floor of this cirque makes a very good campsite. It was so good that a great lethargy overtook our party. We didn't start the next day until after lunch.

Our next camp was at Lake Francis. When we arrived another small party was making camp in the only wide place in the trail; we had to move out in the brush.

The wages of lethargy are poor campsites. There was some scenery: The south shore of the lake rises 2,500 feet; cutting it are two hanging valleys, each spilling out a thousand foot cascade.

Time can sometimes seem to pass quickly in the mountains. We saw more good country: Janet Lake (the campsite for next year instead of Lake Francis), Porcupine Ridge (has anyone climbed the "quills"?), and Waterton Lake. While visiting this lake to pick up a food cache, a family of bears did the same at our camp. Fortunately for us, there was very little left for them. After this we started back over Brown Pass, exploring as we went.

THE more intimately you get to know an area, the less its gross features impress you and the more you recall the small things: the grizzly bear down by the stream; a certain sunset over a peak; tame ground squirrels and deer; an all-day climb



THUNDERBIRD MOUNTAIN (left) AND THE GUARDHOUSE (right), looking across the hole-in-the wall and the Bowman Creek Canyon. By Wharton Smith.

to find you had reached the low end of the ridge; the weather that could have rained, but didn't; the large patch of ripe raspberries. These give each trip its individuality.

Our last campsite held several pleasant surprises. It was a grassy glade on the shore of Bowman Lake. It was clean—the Park Service required all stock to be tied and fed away from the main camp. The beach was good and the water bearable. We could look back at the peaks lit by the evening sun. It was too good to leave—we stayed.

While we stayed here, we had a visitor

by boat from the foot of the lake. He turned out to be a fellow Californian who agreed that the Sierra was a very good place to come back to, regularly. On the strength of this mutual feeling we were offered a most welcome boat ride out to the roadhead. This offer was followed by one to drive us back to where we had left our car. Such generosity is a quality that makes the people you meet in the mountains among the finest in the world.

The trip was over, but not done. This country, so different from the Sierra yet so worthwhile, will see us soon again. [If we're on the 1950 Knapsack Trip.—Ed.]

Directors Hold February Meeting

Following are the principal subjects discussed at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, held in San Francisco on February 4.

1. Helen Muir and Bradford Washburn were elected honorary life members of the Sierra Club.

2. Mr. Colby reported that the Sierra Club's share of the estate of Ynes Mexia would amount to approximately \$23,600.

3. *Kings River Power—Bureau of Reclamation*. H. R. 5264 (White) was fully discussed. One of the purposes of the bill is to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake "(3) development of the full hydroelectric power potential of the entire Kings River watershed . . ." The Sierra Club has considered for many years the long-range plans for development of the North Fork. Since that area is outside of the national park, is not in any formally established wilderness area, and is not of exceptional scenic importance, the Directors many years ago concluded not to oppose plans to develop it. It was the sense of the Board that the club should not enter the controversy of public versus private power. It was, however, the unanimous view of the Board that a letter be addressed to the author of each of these bills, requesting an author's amendment specifically excluding Kings Canyon National Park and the areas at Cedar Grove

and Tehipite Valley which are so necessary for recreational use and are of high national-park caliber. If satisfactory amendments were not obtained to that effect, the club would oppose both bills unless such amendments should be added in Congress.

The Secretary reported to the Board that the Federal Power Commission had granted the Secretary of the Interior a rehearing, to be held March 20, in connection with the FPC decision of November 10, 1949, authorizing the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, instead of the Bureau of Reclamation or the Irrigation District, to undertake development.

4. *Kings River Power—City of Los Angeles*. It was reported that there has been no further change in the Los Angeles Application No. 1965, filed December, 1948, or the Dlouhy Application No. 1990. The club has been alertly watching both applications, but has not yet filed formal objection with the FPC. It was therefore the decision of the Board that formal opposition should be filed, objecting to any preliminary permit which would lead to flooding of Cedar Grove and Tehipite Valley, both of which are of national-park caliber and are needed for proper recreational use of the park. The FPC has already acknowledged that it has no authority over the land within the park.

It was also decided that formal protest should be filed with the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, so that the Department would clearly have the views of the Sierra Club with respect to a possible invasion of Kings Canyon National Park or the two areas immediately adjacent to it. It was the understanding of the Board that the only commitment for exclusion of the Cedar Grove and Tehipite areas from the national park was with reference to irrigation needs, which are now adequately provided for by the million acre-feet impounded at Pine Flat Dam.

5. *Glacier View Dam.* The Secretary gave a brief report, pointing out that the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior had agreed that no dam would be constructed at the Glacier View site to impair national-park values. A bill, H. R. 6153, has, however, been introduced into Congress to authorize such a dam. The Sierra Club has expressed to the appropriate committee its opposition to any such dam, and is to write also to the California and Montana delegations. The matter has not yet been called up for hearing in committee.

