



# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

*June*  
*1951*

# Miscellany

**MORE VOTES NEEDED.** There is still time to vote on the Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, and if you have not yet done so, we urge you to immediately. [See page 10 in report of directors meeting.] If you have lost your ballot (not if you have sent it in already!) notify the office and you will be sent another.

**GOING LIGHT—WITH BACKPACK OR BURRO** will be out this month, but at a slightly higher price than announced in the ANNUAL. It will be \$2.00 instead of \$1.75, *BUT* it is bigger—168 pages—and, we have to admit—a bargain for a cloth-bound book. Consider the contributors, acknowledged experts in their fields, who pass on to you their wisdom and experience; consider the subjects, all vital ones to the backpacker or burro pusher; and consider the fact that it's what we've all been waiting for. And don't wait any longer, but send in your order to the Sierra Club or your bookstore. (Please add .07 sales tax in San Francisco, .06 elsewhere in California.)  
H.T.P.

**LET'S GO TO MOUNT HOOD.** So suggests the *Western Outdoor Quarterly* in announcing the

Twentieth Annual Convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. It will take place at the Mazama Lodge, where in November, 1931, the idea of a federation crystallized and became a reality. The Mazamas of course will be the hosts, and they are offering many tempting activities. So when you are making your Labor Day plans, try to arrange to spend these days—September 1-3—on the slopes of beautiful Mount Hood.

**LOST PLANE.** A message from the Secretary: A four-passenger maroon Stinson station wagon plane, missing since March 2 on a flight from Palo Alto to Santa Fe, is presumed down in the Sierra in the vicinity of Mount Whitney. The three occupants were Terry Breck Vandervort, Ted Norbury and Albert Lindauer—all blond. Last heard from over Fresno flying a compass route to Las Vegas, Nevada. Anyone finding this plane or hearing authentic information about it should notify the Sierra Club by wire or telephone collect. All expenses of rescue guaranteed.

COVER: Lake Azalea, at Donner Summit.

All photographs by Keith Lummis

**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 enjoy and to preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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# Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 36

JUNE, 1951

NUMBER 6

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

## For the June Record

### *Attention Fishermen*

The California Division of Fish and Game is making an intensive study of the golden trout to serve as a basis for management policy. The Sierra Club has been asked to help.

This prized trout is native to the Kern River drainage, but has now been established from Placer County to Tulare County (and in seven other states). No record was made of many plants and no check has been made of the success of others, so present distribution cannot be determined from the records. The number of fish taken and their size is an index to fishing pressure. As you lure 'em and land 'em this summer note the answers to these questions.

1. In what waters did you find golden trout or golden-rainbow hybrids?
2. In what waters did you find these fish absent?
3. Was golden trout fishing good, fair, or poor in terms of number taken per unit of fishing effort?
4. How long was the largest golden trout taken in each lake or stream?

If you are on one of the club outings report to the designated keeper of the records; if on a private trip please report to Milton Hildebrand, Chairman, Natural Sciences Committee, who will compile and forward the information. This is a chance for you to help your Division of Fish and Game provide you with better fishing. Let us show them that the Sierra Club will help!

MILTON HILDEBRAND

### *The Outings*

*That Pseudostatistical Correlation*—Four days have passed, as we write this, since the postcard questionnaires on the 1951 outings were mailed and there are already 1,000 back. The amateur statisticians are hard at it trying to figure out what all the answers mean. By what factor should they multiply the plan-definitely-to-go answers? 7,000 to 1,000? Or do all those who plan definitely fill out cards immediately, and should the factor therefore be no more than 1? And how much to discount the may-possibly's? And did everyone see that "As of May 10, 1951" on the reply card and answer accordingly, or is there an overlap? (On one of the Burro Trips, two times more people said they had already made reservations than the club office had reservations for on May 10—but the office more than caught up by May 18.)

We'll let the statisticians worry about it. Their chief worry, we should explain, is the unbalance between the various periods of each trip, not the total number of reservations.

It is a worry, too, in any year, war or peace. From year to year charts are kept of the rate at which reservations arrive. A reasonably uniform curve has developed—it rises steeply, eases off, passes quietly over a peak, and settles down to the number who finally show up for the first dinner in the mountains. But as the highway signs say, curves can be dangerous. And you hesitate to put blind trust in them when it comes to

committing yourself almost irrevocably on the number of mules or burros or horses you'll need, and how many pounds of hard-to-get perishables you should stock up on. Does anyone have a real clear crystal ball he isn't using? Or know where one is to be had?

But we were going to let the statisticians worry, weren't we. For something should be said about how pleasing the many comments were under "Remarks." About half of those who weren't going marked down their sad decision (if sad it was) silently. The other half, though, were openly sorry about the situation, some of them eloquently so. There were many whose business wouldn't cooperate with vacation plans. Many others are having the same trouble with the Armed Forces—they're either in on extended active duty or scheduled for summer camp. It would surprise you to know how many are building—either houses or families. Just wait, the prolific members say, until the children are old enough to come too. But again and again there were kind words about the trips—kind words based on personal experience or on hearsay, deeply appreciated no matter which.

There were some other comments, too. One man thought the Outing Committee was too ambitious: there were more trips than

desired or warranted [but it takes a good many trips to accommodate the seven or eight hundred members who want to go on club outings each year]. Another man wanted to know what we thought about the "impact" (quotes his) on the wilderness of all these hundreds. We happen to know he was just having his fun, however, for he was one of those most anxious to have the San Gorgonio wilderness not only impacted, but also removed. If he really wants an answer, we refer him to the people in the Forest Service and Park Service who study that impact year after year, and tell us repeatedly how well we minimize it.

