



SIERRA NEVADA BIGHORN IN WINTER

Fred L. Jones

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

December
1954

People You Know

NOBODY knows why a skin diver does it, any more than they know the reason for a rock climber, but both sports are booming among Sierrans in southern California.

The West Los Angeles group, newly organized and lustily growing, has offered instruction and outings, in appropriate weather, and Louise Nienhuis reports that more than 100 other club members and friends thought about skin diving during an outing to Rancho Punta Piedra. Some even tried it. A few, already expert, spent their time spear-fishing and diving for abalone in the new—and old—ways. Sandy Brown, chairman of the West Los Angeles group, politely held comment to one word on the county Fish and Game Commission's plan to spend \$3,000 on underwater gear to patrol the coast and protect fish from unlawful skin diving exploitation. Sandy said glub.

Hundred Peakers, those who scale 100 of the 192 peaks topping 5,000 feet in southern California, are now a full-fledged section with Walt Wheelock chairman of a central committee which also includes Forrest Keck, Luella Todd, Weldon Heald, Alice Bates, Bill Hender-

son and Eric Kent. Membership is open to anyone who has climbed 25 of the approved 100, and there are pins for those who go the limit. That brings us to Ed Barnes and Roy Arnold, rock climbers.

They were descending Windy Cliff in Kings Canyon recently, trying to get down before the sun did. They did. Arnold was last, on the last rappel when the rope slipped over the top of its anchor. He fell, spun off a rock and finally landed on Ed. Ed couldn't hold Arnold and they both tumbled to the next ledge. Tally: some cuts, a cracked rib and a record for the 43-foot free rappel. It brings to mind the report in *The Mugelnoos* that the human body has 206 bones and a cubic foot of granite weighs 165 pounds. When joined sharply, it is reported, the rock probably won't give, but the bones will.

Dave Brower, according to the Kern-Kaweah newsletter, has this word of advice relative to the new Congress and a fresh Upper Colorado thrust at Dinosaur: "We must keep a finger in the dike and a foot on the camel's nose." K-K Chairman Tony Reina reported that efforts to make the Mt. Pinos area into a state park have aroused opposition of sportsmen's groups who fear hunters will be ousted. He said wild pigeons are abundant there this year because of lots of piñon nuts. Bill Henderson, former chairman of Angeles chapter, is working on a map of suggested boundaries for a White Mountains Wilderness Area.

One of the big projects of the Desert Peaks Section, a desert peaks guide, is well underway and may be offered to the club's Editorial Board for consideration. It's a job that has long needed doing. More and more people are poking around in the southern desert areas. A lot of them like to do more than drowse along on a car seat. A guide book would help them make the most of their outdoor time—and it wouldn't hurt club members to carry along such a directory, either.

(Turn to Page 15)

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

THE COVER PICTURE: Sierra Nevada Bighorn in Winter, by Fred L. Jones. The author of "A Survey of the Sierra Nevada Bighorn" (*SCB*, June 1950) took this unusual view of our native sheep on January 17, 1952, at the mouth of Black Canyon (between Thibaut and Sawmill Creeks, northwest of Independence). He lives in Fresno and is Assistant Game Biologist, California Department of Fish and Game.



Sierra Club Bulletin

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

Dinosaur: Our Opponents' Strategy

NEXT MONTH'S issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* will be devoted entirely to a "Conservation Review" of the year 1954. Leading problems in the preservation of parks and wilderness will be presented, with illustrations, and the events of the year will be summarized. If we were to choose the most important of these problems, the one whose solution will set a vital precedent for national policy regarding our parks, that problem, of course, would be the protection of Dinosaur National Monument. For your information, pending the comprehensive review in January, here is a report on recent developments regarding Dinosaur.

After the 83rd Congress failed to enact legislation to authorize the Upper Colorado Storage Project, the proponents of the huge hydro-electric scheme took counsel together. Obviously they had to return to the attack. Not so obvious, however, was the particular strategy that might put over new Upper Colorado bills in the next Congress.

Should they eliminate the plan for an Echo Park dam, which congressional leaders had singled out as the chief stumbling block? This might clear the way for early approval of the project. Or should they continue stubbornly to demand that this dam, inside national park territory, be one of the first to be built? Reclamation spokesmen had said it was indispensable, and it certainly seemed that way to people in Vernal, Utah. Perhaps they should simply plug away at the old arguments, spend more money to publicize them, and apply muscle to the new Congress.

The latter course now seems to be the one

accepted by backers of the project. Both the Colorado Water Conservation Board and the Upper Colorado River Commission met in Denver on October 14. Although there was disagreement on some points, the net result of the meetings was to reiterate the position of these regional bodies in favor of the formula that had been bypassed in Congress. This, despite counter-indications including the telegram from park conserva-

The Senate subcommittee on irrigation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on the Upper Colorado Storage Project for six days beginning June 28, 1954. David R. Brower appeared before the subcommittee to present a statement on "Preserving Dinosaur National Monument Unimpaired." His statement was published in *Planning and Civic Comment* for September.

tionists which you may read on Page 4. "We must just work a little harder in the future," said Mr. Ed Dutcher.

The Upper Colorado River Commission at a subsequent meeting decided to spend some more money. The budget of this pressure group to promote passage of the water storage program was increased to \$39,000, of which \$12,000 was earmarked for a Washington office during the coming session of Congress; \$10,000 for a documentary motion picture; and \$10,000 for brochures and newspaper publicity. The remaining \$7,000 will be available for "educating" the public by other means.

