

THIS ISSUE: CONSERVATION REVIEW, 1954

Below: Tomorrow's Playground?



LAKE MEAD AT LOW WATER (See Pages 12, 13)

Harold C. Bradley

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

January
1955

Conservation Year

How we faced the big issues of 1954

This Bulletin is devoted to a review of the year 1954, presenting leading problems in the preservation of parks and wilderness from the point of view of the Sierra Club. John R. Barnard, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, had a major role in organizing the subject matter and selecting the writers, each of whom is an authority in his area. You'll read their summing-up articles in the pages that follow; here is Jack's account of how his committee operates, the year around.

A COUPLE of years ago, Dr. Harold Bradley described in the *Sierra Club Bulletin* the functions of the Conservation Committee. The committee's functions have not changed since then, but it is well to remind members both old and new of the important work carried on by this group.

The Conservation Committee is, in essence, a fact-finding body whose main func-

tion is to gather, sort and correlate information and pass it on to the Board of Directors for its information or action. This task is carried on by two sections of the committee, one in the Bay Area and the other in southern California. We are aided in this work by conservation committees in each of the chapters.

As is the case with most committees of this type, we are plagued with too many problems and too few workers to explore them. As a result, we often are forced to consider only the most pressing subjects, shelving the others for later scrutiny, we hope.

Our door is always open to any who are willing to help with the ever-increasing portfolio of problems. It is not necessary to be an expert to join the committee, for in this field expertness consists of three parts "conservation consciousness," two parts common sense and one part experience. If you can supply the first five parts, we'll develop the sixth.

In spite of our hydra-headed file of problems, we always appreciate receiving information on new and old conservation matters from Sierra Club members. In a number of instances in the past, articles and clippings sent in to us have provided information on new subjects of great importance.

During this last year, the chapter and club conservation committees have been working assiduously on the state parks survey, first mentioned in the April *Bulletin*. The reports that have been completed reveal that there are a number of areas in California of high scenic and recreational value which have not yet been considered by the Division of Beaches and Parks for acquisition. In addition, suggestions have come in directly from dozens of Sierra Club members. Mount Shasta, more than any other area in California, has been mentioned in these letters as a state park possibility. Many are greatly distressed by the logging operations on the flanks of the mountain and are convinced that state park status is the best means of preserving this outstanding scenic area.

*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.



Sierra Club Bulletin

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NUMBER 1

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

We Defend the Parks

**A new ally, Trustees for Conservation, steps up to the firing line;
the Sierra Club continues to present the facts**

One of the most important events of 1954 was the formation of a new fighting arm of the conservation movement, Trustees for Conservation. Many of our friends have been active in setting up this group, which will go directly to the people and their legislators to assure protection of the nation's parks, monuments, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. Sierra Club President Dick Leonard tells the respective roles of the two organizations.

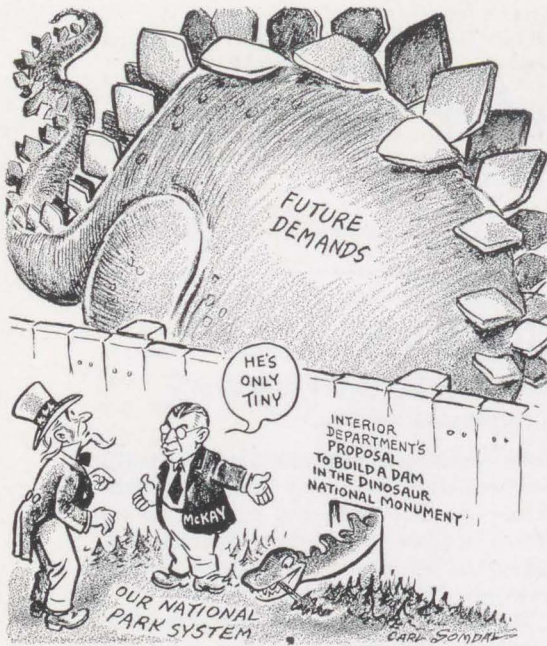
FOR OVER sixty years now the Sierra Club has vigorously supported our national park system and the protection of the other scenic resources of the United States. The principal purpose of the club, and the most effective means of support of such intangible values, has always been the educational, scientific, and literary presentation of the facts concerning a problem to the members of the club and to other conservationists throughout the country. By such means, and through close coöperation with Forest Service, Park Service, Department of the Interior, and similar administrative agencies, the conservation of our scenic resources has over the years scored far more gains than losses.

But now, determined attacks on the national park system are being pressed in Congress. Water, power, and flood control interests, both public and private, are demanding damsites that will flood portions of Dinosaur, Rainbow Bridge and Grand Canyon National Monuments, and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Kings Canyon, Mammoth Cave,

Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks—sixteen dams to destroy portions of eight of our national parks and monuments expressly dedicated by the United States to be passed on “unimpaired for the use and enjoyment of future generations.”

The tax laws, however, do not permit the Sierra Club to carry on a full-scale legislative campaign, either state or national, to protect our parks. These laws of course do not distinguish between “bad” propaganda, or lobbying for “bad” legislation, and the “good” work in which the Sierra Club would be interested in seeking to promote, protect, and defend our national park system to the national benefit of *all* the people. Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code permits contributions and gifts to be deducted for income tax purposes if made to a “corporation . . . organized and operated exclusively for . . . scientific . . . literary, or educational purposes . . . no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation . . .” This means that dues and gifts paid to the Sierra Club have long been deductible for income tax purposes. Similar tax exemption is granted under the gift, estate and inheritance tax laws. These privileges might be lost, however, if the club were to change its present methods and scale of operations.

UNTIL RECENTLY this problem has never troubled the Sierra Club. While we have repeatedly been extremely effective in pro-



Carl Somdal in *Fresno Bee*

protecting our scenic resources, the Sierra Club action has been primarily through its educational, scientific, and literary work. For nearly forty years since Congress in 1916 formally created the National Park Service, "no substantial part of the activities" of the Sierra Club has had to be devoted to "carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

Now the picture has changed somewhat. Not only do we have the extremely serious and well-financed threats to the national park system before the new 84th Congress, but also a new element has been introduced into our relations with Congress. On June 7, 1954 the Supreme Court of the United States held the federal "Lobbying" Act to be constitutional. The interpretation of that Act requires an organization to register as a "lobbyist" if it has "solicited, collected, or received contributions . . . one of the main purposes of which . . . is to influence the passage or defeat of legislation . . . through direct communication with members of Congress."