The most moving comments of all, we'd say, are those coming from members who have been with the club almost since it started (two of them for the full term) and who say they wish they could be along, but feel that they must slow down a bit when they hit their seventies and eighties. It's really gratifying to learn that these people, as well as others, whose health will perhaps never allow them to participate actively, are nevertheless with the trips in spirit and with the club in purpose. It's that long-range support which gives the club its strength.

D R.B.

## Water Policy: A Conflict of Uses

By RICHARD M. LEONARD

SIERRANS are well aware that Water is the most vital substance on earth; particularly so in semi-arid California. As Laurence Palmer has so aptly said, we are "essentially bags of living sea water moving about over the surface of the earth." Water constitutes sixty to seventy per cent of our bodies, and is part of all living protoplasm. And yet at the rate our population is growing in California, there is not enough water for all of us—and the future too.

In recognition of the great importance of water to the national welfare, President Truman in 1949 appointed a "Water Resources Policy Commission." Throughout the next year the Commission held hearings in each of the principal problem areas of the coun-

try. At the California hearing Charlotte Mauk and I presented strong pleas for more definite recognition of the values and integrity of our national parks, monuments, and formal wilderness areas. A staff of experts gathered a huge mass of data, digested it, and prepared a lengthy report to Congress: Volume 1, "A Water Policy for the American People," 445 pages; Volume 2, "Ten Rivers in America's Future," 793 pages; and Volume 3, "Water Resources Law," 777 pages. All are available in the Sierra Club library and in most public libraries. Those seriously interested in this important subject should not be frightened by the number of pages, for the reports are well prepared, and thus are so divided that one can obtain valuable

information by reading selected chapters of particular interest.

The Central Valley of California is treated as one of the ten most important river basins of America, 77 pages being devoted to analysis of our problems here. One section discusses "Conflicts in Beneficial Use." The portion devoted to National Parks and Wilderness Areas is of such interest to Sierrans that it is reprinted here in full:

PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION  
OF FACILITIES IN AREAS PREVIOUSLY  
DEDICATED TO SCENIC VALUES

THE PROBLEM

Where previously accepted scenic values, like those of national parks, are in conflict with use of water resources for other purposes, what principles should prevail in resolving such conflicts?

THE SITUATION

Central Valley water projects are gradually pressing upon areas that because of their scenic or recreation values have been set aside for public enjoyment.

The problem of encroachment on scenic areas was an important issue some years ago in connection with the construction of the Hetch Hetchy Project within Yosemite National Park. The Hetch Hetchy Valley was held by many to have scenic values equal to Yosemite Valley, yet scenic values were held to be a lesser use, and the Hetch Hetchy facilities were constructed. Each year hundreds of thousands of people visit Yosemite Valley. If the Hetch Hetchy Valley had not been used for reservoir purposes it could have afforded relief for the present unsatisfactory conditions in Yosemite.

Recently proposals have been made for the study and possible use of the power resources in Kings Canyon National Park. The Department of the Interior, in carrying out the law and intent of Congress is opposed to encroachment by water projects in that park.

The preservation of primitive country for enjoyment of wilderness recreation is an established policy of the Forest Service in administering the national forests. Some of the better known of these wilderness areas are Kings River, Upper San Joaquin, Emigrant Basin, Desolation Valley, and South Warner Mountains.

Two threats to this program are presently beyond the control of the Forest Service or the Secretary of Agriculture. First, since those areas are in lands withdrawn from the public domain

for national forest purposes, they are subject to mineral location under the mining laws. Second, water impoundments may be planned for national forest lands, including these wilderness areas.

CONCLUSIONS

A resolution of conflict between park and wilderness areas on the one hand and proposed water projects on the other is desirable. All factors involved at any location where a conflict develops should be studied. The study should include full consideration of alternative project locations, alternative opportunities for equal recreation and scenic attractions, and the possibility that reservoirs may not impair but may actually increase the recreational value of an area.

In general, the following principles are considered applicable to the Central Valley:

(1) Where the area has unique scenic, inspirational, or scientific values, it should not be adversely affected.

(2) Developments in conflict with scenic areas of a lesser order should be deferred as long as equally feasible alternative projects are at hand for the same use.

(3) The presence of a large and growing population, and the general physical attractiveness of the State for visitors, create needs which give an importance to social benefits of park and wilderness areas beyond that in most other regions.

(4) Mining laws should be revised to prevent mineral entry on public lands when such entry will be used for purposes that would destroy the public or scenic values of an area.

(5) Final determination of ultimate use should be on the basis of highest beneficial use.

The statement recognizes as the first principle that "Where the area has unique scenic, inspirational, or scientific values, it should not be adversely affected." By definition and by many Acts of Congress, all national parks and monuments fall within that definition of "unique scenic, inspirational, or scientific values." Those public values have been determined by Congress to be the "highest beneficial use." The Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1921 and August 26, 1935, amending the Federal Power Act (16 USC 796-2), *expressly prohibit* the granting of permits for storage of water or development of power within the national parks and monuments.

It is therefore highly disappointing to

have the Commission ignore the Congressional policy established for the protection of the national park system, with its long-standing precedent for over thirty years. In place of the clear Congressional prohibition against *any* invasion of our National Parks, the Commission suggests an indefinite political approach—"Final determination of ultimate use should be on the basis of highest beneficial use." It sounds good, but what does it really mean? Simply interminable argument far into the distant future, with the idealistic volunteer conservationists unselfishly trying to balance intangible public benefits against powerful highly financed lobbies for private or local gain.