The newspaper publicity campaign will be conducted by New Mexico Newspapers,

Inc., which promised that a story a week, for a period of ten weeks, would be sent to every newspaper in the United States.

Present as an observer during the October 14 meetings was Mrs. Olaus J. Murie, wife of the President of The Wilderness Society. From her report of the Board's proceedings we quote a few remarks by one of the dam strategists:

"I think we should get our toe in the door with two big dams. As for that telegram . . . from those wildlife people. I'm not worried about that. These are people who don't have anything else to do, most of them. Some of them are my friends, too, but they are just fuzzy-headed thinkers. They just don't know how to think on these things. They get their minds made up, and you can't change them. I'm not at all afraid of them. I am not at all afraid we can't pass this bill. And I don't see why we need to be shoved around by these people. If we back down now on Echo Park we'll just get shoved around some more on other things."

Washington, D.C.

October 14, 1954

Night Letter

Mr. George Bailey, Chairman
Colorado Water Conservation Board
State Office Building
Denver, Colo.

The undersigned wish to reemphasize their opposition to proposed Dinosaur Dams and to reaffirm their sincere interest in a sound water conservation and development program in the Upper Colorado River basin.

Ira N. Gabrielson, Wildlife Management Institute

Michael Hudoba, Outdoor Writers Association of America

R. W. Westwood, American Nature Association

Carl Shoemaker, National Parks Association

R. W. Eschmeyer, Sport Fishing Institute

Harlean James, American Planning & Civic Association

David R. Brower, Sierra Club

Herbert C. Hanson, Grasslands Research Foundation

Richard H. Pough, Nature Conservancy

Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society

J. W. Penfold, Izaak Walton League of America

George Clyde, Utah member of the Upper Colorado River Commission:

"Probably the most effective one thing the opposition did last year was the showing all over the country of the film on running the rivers . . . We must get out the story of the great recreation area which will be created by the Echo Park dam. Without question, it will be the greatest recreation area on this hemisphere."

Supporters of the dams, this speaker continued, should "keep talk of figures down on these two projects but stay with these two (Glen Canyon and Echo Park). Don't scare the public with all those big figures. Get our toe in the door with these two first; maybe we'll come back for more, but when we do we'll have figures to substantiate our claims. Six hundred millions sounds a lot less than talking of billions."

The two pro-dam groups will have met again by the time you read this report, and their publicity men and lobbyists will be hard at work. Meanwhile, park conservation organizations have not been idle. A conference was held in New York in mid-November, at the call of Sigurd F. Olson, president of the National Parks Association. At that meeting, which was attended by Dave Brower as Executive Director of the Sierra Club, the conservationists pledged to continue their opposition to any dam in Dinosaur National Monument.

"If Echo Park dam is built, it will set a precedent that gives the green light to the violation of every other national park and monument in the United States," said Mr. Olson.

Thus the lines are drawn for a renewed struggle over the principle to which we are committed: the inviolable nature of such a wilderness preserve as that which protects the river canyons in Dinosaur National Monument. The opposition is powerful, it is convinced it is right (but split by certain regional economic differences), and it is stubborn. It is also well-heeled. Our side is sincere, represents principles very strongly held by many people throughout the nation, and is rich in talents. History may be on either side. The sequel will be decisive for a most important element in our way of life.

Summer Outings

*Planning ahead for
our travels in 1955*

Another ambitious and far-ranging program of summer outings is being arranged by the Outing Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Stewart Kimball. The plans for summer 1955 include five more of the popular Dinosaur river trips, plus a new feature for river-runners, a six-day trip to Glen Canyon; a northern base camp on Mt. Rainier; a repeat high trip to the Tetons and Glacier; and knapsacking all over the Western map, as far as British Columbia.

And, of course, the standard Sierra base camps, high trips, burro and backpack trips that have made the club famous and its members happy for more than half a century.

As it did last year, the *SCB* again brings you a preliminary announcement of the outing program, to aid members and prospective members in forecasting their travels and their vacation dates for next summer. Various administrative agencies, private groups and packers will want to look over our shoulders to learn where we'll go and when.

The dates and places are reasonably firm, where given. For full details on the 1954 outings, which generally apply to the coming season, see *SCB*, March 1954.

Let us add a few words about the purposes of the outings. The Sierra Club was organized "to explore, enjoy and protect the natural mountain scene." A survey once indicated that about one-third of its members had joined initially to participate in the wilderness outings. Six decades have demonstrated, in the long-term interest these people have shown toward the purposes of the club, that from the outings comes not only a marvelous opportunity for recreation and inspiration in far country and high country, but also renewed strength for the conservation tasks in which the Sierra Club has assumed a leading national role.

Important note: Do *not* attempt to make reservations now for the 1955 trips. Reservations will *not* be accepted until after March 1, 1955. Watch your *Bulletin* for later information.

Base Camps

Sierra Base Camp will be located at Minneret Lake, six miles from Devils Postpile National Monuments for three sessions of two weeks each. The first session will begin July 3.

Wilderness base campers will go over Shepherd Pass to Milestone Basin, for two weeks beginning July 17.

A Northern Base Camp will be held on Mt. Rainier, August 7 to 20.

High Trips

Sierra High Trip will be in northern Yosemite, for two sessions of two weeks each, beginning July 10 and July 23.

The High Trip in Grand Teton National Park will travel north from Marion Lake, coming out South Cascade Canyon. Dates are August 7 to 15.

In Glacier National Park, the High Trip will be in the park's southern area, Park Creek to St. Mary's Lake, from August 17 to 26.