As a wise precaution, the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club, at their meeting in February 1954, at the beginning of the Dinosaur controversy in Congress, passed a formal resolution instructing members of the Sierra Club *not* to solicit, collect or receive contributions in connection with the fight to protect Dinosaur National Monument. Thus the Sierra Club has been fully protected up through the end of the 83rd Congress. Now, however, a "new look" is essential for the future serious battles to preserve our national park system.

ACCORDINGLY, the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club held a special meeting all day Sunday, November 21, 1954. They realized that there was nothing inherently wrong, immoral, or illegal in "lobbying" or "propaganda." Those terms are simply abusive epithets for effective activity of "the other side." In fact, as the Supreme Court pointed out, the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States expressly protects freedom of speech and the right to petition Congress. The "Lobbying" Act does not condemn or prohibit appeals to Congress; as interpreted by the Supreme Court it simply requires that those who solicit and use funds for such purposes shall register as "lobbyists" and disclose the source and expenditure of their funds.

Since "lobbying" is not wrong, but tax-deductible funds of the Sierra Club cannot be used for such purposes as "a substantial part of the activities" of the club, the directors were glad to learn that an independent organization was about to be formed that would solicit contributions on a non-deductible basis, and would therefore be free to take as strong a stand as necessary in the legislative battles of the future involving conservation issues.

"TRUSTEES for Conservation," a non-profit corporation, was formed under the laws of California, November 26, 1954. Its Articles of Incorporation provide:

"That the specific and primary purpose for which the corporation is formed is:

'(a) To promote the wise use and conservation of the natural resources of the United States of America.

(b) To secure the support of the people and the government in the protection and preservation of our National Parks and Monuments, our Wildlife Refuges, and Wilderness Areas; and to work for the establishment, protection and preservation of similar areas; so dedicated that they may be passed on unimpaired for the education and enjoyment of future generations."

Since Trustees for Conservation has already announced that contributions to it will not be tax deductible, it is free to "solicit, collect, and receive" contributions to defend and protect our national park system. Whether it must register under the "Lobbying" Act will depend on its method of operation, but it will have full freedom of operation to be as effective as possible in carrying out its high purposes.

The "Trustees" responsible for governing the new organization include leading conservationists from all over the nation; leaders whose experience and integrity assure wise and effective use of the funds. The trustees who have accepted this additional responsibility include (at this writing):

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Lynn White

Trustees for Conservation, with no privileged status to protect, will take the message of conservationists directly and vigorously to Congress, without fear of violating the tax laws. While the Sierra Club cannot use a substantial part of its funds for such purposes, the Board of Directors has instructed its officers "to carry out its conservation objectives as vigorously as possible within the law." Trustees for Conservation will cooperate fully with the Sierra Club and with all other conservation organizations in their educational, scientific, and literary work. We welcome this strong support.

RICHARD M. LEONARD

NOT long ago a great part of America was wilderness. Now many millions of people live in our cities and suburbs and on cultivated land. Natural areas and wildlife are scarce. We need them for breathing space, for living examples. They give us room to walk and climb and camp and search out our place among the plants and animals, under the sun and stars. They offer us a foothold on the earth. At their best, in the National Parks, and at their nearest, in the State Parks and local preserves, we need to protect the remnants of beauty out of doors. If we lose them, or spoil them, there will be none for us or our children.

The Sierra Club

*Theme poster,
"Gateway to
Nature" exhibit,
San Francisco
and Oakland,
Spring 1954*

Mt. Rainier Tramway Plan Defeated

The tramway proposal for Mt. Rainier began ostensibly as a campaign for improved facilities for skiing in the national park. Editorials in the Seattle newspapers early in 1953 opened the campaign for relaxation of park policies to permit the development of Mt. Rainier into a competitor of Sun Valley as a ski resort. Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington took an active part in the campaign, and was quoted frequently in both editorials and feature stories friendly to the proposal.

A committee of nine members was appointed by Governor Langlie on January 7, 1954, to "study development of Mt. Rainier National Park as a year-round resort with winter sports facilities second to none." The personnel of the committee included representatives of chambers of commerce, the State Resort Owners Association, the Pacific Northwest Ski Association, railway and airline executives and an officer of the Washington State Automobile Association. Roger Freeman, special assistant to Governor Langlie, was appointed chairman of the group. No representatives of the Park Service or conservation groups were included. A request by the Mountaineers for an opportunity to be heard by the Governor's committee was denied.

The Washington State Automobile Association became increasingly active in the campaign. It devoted almost the entire February, 1954 issue of the *Washington Motorist* to publicity on the issue and a questionnaire transparently designed to elicit a response in favor of the Automobile Club's proposals.

Although the proponents of the tramway claimed overwhelming public support and made light of the opposition, a decision by the Interior Department was delayed until Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, could hold hearings in Seattle on August 17-19. Mr. Wirth met privately with the Governor's Committee, representatives of the Automobile Club, the Rainier National Park Company and the Sierra Club.

In addition, public hearings were held by the Automobile Club, the Pacific Northwest Ski Association and the Mountaineers.

On December 21, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay announced his department's decision against building the tramway. He approved the development plans of the Park Service, which include erection of temporary rope tows and opening of the Paradise road in winter. One undesirable feature, from the point of view of park conservationists, is that a T-bar may be provided for the advance slope in the future, if feasible.

Thus the strength of the sentiment for maintaining present national park standards was effectively demonstrated, and could not be ignored by the Interior Department. Another high-pressure campaign for local exploitation of a natural wonder that belongs to all the American people has been defeated.

ARTHUR E. HARRISON

Secretary McKay's Rainier Decision

In announcing the results of the Interior Department's studies of "winter use potentialities at Mt. Rainier," Secretary Douglas McKay wrote Washington's Governor Langlie that the erection of a tramway or other permanent transportation facilities is "not necessary" and would be given no further consideration.

The Secretary told of a comprehensive program for development of winter recreation in the national park.

Most important to those concerned with protection of wilderness values are these paragraphs in his letter to the Governor:

"The National Park Service believes, and I agree, that the erection of a tramway, or some other form of permanent mechanical transportation facility on the mountainside, is not necessary for the full enjoyment of the great scenic resources in Mt. Rainier National Park.

"Therefore, on the basis of all the facts placed before us, no further consideration of proposals for construction of a tramway is included in our plans for future development of Mt. Rainier National Park."