Thus Table 3 on pages 96-99 of Volume 2 is a "Tentative list of hydroelectric power possibilities." In spite of the clear prohibitions of the Federal Power Act and the relatively recent Act establishing Kings Canyon National Park, the list includes a 30,000 acre-foot reservoir which would flood out Simpson Meadow, and a proposed reservoir of 120,000 acre-feet which would wipe out public use of Paradise Valley. Although both sites are many miles within the National Park, the only comment from the President's Commission is a footnote that "The list also includes projects which *may* not be feasible because of conflicts with higher beneficial use. For example, some sites listed on the Middle Fork and South Fork Kings River *may* well be of this type." (Italics are mine.) Possibly encouraged by the report, the City of Los Angeles has in February 1951 commenced proceedings to try to renew its old power filings on the Kings which expired long ago. The Sierra Club will fight such plans.

Although probably not intended by the Water Resources Policy Commission, Conclusion No. 2 is demonstrably unsound as a formula for balancing scenic values against economic utility in areas of "a lesser order." It provides for deferment of use of scenic areas only so long as other dam sites "equally feasible" are available. This gives no recognition to values for human use and enjoyment. A fine scenic area would be destroyed if a single dollar could be saved by its use for a dam and reservoir. It is obvious that

even in areas not legally established as national parks, monuments, or wilderness areas, that less desirable alternative sites should be used unless the economic differential between the sites is so great as to clearly outweigh the scenic and recreational values which would be destroyed or impaired.

Fortunately, the Secretary of the Interior has in the case of Kings Canyon National Park, vigorously carried out his statutory duty to protect the national parks for all the people. The opposition of the Secretary of the Interior and strong protest from the public killed two bills by Congressman Cecil White to permit the Bureau of Reclamation to "investigate" power sites within Kings Canyon National Park. It is encouraging to note that Ex-Congressman White was soundly beaten at the next election on the issue of low-cost federal power from "free" locations within our national parks.

A strong Secretary of the Interior who is willing to support the national interest against local lobbies of power, irrigation, and construction dollars, has ample Congressional legislation and support to protect our national parks and monuments. Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, has recently gone a long way to protect our scenic and wilderness resources. On February 21, 1951, he issued "Order No. 2618" on the subject of "Water-Control Investigations." This reads as follows:

Sec. 1. *Purpose.* The purpose of this order is to reaffirm the long-established policies of the Department and the Congress, assuring the conservation of the national parks and monuments and their protection from adverse effects of power, reclamation or other water developments, and to prescribe procedures therefor.

Sec. 2. *National Parks and Monuments.* In furtherance of this policy, no bureau, service or agency in this Department shall henceforth undertake or *continue*, within or affecting any national park or monument, without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior, any investigations or studies, or undertake any drilling, surveys, or other exploratory work incident to the preparation of reports or plans relating to water development, or obligate any Federal funds therefor, except where the Congress has specifically authorized such a project in the reserved area concerned.

Sec. 3. *National wilderness areas and wildlife refuges.* This order is hereby extended to include established national wilderness areas and wildlife refuges.

Sec. 4. *Reports.* In those cases where it appears that it is in the public interest to permit the investigation of proposed power and reclamation projects affecting areas specified in this order, the resulting reports, including preliminary drafts of project reports, shall contain comparable data on all alternative project possibilities, adequate for the Secretary to reach an informed decision as to which project, if any, should be selected.

Sierra Club members must remain ever vigilant to protect our scenic and wilderness resources. If members will *now*, and from time to time hereafter, write their Congressmen, and the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, reminding them of the urgent need for the broad principle of *total* protection of our national parks, monuments, and formal wilderness areas, there will be no need to fight specific bills. It is the affirmative general principle that we must support; we must not find ourselves too often in negative opposition to specific legislation.

## Summer Comes to Clair Tappaan Lodge

Basking in the persistent warmth of the spring sun, Clair Tappaan Lodge has slowly emerged from the serene stillness of the winter scene. Fed by the melting snows, Lytton Creek to the west of the lodge and the unnamed creek to the east, cascade by with restored vigor. There is a summer hum in the light, dry air now fragrant with the balsam of pine needles. Lake Van Norden has shed its blanket of snow and to the frame of the lodge windows presents itself as a shimmering mirror of blue to its summer backdrop of the wooded Sierra.

Clair Tappaan Lodge was constructed in 1934 by an enthusiastic group of volunteers as a shelter for those whose enjoyment of the mountains was enhanced by exploration on skis. Situated at an altitude of 7,000 feet, just beyond Norden on the north side of Highway 40, it accommodated about fifty at that time, and was open only on weekends.

Within the past seventeen years Clair Tappaan Lodge has been steadily undergoing a process of expansion and improvement which has kept pace with its growing popularity. And now that the last of the snows and skis have disappeared, we find our spacious, modern, and well-equipped lodge an ideal place to spend weekends and summer vacations.

It is now open seven days a week, and its daily operation is in the hands of full-

time Manager Henry Cam, who acts as a one-man food buyer, accounts keeper, bill payer, maintenance supervisor, and coordinator of lodge activities in general. An efficient head cook now functions in place of the volunteer food commissary. The lodge now boasts of a light, airy and spacious dining room, where good food and good fellowship meet at meal times. There are 152 accommodations—120 are dormitory bunks, and thirty-two are partitioned cubicles of two bunks each, which are reserved primarily for married couples. The sanitary facilities are modern, and there is an abundant supply of hot and cold running water. For those who prefer to sleep out of doors, there are many sleeping bag sites near and far.