River Trips

First river trip will be the one to Glen Canyon, for six days beginning May 30.

There will be five trips in Dinosaur National Monument, of six days each, starting about June 6 and each eight days thereafter. Three of these trips will be on the Yampa River, followed by two trips on the Green.

Burro Trips

Locale of the burro trips has not been decided; it will be either in Yosemite National Park or between Mono Pass and Paiute Pass. There will be three sessions of two weeks each, starting July 3.

Family Burro Trip

Plans are not definite. Yosemite may be the place.

Knapsack Trips

There will be two trips in the Sierra: a two-week journey to Monarch Divide, July 2 to 16, and a one-week trip to the Eastern

Sierra (Shepherd Pass-Whitney Pass), August 27 to September 4.

Goal of the regular out-of-state knapsack trip is the North Cascade Wilderness Area, in Washington, August 8 to 19.

A one-week trip will be held in the Marble Mountains of northern California, July 16 to 23.

A beginners' trip will go to the Clark Range in Yosemite, August 20 to 27.

You've already read of the knapsackers' dream trip to British Columbia (SCB, November 1954). It involves a seaplane flight from Vancouver, and will go to the glaciers in the Mt. Waddington region. Dates undecided.

Base Camp Gypsies

The Northwest Base Camp learned in 1954 to be both adaptable and mobile. In the coming summer, it proposed to put this experience to good use, when it camps on the northeast side of Mt. Rainier—when and if the weather proves unfavorable again.

Base Camp will be located in Yakima Park, in an area especially selected for us by the National Park Service. There the views of the mountain are stupendous—and the weather is least unfavorable. The full sweep of Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers rises sheer above us—and they are among the largest on the mountain, and in the United States. Again this summer, we will be fortunate in having the expert leadership of the Mazamas in the exploration of these glaciers and in our summit climb.

On those days, however, when the weather turns foul, the whole camp will turn into a roving gypsy caravan and wander off into eastern Washington, wherever the scenery and sunshine coincide. It may be for only a picnic, or perhaps for an overnight stub-camp—perhaps to Mystic Lake, or Chinook Pass, or Summer Land or even over to Mt. Adams.

One thing certain about this summer's Base Camp—we won't sit in the rain for two weeks, and we won't hike through the mist without seeing a thing. If a storm moves in, we move out—without missing a single adventure.

As for the other Base Camps—the main

one will be located below the gem-like Minaret Lake, six miles from the Devils Postpile, and the Wilderness Camp will be pitched in the upper Kern Basin near Milestone Creek.

—OLIVER KEHRLEIN

Wilderness Conference

"Building a Policy for Wilderness" will be the theme of the Fourth Biennial Wilderness Conference, which will be held at the Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, March 18-19, 1955, under the sponsorship of the Sierra Club.

Dr. Harold C. Bryant, one-time assistant director of the National Park Service and former superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, will be chairman of the Conference, assisted by Dr. Harold C. Bradley, conservationist, club director, and professor emeritus of bio-chemistry, University of Wisconsin Medical School. Doris Leonard is secretary of the planning committee.

The Conference, like its three predecessors, will provide an opportunity for all who are concerned with the preservation of natural areas to meet and exchange views, discuss problems and propose action toward solution of some of those problems.

Anyone interested may attend the Conference, which is expected to attract representatives of outdoor clubs, federal and state park and forest services, packers, scientists, students and writers from all parts of the country.

Saylor Receives Honor

Representative John P. Saylor, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was honored recently by the National Parks Association for his distinguished service in behalf of the national parks and monuments. Sigurd F. Olson, president of the association, presented Mr. Saylor with the National Parks Association Award, in recognition of his stalwart defense of Dinosaur National Monument against the proposed Echo Park Dam, and of his vigorous effort to obtain adequate appropriations for the National Park Service.

The Congressman, a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has played a prominent part in supporting sound conservation legislation.

Win a Week End With a Picture

Here's a contest for Sierra Club camera fans, with prizes they'll really enjoy. Who wouldn't have fun as the winner of a free week end at Clair Tappaan Lodge? And what photographer will admit he can't do wonders with a Sierra snow scene?

The SCB is eager to publish first-rate winter pictures, and the Winter Sports Committee and Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee are cooperating in this plan to obtain the very best black-and-white Sierra snow shots for the club's monthly publication.

Two free week ends at the Lodge will be awarded, one for the best scenic picture taken this winter in the general area of the Lodge and the club's ski huts, and one for the best action picture of skiing, snowshoeing, snow camping, or any of the winter sports in our mountains. Judges will be Jim Mulholland, CTL chairman, John Linford, Winter Sports chairman, and Fred Gunsky, SCB monthly editor.

Enter as many pictures as you wish. These are the simple rules:

1. Black-and-white pictures only will be considered. They must be taken during this winter, 1954-55, and must be received at the club office in San Francisco no later than March 15, 1955.



Lewis F. Clark

2. Send enlargements of approximately 8x10 size, or negatives of any size. Negatives will be returned if you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Winning pictures become the property of the Sierra Club.

3. Winners will be notified promptly. Their meals and lodging at Norden will be provided free of charge on a week end of their choice.

4. Address entries to Editor, monthly *Bulletin*, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

Watershed-Fire Council Organized

A citizens group has been set up at Los Angeles to seek additional aid from federal, state, county and city for watershed protection and soil stabilization in mountain and foothill areas of southern California.

It is called the Watershed-Fire Council of Southern California, is composed of interested organizations in eight southern counties, and is headed by John A. Schmocker. The organization's first move will be to obtain from forest and county officials estimates as to their needs for the new fiscal year.