Olympic Impasse

*The loggers still
want those trees*

In January, 1954, the Olympic National Park Review Committee, appointed the previous spring by Washington's Governor Langlie, submitted majority and minority recommendations. Of the 17 appointed to the committee, a majority of nine recommended that men of national standing in civic or land use planning be designated by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture "... to study all aspects of the Olympic National Park and submit their specific recommendations as to the boundaries or other aspects of Park management to the Secretary, who then would publish these recommendations with any comment thereon that he might desire." Five members in the minority recommended that "the boundaries of

original majority did not sign the second majority report. The chairman of the committee, who had not voted on the January recommendations, added his name to the majority, which still left that total at nine. Among the reasons given for submitting the matter of the park boundaries and its management to others for study is: "... deletion of certain areas of commercial timberland would not detract from the original purposes for which the Park was established. . . ."

That Olympic National Park will continue to be subjected to attack is very evident. A group from Port Angeles has formed an "Olympic Development Association" for the purpose of obtaining the deletion of 230,000 acres of forest land from the park. A recent announcement in the newspaper serving Shelton, Washington, relates that the association has engaged a public relations counsel to assist in raising \$36,000 from local communities which would benefit from the transfer of this acreage to the U. S. Forest Service for sustained-yield timber operations. It appears that there will be a campaign to sell the public on the association's designs on this virgin forest, with the ultimate hope of convincing Congress to reduce the park in order that Olympic Peninsula loggers may exploit the forests.

It is also understood that legislation will be introduced in the forthcoming Congress to remove some privately owned lands occupied by 44 families on the north shore of Lake Quinault and the Quinault River. This land was included in the park because of its scenic beauty. Since the Quinault region is a natural gateway into Olympic National Park, it will be of great value when the land can be transferred to the park's jurisdiction. Before many years the area will be necessary to provide campgrounds and accommodations for the increasing visitor load to Olympic National Park. The cut-over land existing on the privately owned property in the park could supply public camping facilities, thereby reducing future pressures to destroy more virgin forest for this purpose.

POLLY DYER

"... The whole philosophy of cutting senile trees because they are going to die, is strictly an economic philosophy and not a biological one. It is like shooting the old folks when they get to be 70 because some day they are going to die anyway and you are relieved of the suspense of uncertainty."

HERBERT L. MASON,
University of California

Olympic National Park should remain as they are," and submitted 14 reasons as a "basis for arriving at our conclusion." Governor Langlie made public the results of the committee's studies in March, 1954, and at that time said: "Under the circumstances, I feel there is not sufficient crystallization of opinion among the committee members or among the public generally in this state to warrant any further studies by a public agency of the state or federal government at this time." This is the only public statement on the Olympic National Park that Governor Langlie has made since the committee completed its work.

However, it is understood that he requested the majority group to submit reasons for their recommendation since this had been done by the minority. Several reasons were offered, but it must be noted that one of the

Boundary Argued In Three Sisters

The Three Sisters Primitive Area is a wilderness 32 miles long and 12 miles wide, straddling the Cascade Divide. Part lies in the Deschutes and part in the Willamette National Forests.

Like most primitive areas in Oregon, it is hard to reach and little used except by scientists interested in primitive forms of animal life, an outdoor laboratory for ecologists, zoologists and botanists. Established in 1937 as a result of the general upsurge of wilderness enthusiasm in the Forest Service generated by Robert Marshall, it has never had permanent boundaries. Now the Forest Service proposes to reclassify the area as wilderness (which would not involve a change in management policy) and demarcate permanent boundaries, in the process eliminating 55,620 acres on the western side and adding 5,532 acres on the northern and eastern sides. The proposed wilderness area would contain 196,640 acres. The portion eliminated would eventually be open to logging, perhaps in 20 or 30 years.

On May 28, 1954, the Forest Service gave the required public notice that it proposed to adjust the area's boundaries; public hearings will be held soon. One of the arguments for reducing the boundaries is that the wilderness area would be made more accessible for recreation.

While the Forest Service recognizes the need for preserving as much as possible of the timbered Cascade Range in its pristine state, it is under constant pressure to make more timber available to the numerous sawmills of Oregon.

Lyle F. Watts, ex-Chief Forester, now living in Portland, has made a careful study of the Three Sisters Primitive Area and has arrived at the following conclusions:

"The most logical and defensible administrative boundary . . . is along (the Horsepasture Mountain-Ollie Mountain) Ridge rather than along the stream bottom. Regardless of roadside strips, stream bottom protection zones, etc., a modern logging road up Horse Creek would be bad." Such a road would bring the noise and

"Let's Get the Facts Straight"

On pages 48 and 49 of *Time* magazine (December 27, 1954), and again in *U. S. News and World Report*, was a four-color advertisement which attacked park conservationists as "ill-advised pressure groups in search of a 'worthy cause,'" and specifically assailed the "useless tying-up of park lands" in Olympic National Park. The advertiser, an industrial firm engaged in "cellulose chemistry," paid \$25,690 for the *Time* space alone. In reality a vicious act of war on the wilderness idea, this professionally slick commercial appeal challenged a mere caricature of nature lovers and their purposes. It pictured the magnificent Olympic rain forests in terms of "millions of board feet of prime timber . . . needlessly lost each year." There is ample evidence to the contrary; a fragment of it, in black and white, is on the facing page.

confusion of high-powered logging operations close to the wilderness area. Moreover, as soon as the timber is removed from one side of the mountain there will be a demand to cut at least the better part of the other side. "All of the economic arguments would be fortified by the existence of a modern road in the stream bottom."

Watts points out that the need for additional timber is not acute in the Willamette National Forest or Lane County. At best, the acreage eliminated from the Primitive Area would yield 525 million feet of timber, or one per cent of the allowable cut on the forest. Surely, he argues, we can forego one per cent for the sake of saving an unusual wilderness.

"It has never been my philosophy," says Watts, "that the present generation should dictate the actions and decisions of future generations . . . We should leave some decisions for them to make. Here is a clear-cut case where, without undue hardship, we can leave intact an area in its virgin condition. If the next generation find that they must have part of or all of the Horse Creek timber they can be trusted to make that decision."