To keep the younger set amused there is a children's corral equipped with a sandbox, swing, and outdoor toys. And for the convenience of parents, a baby sitter, who will care for the children for a nominal fee, is spending her summer at the lodge until Labor Day. This summer's sitter is Shirley Stewart, a 1949 graduate of the University of California, with general secondary teaching cre-

*Lake Azalea  
a scenic mile from the Lodge*



dentials and about eight years' experience in part-time baby sitting. She will organize games and activities to fit the group. By special arrangement, parents will be able to plan overnight trips and the children will be cared for in their absence. Nursery arrangements, however, must be made through correspondence with the lodge before coming up.

There are numerous and diversified activities in the vicinity of the lodge from which to plan a full and enjoyable weekend or vacation.

*Swimming and Sunning:* A short walk will bring you to Maiden's Retreat, Crater Lake, and several other small ponds where you may have utmost privacy for a swim and sunbath. Or you can visit Flora and Azalea lakes, which are owned by the Sierra Club and are about a mile east of the lodge. Lake Flora's diving boards are natural granite shelves of varying heights, and the water is so very clear that the bottom can be seen to a depth of fifteen to twenty feet. For families with small children, swimming at nearby Donner Lake is ideal, as one can drive directly to its wide, clean beach of imported sand. The water is shallow for about twenty feet from the shore.

*Hiking and Climbing:* Peter Grubb Hut, situated in a beautiful valley at the base of Castle Peak, can be reached by an easy five-mile walk. The hut has twenty bunks and is equipped with sleeping bags, stoves, wood and food; but if you do not care to stay over night, the round trip can be made comfortably in one day. Castle Peak, the highest in the area, is an easy climb, and offers a fine view.

About five miles beyond Soda Springs Post Office at the end of a well-marked trail, are

the Lola Montez Lakes. These are ideal for swimming, and the lower lake has been stocked with trout.

The trip to Benson Hut, which sleeps twelve, is another five-mile trip which can be planned for one day or a weekend, according to your inclination. And there are short trips to Devil's Peak, Sand Ridge Lake, Paradise Lake, Warren Lake, Lost Lake, Five Lakes, and many others. There are various peaks to climb in the vicinity, and some interesting rocks for practicing upon. The manager will be glad to help you plan whichever of these trips interests you.

For the weekend of July 6, the Local Walks Committee of the San Francisco Bay Chapter has scheduled a chartered bus trip to the lodge. A series of short and long hikes has been planned for the 7th and 8th, which should be an ideal introduction to the trails and lakes within reach of the lodge. Details are published in the current Bay Chapter *Schedule*.

*Horseback Riding, Fishing and Water Skiing:* Horses may be rented at Soda Springs, and there are special rates for long rental periods.

Since many of the lakes have recently been cleaned out and restocked by the Fish and Game Commission, the fish in them are only five or six inches long. However, the manager will have current information on the best streams and lakes in which to fish. Donner Lake has fine deep lake trolling and there are several places at the lake where boats may be rented.

On weekends and occasionally during the week, one of the local lodge managers runs a Chris Craft on Donner Lake for water skiers. He has all the necessary equipment, including life belts, and will be glad to instruct beginners.

*Nature Study:* The Natural Science Section will attest to the fact that the flora and fauna of the area offer much of interest. Fortunately there is no opportunity to study poison oak and poisonous snakes, since there are none in the region.

#### *The Lodge Living Room*

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, JUNE, 1951





The Audubon Summer Camp at the Sugar Bowl will open around June 15 for a period of six weeks. Clair Tappaan Lodge guests are frequently invited to attend their lectures and motion pictures on bird study and nature lore in general.

*Evening Activities:* One of the current rituals of the lodge is its weekly barbecue. The tables are set out of doors, and the guests await the opening of the great steel doors and the unveiling of the meat whose aroma bespeaks its long and patient preparation. These barbecue evenings are always pervaded with a spirit of awe and epicurean delight.

The spacious, high-ceilinged, lodge living room is a comfortable place to lounge in the evenings. The new variable-speed record player and sizable collection of folk-dance records have pleased the numerous folk-dancing enthusiasts and their interested audience. The dining room is popular, too—for ping pong, canasta, letter writing, or social chatter. The guests have usually been generous in bringing kodachromes and motion pictures to the lodge with them, and many evenings are spent showing the pictorial reminiscences of their trips.

Some who like to have a swim in the evening patronize the heated and lighted pool at Beacon Hill Lodge. Others take off for a single-feature movie in Truckee. And still others travel farther to take in the night life and excitement of Reno.

*Rates:* Because the guests bring their own sleeping bags or bedding and the housekeeping duties are coöperative, it has been possible to keep the rates low. Due, however, to increase in cost of everything, the rates have necessarily been raised from those given in the most recent San Francisco Bay Chapter *Schedule*. It must be remembered that the lodge is run on a non-profit basis, and this increase has been figured to keep it going and not to make a profit. The new summer rates, therefore, are \$3.25 a day for members. There is an upcharge of 50 cents a day

Warren Lake  
from Paradise Lake

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, JUNE, 1951



Paradise Lake

for guests of members; and no limit to the number of guests a member may bring in summer.

Children from six to twelve are charged only two-thirds of the rates; for children under six the charge is \$1.00 a day.

*Reservations:* Formal reservations are not required, but please drop a note to Henry Cam, Sierra Club Lodge, Norden, and tell him when you plan to come so that he can order enough food.

*Transportation:* The lodge may be reached by car by taking Highway 40 east from Sacramento. The dirt road just above the ASUC Lodge will bring you to the back door of Clair Tappaan. The Greyhound bus driver will stop in front of the lodge upon request. And Southern Pacific trains also stop at Norden, which is about 800 feet from the lodge.