One of its biggest problems will be to convince those holding the purse strings that southern California should have more money to protect its forests.

The area already receives 54 cents an acre for fire prevention, compared with 6 cents an acre for other U.S. areas, according to W. S. Rosecrans, chairman of the State Board of Forestry and president of the Conservation Association of Southern California. He added, however, that southern California has 28 per cent of the population of the western states "and the federal government has an obligation to protect the land values here."

It was reported that Congress has added \$250,000 to the budgets of the four national forest areas in southern California, meaning 20 per cent more for Angeles National Forest alone.

Season's Greetings from the Norden Lodge

ASK ANY avid skier and he'll tell you he lives from winter to winter. At other times of the year he'll give the usual outward signs of being quite normal, but be careful in your approach to the subject of skiing. He'll get a faraway look in his eyes and will soon have you infected with his enthusiasm.

First he'll describe a fast downhill run with the wind whistling in his face. He'll demonstrate with his hands, arms and body how he executes a christie, and show you how he swivel-hips his way through a tight slalom. He'll jump as he demonstrates a gelandesprung! His description of the terrain and the beauty of the snow on the trees and mountains—the sparkling brilliance—the dry, cold, invigorating atmosphere—will cause him to falter as he searches for words. He may even yodel for you, trying to convey that glorious, free feeling of powder snow skiing.

Yes, there is in him a streak of insanity. But don't feel sorry for him; envy him, because he has found a perfect means of release from the nerve-wracking round of urban life. Skiing is a tonic to him, and,

idled by summer, the very thought of it refreshes his soul.

Many members of the Sierra Club are enthusiastic skiers, and, although some are more avid than others, they all find that Clair Tappaan Lodge perfectly suits their needs. Good skiing, companionship and fun are there in abundance.

The Lodge is centrally located in one of the largest and finest ski areas in the country. Sugar Bowl, Soda Springs and Ski Ranch are within walking distance, while Squaw Valley and Reno Bowl are easily reached by auto. Sierrans have their own ski tow on Signal Hill, which by the way boasts some new trails this year. Facilities are there for all from tyro to expert, with rope tows to chair lifts, bunny slopes to steep, giant slaloms.

Clair Tappaan Lodge, accommodating 150 persons, is situated at 7,000 feet elevation, about a mile and a half west of Donner Summit on U.S. 40. Transportation to the Lodge is usually by private car, with rides arranged by drivers and passengers through the "rides register" at the Jim Davis Sport



What You'll Pay to Stay at the Lodge

<i>Reservation</i> (each unit a night's lodging or a meal)	<i>Member</i>	<i>Guest</i>
5 units (minimum reservation)	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.25
6 units	7.00	8.50
7 units	7.50	9.25
8 units (full week end—Friday night through Sunday dinner)	8.00	10.00
Additional <i>consecutive</i> units, each	1.00	1.25
28 units (one week)	25.00	30.00
20 units (five days, midweek only)	18.00	22.00

The above rates apply to consecutive and continuous units only. Modified rates apply otherwise. A charge of \$3.00 for food will apply when taken from the lodge for use at the huts; no other charges apply for use of huts. (Note: Lodge reservations cover the foregoing charge.)

Individual rates for separate units are available at Lodge.

Transportation via chartered bus: Round trip only, \$6.00.

Reservations are made at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco. Full payment required. Fee will be charged for cancellation.

Shop in Berkeley, or at the Sierra Club office in San Francisco. Norden, just a quarter-mile from the Lodge, is a flag stop for Southern Pacific trains and Greyhound buses en route to Reno.

Again this year the Lodge will arrange for a chartered bus each week end, leaving on Fridays from Fremont Street in San Francisco at 6:15 p.m. and Berkeley Station, at the foot of University Avenue, at 7 p.m. The bus will provide direct service to the Lodge, arriving shortly after midnight. On its return trip, the bus will leave the Lodge on Sundays at 6 p.m. and arrive in the Bay Area around 11 p.m. Because of higher costs this year, it is necessary to increase the fare to \$6.00 for the round trip.

Accommodations at the Lodge are in dormitories, with bunks and mattresses provided. Members and their guests bring their own sleeping gear, i.e., sleeping bags or blankets, and their own soap and towels.

Meals are served from the kitchen, family style, and this year will be under the supervision of our cook, Jo White, who promises to maintain the high standard of excellence that has become identified with Clair Tappaan Lodge.

A comfortable lodge room with a big fireplace awaits the skier at the end of his day

(Left) Cook Jo White helps Manager Rudy Talso with his prospective dog team. The pups have grown!

outdoors, and folk dancing has become traditional every Saturday night. For those who want a quieter atmosphere, a new library room has been prepared.

Bill Klein will operate his ski school again, with Don Rehbein as instructor both on Pump House, for beginners, and on Signal Hill, for intermediate and advanced skiers. Don will carry on the fine caliber of instruction that Jim Nichlos instituted last year.

Another source of fun this season will be a dog team that Manager Rudy Talso hopes to train. Chinook and Donner's pups are nearly old enough to begin work as sled dogs, and Rudy plans to have them working together in January. Later he hopes to use them for tours, cartage and rescues.

The Lodge is operated on a nonprofit, cooperative basis by the Sierra Club for its members and their guests, and everyone is required to assist in housekeeping chores in equal shares. Duties are assigned by choice from a worksheet and take only a few minutes a day.