6. *Wilderness Area Legislation.* John W. Spencer, retired Regional Forester from the Colorado area, urged the Directors to seek Congressional legislation strengthening the Forest Service administrative rules which have been the policy of the Service since 1931. He spoke from an intimate knowledge of the fight required on the part of the Forest Service and conservation organizations throughout the country to preserve Lake Solitude in the heart of the Cloud Peak Primitive Area of Wyoming. It was voted that the club should join other organizations in urging Congress to implement the study of wilderness preservation (submitted to Congress last August by the Director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress) by enacting legislation to carry out the conclusions evident from that study.

7. The Board gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the club several gifts from Mr. Colby: three unique-copy albums of photographs of early Sierra Club outings

which had been presented to Mr. Colby by members of the outings; two copies of Whitney's *Yosemite Guide-Book*; a copy of Ansel Hall's *Handbook of Yosemite National Park*; an inscribed copy of the *Geologic History of Yosemite*, by François Matthes; and a plaster plaque of Professor Joseph LeConte by Gertrude Boyle.

8. In accordance with Article XXI of the By-Laws of the Sierra Club and upon motion by Bernays, seconded by Robinson, it was the unanimous vote of the fourteen members of the Board of Directors present at the meeting that Wilbur E. Andrews be expelled and dismissed as a member of the Sierra Club, effective at adjournment of the meeting.

9. *Trans-Sierra Roads.* A Lone Pine-Porterville road, long shown as part of the State highway system, is being urged again by local chambers of commerce. Early in 1947 a number of sportsmen's groups raised strong agitation for creation of a primitive area in the area which would be affected, and the area is now being managed for recreation and grazing; timber cutting is not permitted. Discussion developed the feeling that to eliminate this road from the highway system would require careful study. The matter was accordingly referred to the Conservation Committee for further study and recommendation.

A Mammoth Pass highway is being strongly urged in the Fresno area. Good timber-access roads are already being built far up the north bank of the San Joaquin, with a gap of no more than ten or fifteen miles between east and west roadheads. Because of the complexity of this matter in its relation to other trans-Sierra road projects, it was referred to the Conservation Committee for special study and report.

10. The Secretary gave a brief report on the San Jacinto Tramway, supplemented by Marvin Billings, Treasurer of the Riverside Chapter. The matter at the present time is in the hands of the Bureau of Land Management for decision whether a permit will be granted to cross a portion of the U. S. Forest Service Wild Area. The officers of the club are keeping in close

touch with the Bureau of Land Management concerning this.

11. Regional Forester P. A. Thompson gave an excellent summary of negotiations between the Federal Government and the State of California in a sincere effort to save as much as possible of the Calaveras big trees and sugar pines. Excellent progress is being made, but no further steps can be taken by other agencies until present negotiations are concluded.

12. U. S. Senator James E. Murray of Montana has proposed a bill to reestablish the Civilian Conservation Corps. The bill contemplates a maximum enrollment of 500,000 and an annual appropriation of approximately 400 million dollars. Mr. Blake, who had acted as liaison between C. C. C., National Park Service, U. S. Forest Service and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs under the former program, felt that the established conservation agencies of the Federal Government could do the job on a better basis at far less cost. The political, economic and conservation policies involved are so complex that the matter was referred to the Conservation Committee for careful study and report.

13. The Point Lobos League, which fought so successfully for the establishment and protection of the Point Lobos Reserve, has recently been reactivated with Francis Whitaker as President, incorporated, and strengthened for a campaign to acquire beaches at the mouth of the Carmel River as additional protection to the State Park. The Board reaffirmed its strong support of the League.

14. Mr. Clark gave a brief report to the Board on the work of the Lodge Commit-

tee in meeting the safety requirements of the public housing authorities in connection with Sierra Club lodges throughout the state. Excellent progress is being made in improving safety and health conditions at each of the lodges concerned.

15. The report of the Library Committee was discussed at some length. Matters of policy affecting use of the library, the means of acquiring additional books, and maintenance of the library are so complex that they are to be studied and reported on by a special committee to be appointed.

16. The late Charles Cavanagh, who had joined the club in 1935, was devoted to the conservation of outdoor recreational resources, and in his will had left substantial sums to each of the outdoor organizations of the Bay region, including \$2,000 to the Sierra Club. The directors gratefully accepted the bequest and directed that it appropriately be credited to the Conservation and Memorial Fund.

17. The Directors approved and confirmed the appointments of Judges of Election:

Catherine S. Tubby, Chairman; Kasson Avery, Ada S. Chaplin, Edwin F. Fox, Ida E. Logan, Frank B. Schoch, Marion G. Schoch, Rosa M. Selle, Charles Spenner. *Alternates*—Mary B. Evans, Alice V. Higgins, Bessie Lawrence, Mildred LeClereq, Lila McKinne.

18. It was the feeling of some members of the Board that the membership procedure adopted in 1946 could possibly be simplified. The Directors therefore requested the Membership Committee to re-study membership procedure and report to a later meeting of the Board.

RICHARD M. LEONARD, *Secretary*