ANTHONY NETBOY



IN THE OLYMPIC RAIN FOREST

Richard Brooks

THE EXPENSIVE advertisement said: "... one 896,000-acre park, for example, is practically impenetrable ... does no one any good!" Our reply is this picture, and an invitation to Americans to visit Olympic National Park, to see for themselves the truth—that this is *not* the "useless tying-up of park lands." It is a simple fact that logging operations destroy natural wilderness, and

so does "opening up" primeval forests "for nearby residents and the world's tourists to enjoy," in the way the advertiser meant. The Olympic Park is a living wilderness, a piece of original America, a functioning model of nature, and it is accessible in one way or another to millions. If we are conservative we will have no shortage of timber; but this forest, as nature created it, is unique.

Mining Road

Bulldozing "legal" in Emigrant Wild Area

When the mining laws were drawn up in 1872 to encourage the development of our natural resources, the authorities could not and did not foresee the uses and abuses which would accompany the functioning of these laws in the 1950's. Nor could they envisage the conflicts which now exist between those who would develop every last acre of the nation and those who insist that some parts of it be preserved in natural state for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Within our national forests are a few reservations which have been set aside because of their outstanding natural beauty and special wilderness quality. As Wild Areas, they are protected by Department of Agriculture regulations from penetration by roads and other developments allowable in national forests, such as resorts, summer homes, and organization camps.

However, under the terms of the 1872 mining law which is administered by the Department of the Interior, these same Wild Areas are not protected but are open to mineral entry and subject to penetration by access roads and the developments incidental to mining operations. Therefore, when in 1953 the Stanislaus National Forest received an application from a mining company for a permit to build a road into their claim in the Emigrant Basin Wild Area, the Forest Service had no choice but to grant permission.

Alarmed by this threat to the primitive area, the local chamber of commerce vigorously protested to members of Congress and sent a strong resolution to the Secretary of the Interior urging the withdrawal of Emigrant Basin Wild Area from mineral entry.

The lawmakers replied that the Forest Service may not interfere with the mining laws which require that ingress and egress to a bona fide mining claim be granted. The Secretary of the Interior did not withdraw the Area and the road went in.

The concern of the chamber of commerce and others proved to have been justified, for 14 miles of road were bulldozed — none too carefully — over rugged terrain, past alpine lakes, through mountain meadows into the granite high country. Metal buildings, trestles, and all the equipment necessary to a mining operation were later added to the scars caused by the building of the road, and the once peaceful shores of a lovely mountain lake were transformed into a scene of noisy industry.

Taxpayers might well be concerned over the amount of time and money which the federal and state agencies had to devote to the policing of the road and the area after the mine began operating this past summer. For the mining company was in constant violation of the terms of its special permit which prohibited public use of the road in motorized vehicles. Their violations of the State Game laws brought trial and conviction for illegal possession of deer meat. While justice has been meted out and will be for any future violations, it is difficult to see that anything has been gained in this whole proceeding. Grave damage has been inflicted on a dedicated wilderness; the value of the tungsten to be taken is questionable.

Because the ancient mining law conflicts with modern conservation concepts, not only Emigrant Basin but all protected areas remain in danger of destruction from commercial exploitation.

HELEN VERDI



(Left) Switchbacks of mining road on Toiyabe side of Sierra's Emigrant Basin Wild Area. Snow slopes are above Kennedy Lake.

Number One Issue of The Year: River Canyons or Dinosaur Dams

THE CANYONS and white water of Dinosaur National Monument formed a historic battleground in 1954; the fighting was hard but the issue is still unresolved. A decision may come this year. If it does, it will come only after even harder fighting.

This battle to preserve inviolate the scenic heart of a lonely unit in the national park system is one of the most critical in all the history of the conservation movement. Great and lasting precedents depend upon its outcome.

The nature of the fight was manifest as 1954 opened with public hearings before the subcommittee on irrigation and reclamation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

This was the committee considering legislation to authorize the vast Upper Colorado River Storage Project—a billion-dollar complex of major dams and “participating projects” designed to provide water for irrigation and power for industrial expansion in an arid area embracing all or parts of

In a letter to President Eisenhower on December 23, 1954, Sierra Club President Richard M. Leonard informed the Chief Executive that policies announced by the Secretary of the Interior regarding the Colorado River Storage Project have greatly disturbed members of the club. Leonard requested that Mr. Eisenhower appoint a special referee, as in the Arkansas River case, to “obtain the facts necessary for a sound administration policy on this highly controversial subject.”

Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

No one seriously challenged the contention that this heartland of the Intermountain West needs water badly; nor did many deny that a prosperous industrial future for the area hinges on great quantities of cheap power.

True, many experts insisted that the broad project itself was not without flaws in de-

sign and engineering; economists argued vigorously that the project's cost accounting was unsound and filled with hidden subsidies to be borne by all the nation's taxpayers.

Later, as the conflict evoked debate throughout the nation, authoritative voices urged delay until the Hoover Commission could report on its over-all survey of reclamation projects; and many counseled caution until the nation evolves its long-awaited National Water Policy.

But ready for Congress in early 1954 was a specific body of proposed legislation—the bills for the Upper Colorado Project.

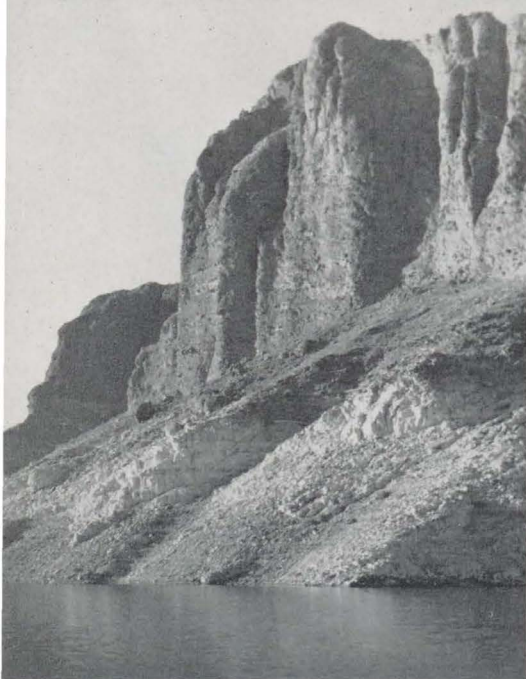
Within these bills was the big issue for the nation's conservationists. One critical dam to be authorized for immediate construction would be located just downstream from the confluence of the Green and Yampa rivers, almost astride the Colorado-Utah border. This was the heart of the conflict: the Echo Park Dam inside Dinosaur National Monument.