Reservations are made at the club office in San Francisco. Full remittance must accompany requests for reservations and must be made no later than the Thursday preceding the week end desired. If you make a reservation and cancel it after the beginning of the preceding week, you must pay a penalty fee which increases progressively.

Have fun with us at the Lodge!

—JIM MULHOLLAND

Legal Victory

One of the highest courts in the United States again has supported recreation values against conflicting demands for kilowatts and dollars. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit, which last year upheld the integrity of the Quetico-Superior roadless area in Wisconsin and was sustained by the U.S. Supreme Court, has now reaffirmed the legal strength of intangible recreation values in the case of the Namekagon Hydro Co. vs. the Federal Power Commission.

In a decision on October 29, 1954, the court ruled that the recreational value of the small, free-flowing Namekagon River in Wisconsin justified the Federal Power Commission's denial of a license to construct a dam and hydroelectric project which would destroy the river's unique characteristics. (For partial text of the FPC action, see *SCB*, December 1953.)

Although the Federal Power Commission has no jurisdiction within Dinosaur National Monument (except for the Browns Park reservation), such recognition of non-economic values of a free-flowing river adds strength to conservationists' efforts to provide the same protection to the unique recreational values of the Yampa and Green rivers in the Monument.

From advance reports of this important judicial ruling, we quote the following paragraphs:

"In 1935, Section 10(a) of the Federal Power Act was amended to authorize the Federal Power Commission to include recreational purposes as a consideration in passing on applications for power projects.

"The tourist business is an important activity in Wisconsin, the State spending almost a half million dollars a year to advertise and publicize its resort and recreational areas. These advertisements emphasize the State's thousands of lakes and miles of fishing streams. However, at the present time there are only 770 miles of free-flowing rivers within the State, out of a total of 10,000 at the time Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

"The lower 22 miles of the Namekagon are one of those free-flowing rivers. This section is a beautiful stretch of shallow water with comparatively gentle rapids. Canoeing is safe

Recreation entitled to rights in a river

for children and inexperienced adults. Many groups of young people, such as the Boy Scouts, make canoe trips on it, and these trips would be prevented if the dam were built. The river has a national reputation as one of the best small mouth black bass fishing streams. The uniqueness of the river is most apparent to those who make a float trip, the vacationist having the illusion of being in a forest primeval, far from civilization.

"[Text] 'We think that the Commission was well within its powers in determining that even at the expense of a relatively small waterpower development, the unique and special recreational values of the lower 22 miles of the Namekagon River should not be destroyed. Surely, this was not an arbitrary exercise of the Commission's judgment in view of the evidence in this record. We cannot say, within the limited scope of review open to us, that the Commission's findings are not warranted by the record.'

"'Here, the project dam and flowage would destroy the very special and unique recreational features which the Commission has determined that it was bound to protect in the public interest. No modification of the project short of its prohibition would serve the public interest. We think that it is a necessary corollary to the power of the Commission to grant a license when certain conditions are met, that the Commission has the right to deny such license for failure to comply.'

Brower Elected by Resources Council

At the October meeting of the Natural Resources Council of America, the national organization of thirty-odd conservation groups, in Washington, D.C., Dave Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for the coming year. Other officers are Lowell Besley, Chairman; C. E. Gutermuth, Secretary; Harry E. Radcliffe, Treasurer; Ira C. Gabrielson, Samuel Ordway, and Fred M. Packard, other members of the Executive Committee.

When the Council held its meeting in December, Brower went east again to preside as Acting Chairman.

Dinosaur, San Jacinto and Way Points

Reports on some of the Sierra Club's newest activities and discussion of some of its oldest problems made a full day for the Fall meeting of the Board of Directors in Los Angeles.

Rescue

President Richard Leonard reported on the first incident in which the Club's new Mountain Rescue Service participated. In Yosemite a young man had said he was going on a short hike—and disappeared. Searchers found no trace of him, but dogs led them to the base of cliffs near the Ahwahnee. The National Park Service called on the Sierra Club for help, and within a few hours five Club mountaineers, led by Al Baxter, were on their way to Yosemite. They assisted the Park rangers in a detailed exploration of the difficult cliffs of the Royal Arches. Although they found no clues, Chief Ranger Sedergren was quoted as saying, "The inch-by-inch search . . . by five members of the Sierra Club's new Mountain Rescue Service down the 2,000-foot face of the cliff ruled out the possibility that von Laass fell into one of the Arches' deep chimneys." The prompt response (despite personal inconvenience or sacrifice) and effective work of this climbing team demonstrated that the Club is in a position to be of important service to the public.

Reports

Executive Director Brower reported on the two-week trip in the East from which he was just returning. New York highlights: visits with leaders of the Atlantic Chapter, which has taken active interest in national conservation problems and now takes on a new local responsibility—maintenance of ten miles of Appalachian Trail; with publisher Alfred Knopf, of the Advisory Board on National Parks and Monuments; with Horace Albright, Honorary Vice-President of the Club; and with author Bernard DeVoto (Honorary Life Member).

In Washington, Brower visited for most of one day with Dr. McArde, Chief of the Forest Service, and associates, discussing problems of wilderness protection (including abuse of mining laws).

Principal objective of Brower's trip was the meeting of the National Resources Council of America. He gave the Board a brief resumé of Council discussions.

Dinosaur

Dinosaur is expected to be a tremendously important issue again in the next Congress, and conservationists are preparing to maintain opposition to the Upper Colorado River Storage Project until bills contain positive provision that Dinosaur National Monument will not be invaded.