*The Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee:* This committee, of which James E. Mulholland is chairman, meets periodically to discuss policy, management, and improvement. After you have visited your lodge, your suggestions and comments on how it may better contribute to the enjoyment of club members will be most welcome.

ZARA BROWER



## Board Holds Organization Meeting

The annual organization meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Saturday, May 5, 1951, in San Francisco. The report of Judges of Election showed the election of the following to the Board: Ansel Adams, Phil S. Bernays, Arthur H. Blake, Harold C. Bradley, David R. Brower, Lewis F. Clark, Harold E. Crowe, Marjory Bridge Farquhar, Alexander Hildebrand, Arthur E. Johnson, Oliver Kehrlein, Richard M. Leonard, Charlotte E. Mauk, Einar Nilsson, Bestor Robinson. All directors were present, except Phil S. Bernays, convalescing from a recent successful eye operation, and Marjory Farquhar, who was representing the club on a trip around the world. Also present were Honorary President William E. Colby, and Honorary Vice-Presidents Joel H. Hildebrand and Walter A. Starr, and the following visitors: Clare Hendee, Regional Forester for the California Region of the U. S. Forest Service; Millard Barnum, Chief of Recreation and Lands of the California Region of the U. S. Forest Service; Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director of Region IV of the National Park Service; Carl P. Russell, Superintendent of Yosemite National Park; and chairmen of chapters and committees of the club.

The following officers were elected: Harold E. Crowe, President; Lewis F. Clark, Vice-President; Richard M. Leonard, Secretary; Einar Nilsson, Treasurer; David R. Brower, fifth member of the Executive Committee. William E. Colby was re-elected Honorary President and all Honorary Vice-Presidents were re-elected. Francis P. Farquhar, in recognition of his long and outstanding service to the club, was elected an Honorary Vice-President of the Sierra Club.

### *Amendment of Articles of Incorporation*

The Judges of Election reported that the total votes for the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation were 3,266, with 10 votes opposed. The club membership as of the date of election, April 14, 1951, was 7,050, so that 3,536 affirmative votes were required to make the statutory majority. Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation,

however, has no strict limit as to time. The officers of the club can therefore continue to receive additional "consents" to amendment of the Articles, to carry out the extremely strong approval of the members who did vote. [See page 2 for notice.] When fifty percent of the membership of the club have voted in favor of the amendment of the Articles, that fact can be certified to the Secretary of State of California. Upon acceptance and filing of the certificate of amendment, the amendment will become effective.

### *Amendments of the By-Laws*

The amendments of the by-laws passed by a majority far exceeding the two-thirds required for amendment. In this case it is two-thirds majority of those voting that is required.

### *Duncan McDuffie*

One of the greatest conservationists of modern times, Duncan McDuffie, died April 21, 1951. The Board of Directors adopted the following resolution:

*RESOLVED, That by the death on April 21st of Duncan McDuffie the State and Nation has lost one of its most outstanding conservationists, who, for half a century, was devoted to the preservation of forests and mountain areas in their natural state of beauty for the enjoyment of future generations.*

*That the Sierra Club has lost one of its oldest and most beloved members, always faithful, tolerant and modest, who served many years as explorer, director and two times president.*

*To Mrs. McDuffie, who shared in this fine work for conservation, we express our appreciation and extend our sympathy.*

### *Yosemite National Park*

Since Lawrence C. Merriam, a former superintendent of Yosemite National Park, and Carl P. Russell, the present superintendent, were at the meeting, it afforded a fine opportunity to discuss problems involved

in the administration of the park. The current concessions contract of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company with the Department of the Interior expires December 31, 1952, and a new contract is to be negotiated for a probable period of another twenty years. The Board of Directors requested that the Sierra Club be advised of the negotiations and general terms of the proposed new contract. The Directors emphasized that they have received excellent cooperation from the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, and also had commended the National Park Service and Department of the Interior on the recent greatly improved concessions policy for the National Park Service. They felt, however, that any contract which established a monopoly position of a twenty-year period in a major national park deserved careful consideration outside of the administering agency by groups that could represent the public interest. The Sierra Club has been particularly interested in Yosemite National Park ever since the incorporation of the club only a year and a half after formation of the park, a total period of approximately sixty years.

#### *Los Padres National Forest Road*

Approximately fifteen years ago a one-lane fire road was constructed from Post Ranch on the Big Sur Highway to the vicinity of Anderson Peak. By agreement between the private owners and the Forest Service the road has always been kept locked, open only to the Service and the owners of the private property. A group of local sportsmen persuaded the Forest Service to issue a special use permit to the County of Monterey, authorizing the county to open and maintain the road for public use. A public hearing was called by the Board of Supervisors to determine the viewpoint of the public. Honorary President William E. Colby and Honorary Life Member Nicholas Roosevelt led overwhelming local sentiment against the opening of the road. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors had authorized a letter of protest on behalf of the Sierra Club, and after further discussion, the Board concluded that the Sierra Club should continue to oppose the opening of the road, and should

urge the Forest Service to study the establishment of a primitive area to the east of the route of the road.