THE ARGUMENT was simple in the minds of hundreds of thousands of citizens who rallied to the conservation cause all over America; if a dam is built in the Dinosaur Monument, then no national park is safe from now on. Dam-builders have long had their eyes on the fastnesses of Yellowstone, of Yosemite, of Glacier, and of many other parks; open the gates in Dinosaur, and the whole edifice of national park inviolability will crumble.

That was the burden of the conservation argument. To support it, the conservationists went farther. They recognized their responsibility to show that Echo Park Dam is not, as Ralph Tudor, then Under Secretary of Interior, insisted, the single essential unit of the entire Upper Colorado Project.

The Sierra Club enlisted the volunteer help of engineers and water specialists, to show that Echo Park Dam itself would irri-

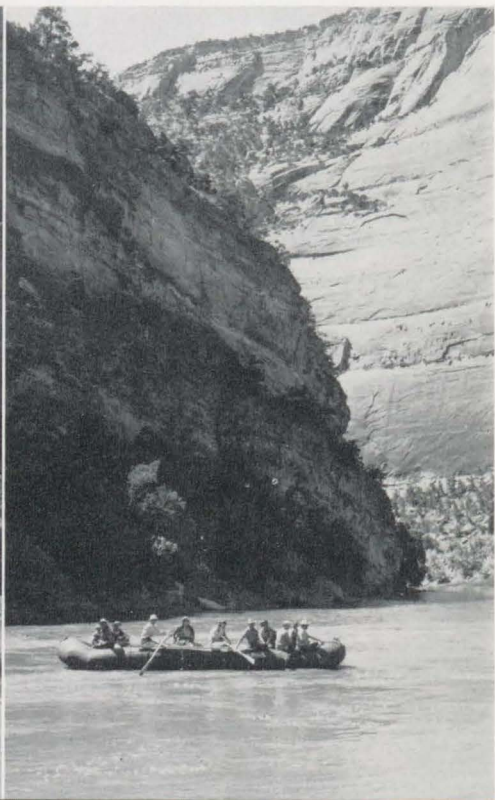
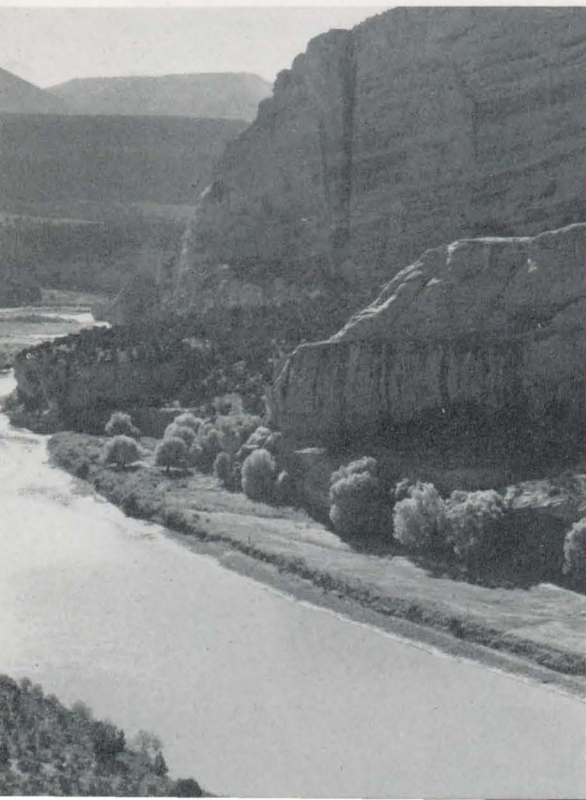
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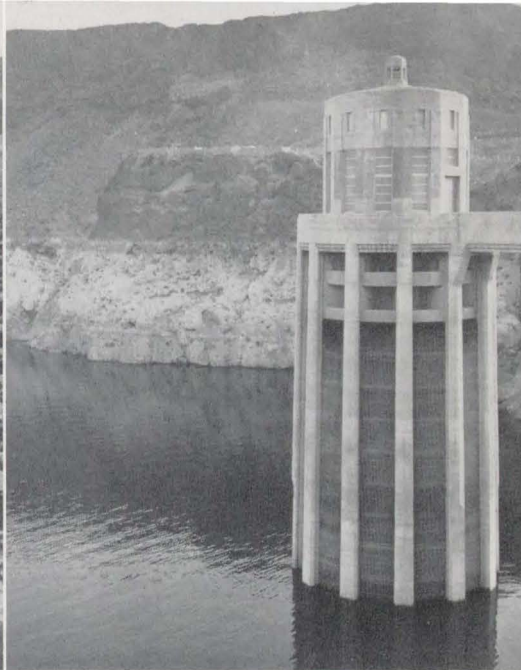


Series above: Reservoirs rise and fall; Lake Mead's "recreation" facilities are sometimes mud flats, bacteria hazards, bleached cliffs. By Harold C. Bradley.

A GLOSSY pamphlet by the propagandists for an Echo Park dam is entitled *Tomorrow's Playground for Millions of Americans*. It pictures Lake Mead as a paradise for speedboaters, lake fishermen and admir-

ers of bathing beauties. Dams will do as much at Dinosaur, it claims, for "the millions of Americans who enjoy . . . out-of-door recreation." These pictures give a preliminary answer to such distortions.