The Board discussed the Dinosaur question at length. Robinson thought Brower had done an outstanding job which resulted in (1) rousing of unexpected forces of public opinion which will be of permanent benefit to the cause of conservation, and (2) greater concentration of attention from those seeking economy and sense in government.

Leonard pointed out the unsoundness of ridiculing conservationists for their concern over dam-building threats to other national park lands. He said this was demonstrated by newly announced proposals for a dam on the south fork of the Merced in Yosemite National Park. The engineers who propose this say quite frankly that they care nothing for the threat to the Park, and that it is up to the people to decide whether or not they want their park.

San Jacinto

Leonard, in introducing this subject, said the current situation on this old controversy should be reviewed in the light of the new threat to the natural scene by the proposed tramway in Mount Rainier National Park. This poses new demands for opposition by the Sierra Club and like-minded organizations. He reviewed the long fight waged by

the Sierra Club and others to prevent the building of a tramway on Mount San Jacinto. The Club has for fifteen years spent great effort and a substantial sum in trying to protect the San Jacinto wilderness park. The financial unsoundness of this venture, were it to depend on public support of its ostensible purposes, has been ably analyzed by a competent engineer.

A new "Citizens' Group" in Idyllwild on Mount San Jacinto has been organized to oppose the tramway. With fresh energy they propose to fight the project by trying to arouse public support for outright repeal of the Winter Park Authority Act. Momyer outlined the broad plans for the Citizens' Group, which included a meeting in Riverside on October 31 of all interested parties. He, along with Leonard, commended the tremendous upsurge of interest from the Idyllwild people in the preservation of the wilderness area on Mount San Jacinto. He asked the Board to hear Miss Ana Mary Elliott on the subject. She explained in detail the background of the group and the intense local feeling that aggressive action is necessary to preserve the natural scene on the upper slopes of Mount San Jacinto for the sake of the many (and increasing number of) youth groups that visit this area for its wilderness appeal. The mountain area is too small to withstand any commercialization without irreparable destruction of the values to preserve which the Mount San Jacinto State Park was created.

It was the consensus that the Sierra Club should continue to oppose the tramway, but there was some question about how this should be done. Leonard suggested that one of our aims should be to try to persuade the State Park Commission, with whom the Winter Park Authority has a contract, that a high bond should be required to insure removal of the construction features when the venture fails; he felt that such a requirement should discourage financing of the unsound project.

Miss Elliott reminded the Board that, even though the Legislature acted in good faith in 1945 when the Winter Park Authority was created, the Act is nevertheless bad for the locality and the state, although this

was not brought out adequately in 1945 owing to poor organization of the opposition when so many men were in the Armed Forces. She again urged a campaign for repeal.

There was lengthy discussion of various possible means of supporting the Citizens' Group, in which the practicalities of a repeal campaign were studied. [The resolution adopted was refined on subsequent discussion at a special Board meeting on November 21, to express the policy of the Club as follows: "The Sierra Club favors the repeal of the Winter Park Authority Act subject to any equitable conditions that may be deemed advisable."]

A second motion was carried that the Sierra Club recommends the amendment of the Winter Park Authority Act to require approval of bonds by the Districts Securities Commission.

It was reported that the hearing in the State of Washington on the matter of a proposed tramway on Mount Rainier had resulted in thousands of letters from all over the nation; the tramway was opposed by a ratio of 75 to 1. This is a welcome response.

New Chapter

Leonard reviewed Board action (October 17, 1953) in effect approving the intention of Sierra Club members in the Pacific Northwest to petition for a new chapter, and Executive Committee action (May 22, 1954) approving their application subject to satisfactory boundaries and name. The members in the proposed chapter held a caucus, elected temporary officers, submitted the name "Pacific Northwest Chapter," and the territory, to include Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia, Alberta, and Alaska.

In the course of the past summer some objections to the formation of the chapter were voiced, based on apprehensions that Sierra Club activity in the Northwest might weaken conservation activities of other member organizations of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, either through the discouragement of competition, or by reducing the activity of Sierra Club members in other FWOC groups to which they belong. The majority of the Board expressed con-

fidence that the presence of an active Sierra Club group in the Northwest would strengthen the other clubs, much as the formation of the Atlantic Chapter had enhanced the effectiveness of conservation activities of related groups in the East.

Some objections to the extensive territory proposed for the new chapter were considered, and after further discussion motions were passed approving the formation of the chapter and accepting the proposed boundaries.

Pinnacles

Upon discussion of a recommendation that Pinnacles National Monument be transferred to local control, the Directors voted to support Pinnacles National Monument as a part of the National Park System.

In other action the Board commended the Angeles Chapter on its excellent Litterbug campaign, supported the Associated Sportsmen of California in opposing the classification of the bear as a predator, and reiterated its support of retention within the Three Sisters Wilderness Area of both slopes of the Horse Creek drainage.

Detailed minutes of this meeting are available at the Club office.*

LEWIS F. CLARK, *Secretary*

*Directors Bradley, Clark, Crowe, Farquhar, Hildebrand, Leopold, Kehrlin, Kimball, Leonard, Mauk, Momyer, Nilsson, and Robinson were present; Frank Kittredge (still recovering from an illness) and Ansel Adams were excused. Executive Director Brower was present and participated in discussions, also Honorary Vice-Presidents Bernays and Farquhar, and Conservation Committee Chairman Barnard.

Nine of the ten chapters were represented by Bob Bear (Angeles), Tony Reina (Kern-Kaweah), Gene A. Wallar (Loma Prieta), Jack Wheeler (Los Padres), Gene Serr II (Mother Lode), Helen Daggett (Riverside), Virginia Gilloon (San Diego), Bob Howell (San Francisco Bay), and Bob Board (Tehipite).