#### *San Jacinto Tramway*

It was reported that the Chief of the Forest Service had offered to recommend a land exchange whereby the San Jacinto Winter Park Authority would obtain outright title to the disputed south half of Section 12 which was involved in the public hearings of April 1950. As conditions for the recommendation, however, the Chief of the Service had stated that the Winter Park Authority would have to give up its statutory authority over any land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and would have to make satisfactory commitments that no additional in-roads into the Forest Service Wild Area would be requested. Accordingly, the Authority had arranged to introduce Assembly Bill 3391 to eliminate thirty sections of Forest Service land from the territory covered by the Winter Park Authority bill, but keeping the disputed south half of Section 12. A public hearing was set by the Assembly Committee for Wednesday, May 9, and notice was immediately wired to all cooperating groups in the San Jacinto area. Joe Momyer of the Riverside Chapter of the Sierra Club obtained a strong series of protests from individuals and agencies and other groups in the area.

Unfortunately the decision of the U. S. Forest Service and the resulting bill now pending place conservationists on the horns of a dilemma. On its face, the bill eliminates nearly half of the area under the jurisdiction of the San Jacinto Winter Park Authority. Actually the bill is for the purpose of effecting the land exchange for the south half of Section 12 and thus permitting the construction of the tramway. Although the desirability of having the tramway is not an issue before the present legislature (that issue supposedly having been decided in 1945 and confirmed in 1949) the Directors nevertheless reaffirmed their strong opposition to construction of the tramway, but concluded that it would not be effective nor wise to attempt oral opposition before the legislative committee.

### *Bridge Canyon Dam*

Further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1500) to construct the Bridge Canyon Dam has been postponed by the House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, until use of water in the lower Colorado River Basin is adjudicated or a binding mutual agreement on the use of the water is reached by the lower basin states. This is good news, as it offers time to continue to clarify the relation of the huge dam projects on the Colorado to its other values.

### *Dinosaur National Monument*

The campaign of conservationists opposing the construction of dams in Dinosaur National Monument goes on. Two bills were offered and defeated in the preceding Congress, but no bills have yet been introduced in this Congress. The Bureau of Reclamation is trying to get support from the grass roots, by submitting the detailed plan for the upper Colorado storage project to the seven states involved in the Colorado River compact,—each state being authorized and requested to comment upon the plan. The Directors authorized the officers to request the Department of Public Works of the State of California carefully to review the suggested alternates outside of the national monument, and emphasized the interest that California has in the preservation of the national park system, since four of the nation's parks are in this state.

### *Conservation Education*

There is an increasing need for fine photography to accompany articles which appear in the conservation field. Philip Hyde, a young Sierra Club member, has demonstrated unusual ability in this line, and has offered to devote his life to conservation photography. As a member of the Conservation Committee he is well acquainted with the major conservation issues. The Board, realizing this is an exceptional opportunity to obtain proper photographs for public education on conservation issues, has authorized the Executive Committee to try to work out means to obtain the greatest benefit from Philip Hyde's fine offer.

The Conservation Committee recently considered Assembly Bill 3389 to add Section 10,056 to the Education Code. The new section would permit the governing board of any school district to conduct programs in outdoor science education and conservation education within *or without* the boundaries of the school district. The present law, for example, does not permit the teachers to take the children out of the Berkeley city limits even a half mile to the nature study area of Tilden Regional Park. The Conservation Committee recommended that the Sierra Club support the bill, which action was approved and confirmed by the Board of Directors. [This bill has since been passed by the legislature.]

### *Calaveras Grove*

The following letter from the Save-the-Redwoods League to the California State Park Commission was read:

In 1944, the Save-the-Redwoods League initiated the present preservation program for South Calaveras Grove, . . . by requesting the California State Park Commission to allocate \$500,000 for this project. This was done, and later the allocation was increased to \$1,000,000, with the usual provision for matching from sources other than the State.

Now the Save-the-Redwoods League is in a position to state that it is authorized to announce that through the League a sum of \$250,000 will be available for the South Calaveras Grove acquisition, in accord with the official program of the California State Park Commission, provided this sum is matched in equal amount in funds from sources other than the State.

It was reported that the State Park Commission, at its meeting of May 4, 1951, passed a unanimous resolution to acquire units 1, 2 and 2a as set forth in the Olmsted report. Millard Barnum, Chief of Recreation and Lands of the Regional Office of the Forest Service, reported to the Board on the excellent progress that the Forest Service has had in coöperation with the State of California and with the Pickering Lumber Company in negotiations for exchange and acquisition of as much of the area as possible.

### *Butano Forest*

The Butano Forest Associates have begun the concluding campaign to obtain sufficient matching funds to acquire approximately half of the original area of the Butano Forest. In the April *Bulletin* you read of the suggestion that the Sierra Club undertake to raise \$5,000 from contributions of members to match \$5,000 of State funds to purchase a portion of the forest which would be designated as the "Sierra Club Grove." This was approved by the Directors, and they urged strong support of the membership. [Latest report—June—\$3,200 has already come in.]

### *Grazing in National Forests and State Parks*

Livestock interests have again introduced bills into Congress to provide for "advisory committees" which would be composed almost exclusively of grazing interests. The Directors voted to reaffirm the previous stand of the Sierra Club that if advisory committees are to be established at all, they must consist of thoroughly balanced representation from all of the multiple uses of the forest.

The Directors voted unanimously to support the State Park Commission in its long-range program eventually to eliminate grazing within the parks of California. It is the definite opinion of the Sierra Club that all state and national parks and monuments should be held for preservation for future generations without conflicting commercial use.

### *Forest Genetics Research Foundation*

This organization was incorporated April 6, 1951, as a non-profit organization whose aim is to build up an endowment which will produce an annual income sufficient to support the research of several scientists who will work in coöperation with the Institute of Forest Genetics or with other forest tree breeding stations, and help to advance the work of *improving* as well as *replacing* our nation's forests. The Foundation had requested the support of the Sierra Club. The Directors considered that such work would greatly serve to protect the forests which had

been set aside for permanent preservation. It was agreed that the Sierra Club would be glad to be listed as a sponsor in support of this program.