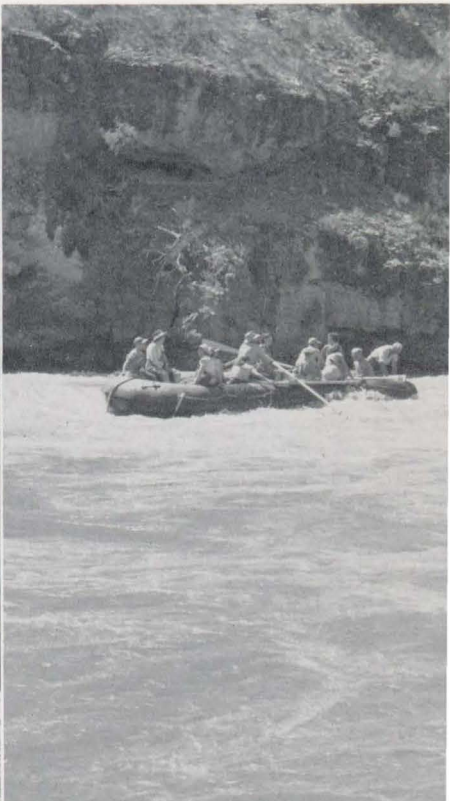
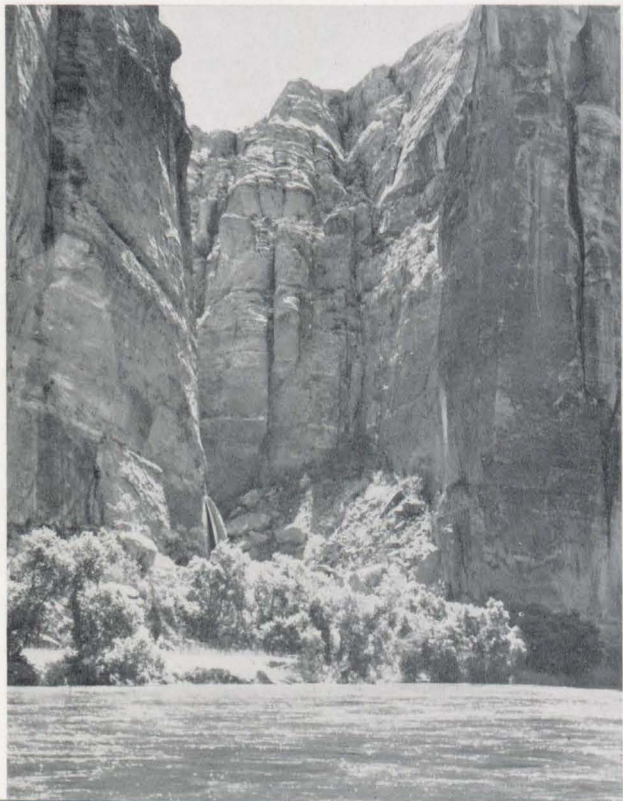




EVEN IF it were true that “millions” enjoy water sports at big reservoirs, the fact would remain that there are dozens of such reservoirs ready and waiting for them. There is only one Dinosaur Monument; the Yampa

and Green River canyons are unique. But check the real recreational use of Lake Mead, on a major highway: Only 300 people a year take the all-day scenic boat trip, 500 the three-hour trip, 4,500 the one-hour.

Series below: In Dinosaur National Monument, what the dams would destroy—white water, green oases, grand canyons. By Martin Litton, David R. Brower.



Canyons or Dams

(Continued from page 11)

gate no land at all, and to prove that alternate power sites and sources merited serious consideration.

But Ralph Tudor's argument before the Congressional committee was persuasive.

The best available alternate to Echo Park Dam, he testified, would lose a tremendously larger quantity of water by evaporation—enough wastage compared with Echo Park, he said, to supply the water needs of a city of 600,000 people.

The net wastage from even the best alternate dam would run to at least 108,000 acre-feet a year, Tudor told the Congressmen.

"In the final analysis," said Tudor, "the increased losses of water by evaporation from the alternative sites is the fundamental issue upon which the Department has felt it necessary to give any consideration to the Echo Park Dam and Reservoir."

Then David R. Brower, the Sierra Club's executive director, testified. Previous witnesses had attacked the conservationists as impractical, as visionary "do-gooders" and "nature lovers" and even as secret and venal allies of mysterious southern California water-grabbers.

Brower told the Congressmen that even "ninth-grade arithmetic" would prove Tudor's figures wrong. He drew on a blackboard and demonstrated his ninth-grade arithmetic.

Some of the Congressmen scoffed.

But soon after the hearings ended Tudor himself wrote to the committee. His figures were indeed in error, he admitted. The evaporation losses were not 108,000 acre-feet, but only 70,000 acre-feet. But he still insisted on Echo Park Dam.

Two months later Tudor wrote again, this time to admit still further error: Now he scaled the evaporation losses down to 25,000 acre-feet—and announced he was ordering a complete recalculation of all the Bureau of Reclamation's evaporation figures.

By July, Tudor was arguing before the Senate Interior subcommittee that evaporation losses "were not controlling" in the se-

lection of Echo Park—a strange reversal indeed.

But until his resignation, later in the year, he still clung to that single dam as the keystone of the project, and so did the Bureau of Reclamation, the Interior Department, and the Administration itself.

Their own testimony before Congress had indicated only the most sketchy investigation of alternate dam sites, but they still insisted no alternates were feasible.

Interior Secretary Douglas McKay continued to maintain that the 1938 presidential proclamation enlarging Dinosaur Mon-

Chambers of Commerce throughout the Upper Colorado Basin are organizing "Aqualantes," fund-raising vigilantes to pour out propaganda in the dam-builders' cause. In turn, the "Aqualantes" have hired a Salt Lake City advertising agency and are driving to enlist 100,000 members and raise \$100,000.

The Navajo Indian tribal council alone has donated \$10,000 to the fund. And all this is in addition to the \$39,000 already earmarked by the Upper Basin states for publicity and lobbying in Washington.

ument to its present 300,000 acres gave him the right to build Echo Park Dam because the proclamation contained a power site reservation.

That reservation specified a dam in Brown's Park, far up near the Monument's northern boundary, and McKay himself at one time conceded that such a specific reservation could not legally apply to Echo Park; much later McKay was to reverse himself and call it a blanket authorization, despite legal statements to the contrary.

In the end the House Interior Committee reported favorably on the Upper Colorado bill by a margin of only a single vote; the Senate Interior Committee later approved it by a vote of 11 to 1.

But there was strong opposition to the measure in both the House and the Senate; faced with almost inevitable defeat, the House Rules Committee refrained from sending the bill to the floor for a vote, and it died in that committee as the session adjourned. In the Senate the bill reached the

floor for a brief and perfunctory debate during the session's closing hours, but never came to a vote.

Now the 84th Congress, with its personnel and majorities significantly changed, is opening in Washington. The Upper Colorado River Storage bills are being fed into the hoppers again, and their supporters are determined to win.

The political forces of the Upper Basin states were frankly surprised at the extent of the opposition they encountered last year; they are readying weapons of massive retaliation.

The Upper Colorado River commissioners, meeting in Denver as 1954 drew to a close, authorized campaign expenditures of \$39,000, including \$12,000 to set up and staff a lobbying office in Washington. A determined publicity campaign has already started, and a chain of New Mexico newspapers is now mailing out a weekly series on the Upper Colorado Project and Echo Park Dam to all dailies in the country. More quietly, the Bureau of Reclamation is undoubtedly storing its ammunition.