Sequoia Gigantea

To fell a tree of such a span—
Lord, how impertinent is Man!

—edb

The Four-Day Week

A recent article in *Fortune* magazine suggests that a four-day work week is not many years in the future. Consider the implications:

1.—The decrease in working time is due to increased productivity per worker.

2.—The increase of non-working time will be spent partly on recreational pursuits.

Our national production is now so great that we produce enormous surpluses of some products. Some are stored until they spoil; some are spoiled so they won't require storage; others are advertised to such an extent that they become necessities rather than surpluses.

More and more land is being reclaimed to produce these surpluses. The surpluses increase—even with population increases—and are subsidized by government to encourage their production.

Now what happens to all the people with more leisure? They need more space for recreation. Where is the space? It is being reclaimed away from them in order to stimulate more overproduction. More overproduction means more leisure and there we go again. Soon there won't be any room for recreation at all. Not by a damsite.

—J. P. S.

Snow Contest Results

The optimists were right about the snow this season, at least the early snow. Remember the contest we announced in "Along Many Trails" in our October issue? A free week end at Clair Tappaan Lodge was offered to the Sierran who guessed when the snow at the Lodge would reach a depth of 30 inches.

Well, the guessing is over. Meteorologists stationed at our winter sports center (see Page 8) recorded 30 inches on the ground at 11:20 a.m. on December 3. The winning entry was that of Evelyn Asp of Oakland, who had staked everything on December 3 at 10 a.m. Six other contestants, who had guessed at various times on December 2 and 4, will receive lesser awards while Evelyn is the Lodge's week-end guest.

Snow depth a week later was about five feet. The skiing was just lovely.

1955 Cleanup

A few years ago, Dr. Harold Bradley snapped several photos of litter in the Emigrant Basin Wild Area, as well as some shots of how to dispose of the ubiquitous tin can which had become a native species of the Sierra. From this small beginning came the *Hector the Garbage Collector* leaflet and the Clean Camps campaigns that the Sierra Club has carried on.

Eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness, however, so a 1955 Cleanup is being planned, this time under the direction of Dwight Strong, a new member of the Conservation Committee.

This activity is just in the planning stage, but already a reissue of the *Hector* pamphlet has been printed and is available for distribution. A suggestion has been made that the Club shift its attention this year to a cleanup of camps in the middle country—beyond the highways but below the high trails. The California State Chamber of Commerce and the Keep America Beautiful

A new club campaign to eliminate litter

organizations are already leading campaigns to clean up the highway litter, and the Sierra Club's previous campaigns have helped out mightily in the high country. But to date the much traveled in-between country has been neglected, except by the litterbugs. So our goal in 1955 might be, by publicity and example, to aid the Forest Service and others to maintain clean camps in their numerous areas which serve the car-camping public and at roadheads where often the traffic and litter are great but where there is no organized garbage disposal.

Ideas for the 1955 Cleanup will be much appreciated. Send them along to Dwight Strong at the Club office in San Francisco.

—J. R. B.

For Clean Roadsides

In support of the campaign to "Keep Our Roadsides Clean," the California State Automobile Association is providing a waxed trash bag for members to use on trips.

These bags are available at offices of the Association, and are issued to members when they call for maps and road reports. Under the slogan "For a Clean Car and Clean Highways," the bags bear this message:

"This waxed trash bag is for use in your automobile. Hang it or keep it in a handy place for waste paper, tissues, cartons, wrappers, cans, bottles and other debris. Dispose of bag and contents at a roadside trash container or other suitable receptacle on your trip.

"Trash along the roadside is an increasing problem. You can help maintain a clean and beautiful America by carrying and using a container like this wherever you may travel.

"Don't be a Litterbug, help keep our roadsides clean."

The auto association, according to *Motorland*, has always urged motorists to refrain from throwing waste materials from automobiles as part of a program of educating the public to keep highways, parks, beaches and recreation areas free from trash.



"... and Stan there is going to make sure our campers flatten and burn their tin cans!"

People You Know

(Continued from Page 2)

Chuck Gerckens has been making lots of new markers for ski trails in southern mountains and, in cooperation with the Forest Service, they have been placed.

Jack Wheeler is new chairman of the Los Padres executive committee, succeeding two-term *Kathy Jackson*. Other new officers are *Walt Martin*, vice-chairman; *Wales Holbrook*, treasurer; *Helen Cox*, secretary. The Los Padres' Sespe group elected *John (Mike) Connor* chairman of its executive board.

Byron Graff reports that Bill Henderson has been named chairman of a new group which the Sierra Club is encouraging in the southern part of the state, one that is seriously needed. It would be sort of conservation news service, a clearing house for information collected by and from its participating organizations. If you wanted to know what a certain conservation problem is all about, you would contact this agency for a full, authoritative rundown. No opinion, just facts. About 37 people, including Henderson, Graff, *Al Gustus* and others of the club, gathered at Pomona to launch the thing.

Betty Southam found, in the Rock Creek Lake area north of Bishop, a spot where she could get nine lakes in a single picture. Record? *Jim Foran* is trying to find out whether it's necessary—or just habit—to wear purple slacks and shirt to match, while rock climbing. He's been looking at *Royal Robbins*. *Pete Friedrichsen*, the club's authority on Havasu Canyon, reported that a late summer flash flood did considerable damage to the area. Navajo and Havasu Falls were changed, each becoming a single channel. The Salad Bowl, whose water cress, was a refreshing treat at the end of the canyon, was washed out and a 15-foot fall developed. The canal system for irrigating nearby fields was damaged. *Sam Fink* has climbed all 67 U.S. peaks over 14,000 feet, but he had to climb 14 of them in a 15-day vacation to complete the job. Fortunately they were all in Colorado.