### *Deer Management and Its Problems*

Milton Hildebrand, Chairman of the Natural Sciences Committee of the Sierra Club, outlined the serious problem of over-population of deer in areas of heavy human population such as on Mount Tamalpais and in San Antonio Canyon of Southern California. Some means of reducing the number of animals to the carrying capacity of the browse available to them was considered necessary. Dr. Edgar Wayburn, as chairman of the Conservation Committee of the San Francisco Bay Chapter and member of the Board of Directors of the Tamalpais Conservation Club, presented the strong feelings of those two organizations that a public hunt could not be conducted in the Mount Tamalpais area without undue danger to the life and safety of human travelers, and with a possibility of closing water district lands to further hiking. After careful consideration the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club concluded that in areas where qualified experts have determined that overpopulation of grazing animals exists, the use of appropriate measures, subject to proper safety precautions, for herd reduction, does not violate the principles of conservation as understood by the Sierra Club.

### *Morley Fund Committee*

Boynton S. Kaiser, as chairman of the Morley Fund Committee, presented a report to the Board, outlining the general policies of the committee in granting fellowships for Sierra Club outings from funds generously provided by the Will of Evelyn Todd Davies Morley. It was estimated that the income from the fund in most years would permit one fellowship for each of the two-week periods offered on any of the trips. The most important standard in granting the fellowships would be an interest in and willingness to support the objectives for which the Sierra Club stands. Membership in the club, however, would not be a factor in the selection process. Appropriate groups from which

persons might be selected would include university professors and teachers, other teaching staffs, leaders and executives in such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, YMCA, YWCA, etc., foreign college students, foreign professors and teachers, and persons expecting to make conservation a lifetime vocation. It was concluded by the committee that the policy relating to selection should be kept on a flexi-

ble basis. The Board approved of these policies established by the committee.

#### *Next Meetings of the Board*

The next meeting was set for Sunday, September 2. [At the meeting of May 25, Clair Tappaan Lodge was chosen as the location.]

The winter meeting was set for Saturday, November 10, at Los Angeles.

RICHARD M. LEONARD, *Secretary*.

## Wilderness Conference Arouses Interest

An attentive and interested group participated in and listened to the lively discussions which marked the meetings on March 30-31, of the Second Wilderness Conference sponsored by the Sierra Club. Convening at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, the National Park and Forest Services, Bureau of Reclamation, zoologists, High Sierra packers, Fish and Game Commission, Wilderness Society, Izaak Walton League, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, lumber interests and wool growers were all represented, and each told his story well.

Lowell Sumner, biologist of the National Park Service, stated the case for long-range planning versus war use of our wilderness areas when he said, "The large primitive areas represent about one per cent of our land. How much good could we do the country by giving up that one per cent with cultural values which far outweigh whatever economic help it could provide our war effort? It would be like melting down the Statue of Liberty for the extra copper."

The subject of wilderness and wildlife management boiled down to preservation of rare species versus deer versus cattle and sheep. Mr. A. T. Spencer, former president of the California Wool Growers' Association, said we must have range management to provide grasslands for sheep and cattle or we will not be able to feed our growing population. The deer are snatching the meat from our tables, he declared. Others said that killing the predatory animals has upset the balance of nature. The packers do not want to see the deer slaughtered. Can we please all factions? Probably not, but a compromise is

possible, and there is room for each. The Summary Committee voiced as the position of the Conference that there be no predator control, and where there is a conflict between wild and domestic animals, domestic animals should be sacrificed.

Water storage in lower level reservoirs should help solve water shortages and provide additional recreational areas, thus relieving the true wilderness areas of the congestion we fear, said Everett Pesonen of the Bureau of Reclamation. Some State agency should take over the project of developing these areas, of which there will be a great many when the State completes the projects now in the planning stage.

On wilderness and accessibility, all seemed pretty well agreed that resorts at the end of a road tend to encroach upon wilderness, and more roads are not desirable.

The wilderness point of view should be clearly defined and impressed upon key individuals in the National Park and Forest Services, then public education must follow. Defining "wilderness" led to much discussion, starting with the premise that a true wilderness must be left undisturbed. Would that not eliminate man from the picture also? Perhaps some future conference can solve that problem for us—we do not believe there was complete agreement on that subject.

A committee was appointed to plan for a future conference, the time and place to be decided upon by them. Much credit is due Charlotte Mauk and the group who shared with her the work of planning this conference.

OLGA MADSEN

## James Rennie

James Rennie, a Life Member of the Sierra Club since 1906, died on April 16, 1851, at the age of eighty-five. A native of Glasgow, Scotland, he went through San Francisco on his way to New Zealand in 1837. He later returned to California and settled in the Napa Valley, where he engaged in mining and wine making. At one time he managed the Leland Stanford Ranch in the upper Sacramento Valley. He later bought the home and property of John Muir near Martinez, and he and his wife lived there for many years. He

retired about twenty years ago, and had lived in Oakland and Piedmont since then.

He had the initiative and daring of the pioneer, the enthusiasm and ability of the mountaineer, and the efficiency and responsibility of the leader. His friends were his devoted and lifelong admirers. He was among the first to volunteer when help was needed on the outings, and he never asked for it for himself. His character matched that of his beloved mountains.

EDNA POTKIN THOMPSON

## Note for Yosemite Campers

Camping in Yosemite Valley will be limited to 15 days during the months of June, July and August, according to an announcement of Carl P. Russell, Superintendent of Yosemite National Park. "This limitation is necessary," Mr. Russell stated, "on account of the increasing number of campers in the Valley during the summer months. In addition, a limit of 30 days will be in effect at Tuolumne Meadows for the same three months, and the 30-day camping in any calendar year at Wawona will remain the same as formerly."