Testimony representing various interests is being readied to answer the arguments presented to Congress by conservationists last year.

But the forces seeking to preserve America's national parks are also hard at work—although with less money and less official backing. In the East, the Council of Conservationists is organizing to help coordinate plans and tactics for the coming fight; in the West, the defenders of the national parks will be marshaled by the newly formed Trustees for Conservation. The Sierra Club will continue its campaign, in print and wherever it finds an appropriate forum, to present the principles involved, and the facts.

The coming months in Congress may bring a decision that will assure the integrity of the national park system, or one that will place some of the very best of the parks in immediate peril. In the latter case the losers will be the American people, present and future.

DAVID PERLMAN

Offshore Oil Money for Parks

The State of California has had its title to offshore oil and gas royalties confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, and an aggressive fight for the money has commenced. Since 1947, \$22,041,994.66 had been held in escrow by the Federal Treasury, and an additional \$43,897,048.00 had been impounded by the State, pending the Supreme Court's decision.

If the formula in existing laws were to be followed, 70 per cent of this almost \$66 million and subsequent royalties would accrue to the State Park Acquisition Fund. This money must, however, be appropriated by the Legislature for specific uses.

With so much money lying around, supporters of many agencies are competing for appropriations. It would seem logical that since the funds come from natural resources which cannot be replaced, they should be spent on the maintenance of natural resources such as beaches and parks. Naturally, there are other ideas of how to spend

the royalties. Their disposition promises to develop into a first-class legislative battle in January.

One bill, to be proposed by Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay of Trinity County, would divide the money in the following manner:

Fish and Game Commission.....	15%
Soil Conservation Commission Fund	10%
Division of Forestry.....	5%
Division of Mines.....	2½%
Division of Beaches and Parks.....	67½%

Each percentage allotted would be used for specific items enumerated in the bill. Part of the 67½% for Beaches and Parks would be for operations of the Division; the remainder would go to a fund for acquisition of additional park areas.

Other bills will be proposed. The question of which will be adopted is of vital interest to California's park conservationists.

JOHN P. SCHAGEN

Citizens Defend Joshua Tree Preserve

Joshua Tree National Monument, in Southern California, was established to preserve unspoiled a magnificent sample of desert country of the highest scenic and scientific interest. Two chief threats to its preservation are roads and mining.

So far the road threat is in abeyance. The latest road proposed—a high-standard highway — to connect Twenty-Nine Palms and Coachella Valley, was opposed by the National Park Service. To help maintain this decision, the Sierra Club urged that instead of such a highway the present road be improved in accordance with the master plan for the National Monument, provided that construction conforms to the road standards for national parks as recommended by the Sierra Club in 1949.

Although victorious in the first round against mining interests, conservationists dare not be complacent in the present battle to preserve the Monument. A resolution passed by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors recommending that the Monument remain closed to mining has only tended to make the mineral-seeking groups

more vigorous in their efforts to win a foothold.

At its recent midwinter meeting in Indio, the Western Mining Council and its subordinate chapters resolved to ask the California Legislature to request Congressional action calling for the government to throw open more than 556,000 acres of Joshua Tree land for prospecting and mining activity. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors, unlike the San Bernardino Board, has endorsed opening the Monument to mining.

In the battle which lies ahead, conservationists should know these facts:

1. That Joshua Tree National Monument was established to preserve the area for its scenic and scientific values, and that preservation of vulnerable plant, animal, and archaeological exhibits is not compatible with commercial exploitation such as would be entailed if the area were open to prospecting and mining.

2. That the situation in Joshua Tree is not comparable with that in Death Valley National Monument, where mining is permitted, as the areas are completely different. In Joshua Tree the botanical specimens are abundant but quite fragile, and when damaged the scars last indefinitely, while a great deal of Death Valley is devoid of shrubs and plants.

3. That the survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, U. S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, and the Department of the Interior in 1951 revealed that "the possibility of commercial production of base metals, strategic minerals, or important qualities of non-metallic minerals within the Monument is remote."

4. That at the time 289,000 acres of one-third of the Monument was deleted in 1950 (Phillips Bill—Public Law 37) as a concession to mining groups, it was established by government geologists that mineral values

(Left) Joshua Tree silhouette, by Dorothy Clayton. Purpose of the Monument is to protect scenic, scientific values.



remaining within the newly defined Monument boundaries were insignificant.

5. That the Atomic Energy Commission did a scintillator survey of Joshua Tree National Monument from the air in 1952, and in 1954 rechecked on the ground the areas which had shown signs of radioactivity. From the results of these surveys, the A.E.C. concluded that radioactive minerals are not present in commercially produceable amounts.

Spearheading the fight to save Joshua Tree is the newly formed Desert Protective Coun-

cil, with Harry James of Banning as president. The Council is composed of desert residents and interested friends from conservation organizations, including the Sierra Club.

Joshua Tree is more accessible to Southern California's rapidly increasing population than any other scenic national park unit. Further, with desert subdivisions mushrooming and large areas closed to public use because of military needs, it is increasingly important to preserve the few unspoiled desert areas that are left. CLARK H. JONES

San Jacinto: The Promoters' Nightmare

The battle for the Mt. San Jacinto wilderness still rages, indeed is flaring to new intensity. For more than a decade, this spectacularly beautiful mountain has been the scene of contention between the philosophy of wilderness preservation and the relentless pressures of commercial exploitation.

This story began with the dreams of Riverside County citizens in 1920, when preservation of the highest part of the San Jacinto mountains for public use in a national monument was first proposed. In 1931 the Forest Service made the larger part of the mountain a Wild Area, but it was potentially vulnerable because of the large extent of private land included within its boundaries.

In 1927 a movement was initiated by prominent Riverside County leaders to set aside the higher and best parts of the mountain as a unit of the new state park system. After much public spirited effort by many Riverside County citizens and with the cooperation of the Forest Service, the San Jacinto State Park was dedicated on June 19, 1937. It is noteworthy that Riverside newspaper accounts quote J. R. Knowland, the principal dedication speaker, as saying that "retention of the Park as a wilderness area would always be the policy of the State Park Commission."