Everyone enjoyed the annual southern board meeting and banquet of the Angeles chapter in mid-fall. Will Siri demonstrated thoroughly how tough Makalu is. The Angeles chapter again had a booth at the Pomona Los Angeles County Fair early in the fall. This time *Adele Oglo* made some delightfully colorful three-dimension cartoon-pictures illustrating Sierra Club activities. If you get a chance to see them, by all means do so.

—DAN L. THRAPP

Almanac

HUMAN BEINGS originally hived together in communities for mutual protection and benefit. We have existed in swarms for so many centuries that today's average citizen has come to regard living and working among crowds of his fellow humans as the normal and desirable way to spend his three-score years and ten . . .

However, the centripetal social system is not paying the dividends in human understanding that were so rosily promised. We have almost succeeded in bringing the human race into a world community, but with the physical obstacles all but overcome we are faced with the unpalatable fact that living together in this new shrunken world of ours is the most difficult problem before us today . . .

In other words, perhaps we can no longer see the world for the people. Out on mesa tops, in the mountains and deserts, people are important too—very much so—but the importance of the nonhuman environment orients viewpoints outward . . .

In Southwestern homes, more than any other place I know, there are books on people's living-room tables about birds, trees, animals, wildflowers, rocks, and even snakes. They are volumes well-thumbed from much use. Rarely does a conversation go on for long without references to the surroundings in which a family lives. The discussion may turn to chipmunks, a newly discovered cactus, a hummingbird, or a nearby bed of geodes. Such people cannot help having a genuine, healthy interest in their nonhuman environment . . .

Their attitude is summed up in an answer I heard an Arizonan give to a lady visitor. She looked from the native's porch out over a slice of emptiness as big as Rhode Island.

"Why do you want to live so far away?" she asked.

He looked at her in surprise. "Far away from what?" he said.

—WELDON F. HEALD

from *The Inverted Mountains*,
edited by Roderick Peattie.

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Along Many Trails

WITH THE FIRST blast of cold wet weather, skiers are the happiest of people, for each raindrop means an addition to the crystal white mantle of the Sierra. It is the herald of winter, and of good fellowship and good times at the lodges, tours through the endless beauty of unmarked winterland, snow camping, or just plain slope doping.

Your Winter Sports Committee believes that each skier will want to make at least one or two tours; reason for this belief lies in the record of increasing activity over the last few years. This season should be no exception, and a full schedule is being planned by the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

Of interest to all winter tourers is the progress made on the chain of huts from U.S. 50 to U.S. 40. Negotiations for private property south of Richardson Lake fell through. Since that time, Ned Robinson, Ludlow Hut chairman, has secured a Forest Service lease on property one-quarter of a mile east of the north end of Richardson Lake. The plans call for a simple, practical, sturdy shelter, and construction is definitely scheduled for the summer of 1955. Help on this construction will be needed.

It is with sincere regret that the Winter Sports Committee reports it is losing its faithful and hardworking ski test chairman. Keith Lummis, who has served for the past few years, is now on call by the U.S. Government for service in Italy. We wish him success, and trust he will be back with us in the near future. Replacing him is Phil Falconer, well known to skiers in both northern and southern California. The ski test judges and their activities will be under his direction. Names of qualified judges will be posted in the club offices and lodges so no one need search far.

Good instruction and an effort to meet the standards of the various ski tests are primary factors in perfecting technique, and the better the technique, the better the tours. We urge you to look over the following schedule of trips. Send a card to Neil Anderson at 1876 Arch

Street, Berkeley 9, giving your highest test class passed, the trips you are interested in, and your transportation needs, and he will notify the leaders.

Tentative Ski Tour Schedule

- Jan. 2—Mt. Lincoln climb. One day.
8-9—Dodge Ridge to Burst Rock. Snow camping.
15-16—Peter Grubb Hut.
22-23—John Benson Hut.
29-30—Castle Peak Basin-Summit Lake area. Snow camping, instructional, for beginners.
- Feb. 5—Squaw Valley to Granite Chief. One day.
12-13—John Benson Hut.
20—Mt. Lincoln-Lakeview Canyon-Donner Lake. One day.
26-27—Pear Lake Hut (Sequoia Park). Strenuous two days. For strong skiers only, if a demand exists.
26—Slide Mt. (near Mt. Rose and Reno). One day. Circle tour from top of Slide Mt.
- Mar. 5-6—Peter Grubb Hut.
5—Ward Peak via Squaw Valley and to Deer Park. One day.
12-13—Ostrander Lake Hut (Yosemite).
19-20—Desolation Valley (Pyramid Peak). Snow camping. Pass ski mountaineering tests.
26-27—Peter Grubb Hut.
- Apr. 2-3—Ellis Peak (west of Lake Tahoe) via McKinney Creek and out Madden Creek. Snow camping.
9-10—Norden-Benson Hut-Squaw Valley.
16-17—Mt. Lassen. Snow camping.
23-24—Peter Grubb Hut, if snow lasts. Perhaps Sonora Pass if open.
- Apr. 30-May 1—John Benson Hut, if snow lasts.

Let's get out those boards, refinish them if necessary, get our other gear ready, then pray for bountiful winter snows.

—JOHN LINFORD

Chairman, Winter Sports Committee