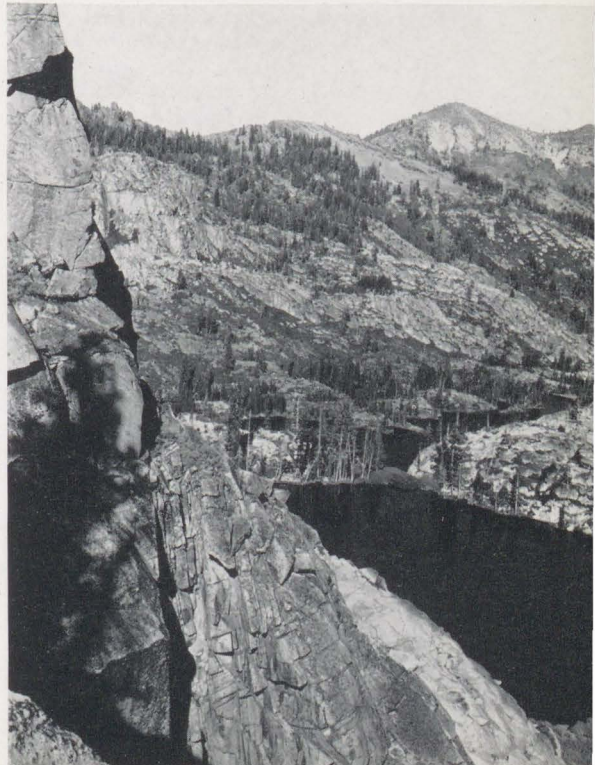
Since the average length of stay of campers in Yosemite is well under the 15-day limit, it is expected the new regulation will not affect a great many Park visitors. Those who have been accustomed to spending more than 15 days camping in Yosemite Valley, or more than 30 days at Tuolumne Meadows, are invited to make use of other camping areas within the Park where no limit exists. This will provide a greater turnover in the camp-grounds and more desirable campsites for the visitors from distant points who arrive for a short stay.

The sanctity of "progress" with its tricky little catch phrase, "We can't stand in the way of progress," seems suddenly false and treacherous. It is a good time to ask, "Why can't we?", to pull progress apart and take a new look at it, to examine everything called "development" in terms of values that already exist, in its relationship to the economy of the whole nation and the whole continent; above all, in its relationship to human happiness.

ROBERT L. HAIG-BROWN,  
*in Measure of the Year*

*Lost Lake and  
Warren Lake*

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, JUNE, 1951



## Letters

Seattle, Washington  
EDITOR—Noted with considerable interest the pictures on page six of the February *Bulletin*. If you want the task made easy, take a piece of black paper about six by ten inches, hold vertically on the dividing line and look through the pictures. At once you will see depth. Now if you really want to go to town, at some surplus store purchase two 30c magnifying glasses and mount them in holes the center of which are 2½ inches apart. A word of caution if you do this: don't shake the paper or some of the rocks may start rolling down.—BILL CHENEY

San Francisco, May 17  
EDITOR—I would like to express my thanks for the accounts, pictures and letters published in the February and April *SCB* concerning Grinnell Creek and Lakes. . . . I am amazed to find from your three-dimensional strip that, in spite of my extensive coverage of the area on foot, there are lakes of which I knew nothing. And, by the way, why does that darned three-dimensional strip always come out upside-down for me, with depressions appearing as though they were the high spots?

I have known Grinnell Lake as Leffingwell Lake up to this time. In spite of Mr. Dill's letter, most of the people in the area still call it by the latter name. I am also of the opinion that most of the persons visiting Mr. Dill's Rosy Finch Lake are under the impression that they are seeing Bighorn Lake. This, probably, because the Geodetic Survey map indicates but one lake in the region. Incidentally, this latter lake has produced some of the finest fishing I've yet experienced, but prior to its discovery by the rubber boat and hardware merchants. . . .

MORTON R. GIBBONS, JR., M.D.

• If you see the streams on the ridges instead

of in the canyons, you are looking cross-eyed at the strip. Try a far away look.

Mills College, May 23  
EDITOR—Following your suggestion in the April *Sierra Club Bulletin* my brother and I are contributing \$25.00 toward a Sierra Club Grove in the Butano Forest. . . . I wish we could afford "a big tree" but "a small tree" will keep growing and growing. I remember that some years ago I won a door prize at an annual Sierra Club dinner—a redwood seedling in a can. I gave it to a neighbor, and am astonished to see how rapidly it has grown and flourished in his garden.

I was interested in the reprint from an account of the 2nd annual outing of the Club in 1902. My brother recalled the campfire talks of that year, especially as my father was one of the charter members in 1892. . . .

ROSALIND A. KEEP

• And to those of you who cannot afford "a little tree" the *Yodeler* suggests "Five dollars will buy a beautiful clump of azaleas, or ten dollars—a little of Butano Creek with mossy rocks, ferns and wildflowers along its banks."

STATE FAIR. The Mother Lode Chapter has volunteered to take the responsibility for the Sierra Club exhibit at the State Fair this year, and from what we hear of the plans, it should be a distinctive and significant display. Marijean Tiller of the Mother Lode, is chairman of the exhibit, and the San Francisco Bay Chapter will supply as many custodians as possible, to man the booth. Fair dates are August 30-September 10, and if you can volunteer to give some time, please communicate with Helen Waterman, Highgate 4-1652.