However, dreams were not limited to the top of the mountain alone, or to preservation of wilderness. In 1935, Francis Crocker of Palm Springs, a very fine and sincere man,

had a vision of how wonderful it would be to be transplanted from the summer heat of Palm Springs to the cool top country of Mt. San Jacinto. From that dream sprang a daring engineering concept, which truly challenges the imagination, of the world's greatest aerial tramway constructed across some of the ruggedest mountain slopes in the United States, to link the sophisticated comforts of Palm Springs with the primitive top of San Jacinto. This dream was crystallized in the Mt. San Jacinto Winter Park Authority Act passed by the Legislature in 1945.

What is wrong with this dream, so sincerely visioned and so daringly engineered? Many people honestly ask this question.

The error of this project is that it has grown into a Frankenstein monster that would destroy the precious thing it sought to make accessible.

What is the precious quality of the San Jacinto State Park that we cherish and strive to protect?

It is not alone the superb views of the desert, advertised by the tramway proponents, for comparable viewpoints are accessible by automobile within easy driving distance. It is not winter sports facilities, for far better basic terrain and far longer seasons are more easily and economically available to winter sports enthusiasts elsewhere in Southern California.

The precious quality of the San Jacinto State Park is that, centrally located in Southern California and accessible over good

trails, here is a particularly fine, well preserved, and beautiful, natural mountain area. It is not a large area, this plateau in the sky, but there is a compelling charm in its precipitous cliffs, luxuriant cienagas and peaceful sunlit trails.

Into this relatively small area, now well used by 10,000 to 15,000 hikers, riders and campers a year, the tramway must introduce more than 300,000 people a year to pay off its enormous cost of over \$10,000,000. And in addition to the sheer weight of numbers, the powers of the Winter Park Authority provide for such extensive developmental and recreational facilities as to virtually insure the destruction of the present unspoiled beauty of the land.

Considering long-range population trends in Southern California, is it not abundantly clear that scarcity alone will make the San Jacinto State Park a treasure for all the people of the southland, increasingly deserving of their appreciation and protection?

For more than ten years the Sierra Club has joined with other interested groups in stubbornly defending the integrity of the San Jacinto State Park. The battles have ranged from legal technicalities to engineering reports, and from painfully slow processes of education to dramatic public hearings. Bit by bit we have been forced back, yet, at the same time we have gained in public understanding and in the nationwide strength of the conservation movement.

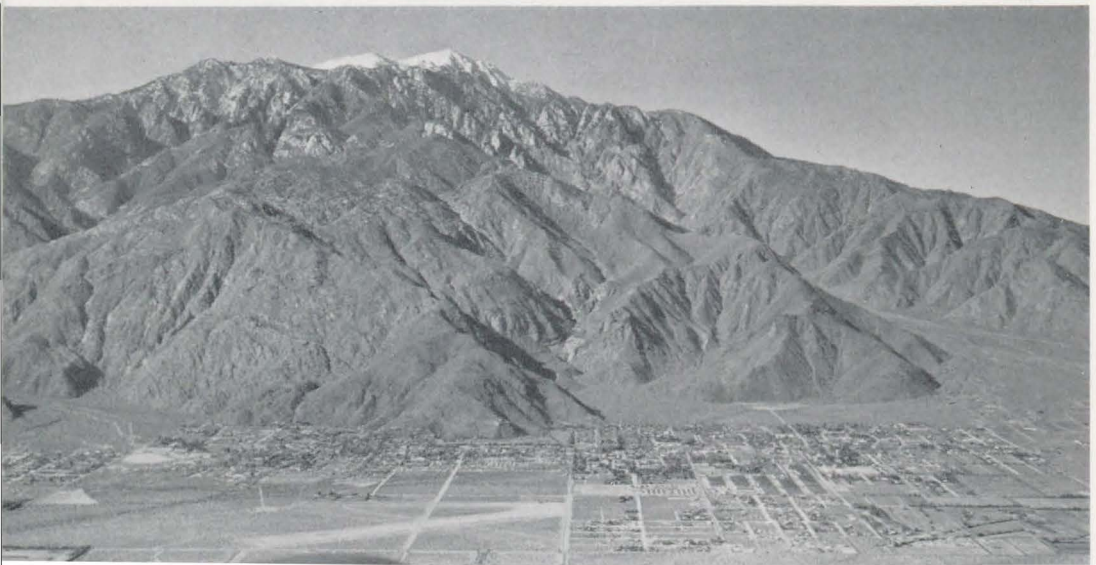
Our greatest stumbling block ever since the passage of the Mt. San Jacinto Winter

Park Act by the Legislature in 1945, when most of us were in war work or service, has been the impression that the Act represented a mandate from the people of California for the construction of the tramway. However, we now know that relatively few people in the state have had opportunity to understand the values in the State Park or the dangers in the Winter Park Authority. We feel that, if they could be informed and could communicate their desires to the Legislature, they would powerfully affirm their desire to see the natural values of the State Park protected.

It is possible that we may have this opportunity in the current session of the Legislature. A new and vigorous grass-roots Citizens Group has arisen in Idyllwild, a mountain community on the west slope of San Jacinto, under the able leadership of Ana Mary Elliott. Idyllwild is proud of its rapidly developing status as an artistic, cultural and recreational community of high quality, and the Citizens Group feels that the present State Park promises the best long-range benefit to Southern California and to Idyllwild. It proposes to sponsor legislation to preserve and protect the State Park for all time.

JOSEPH R. MOMYER

(Below) Aerial photo by Robert C. Frampton shows Palm Springs, near sea level, and Mt. San Jacinto rising to 10,831 feet. Businessmen at the desert resort have accomplished other wonders; now they want to offer patrons an easy ride to the cool wilderness. But the wilderness would perish.



Deadline Set on Butano Purchase

In 1952, when the City of San Francisco had pledged \$100,000 towards the purchase of the Butano Forest, thereby fitting in the last key which made available a total of \$1,011,000 for purchase of the San Mateo County area for a state park, it appeared that the project was about complete. Two years later, after repeated appraisals and continued negotiation, the State Park Commission has found that the only way to acquire the 1,040 acres in the South Butano is by condemnation proceedings, because the State has appraised the acreage at about \$800,000 while the lumber company insists it will take nothing less than \$1,600,000 for the property.

The matter came to a head at a December meeting of the Park Commission, which voted to continue negotiations with the lumber company until January 15, 1955. If no agreement is reached by that date the Commission will adopt a resolution calling for condemnation providing San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties agree to share in the expense of the legal action.

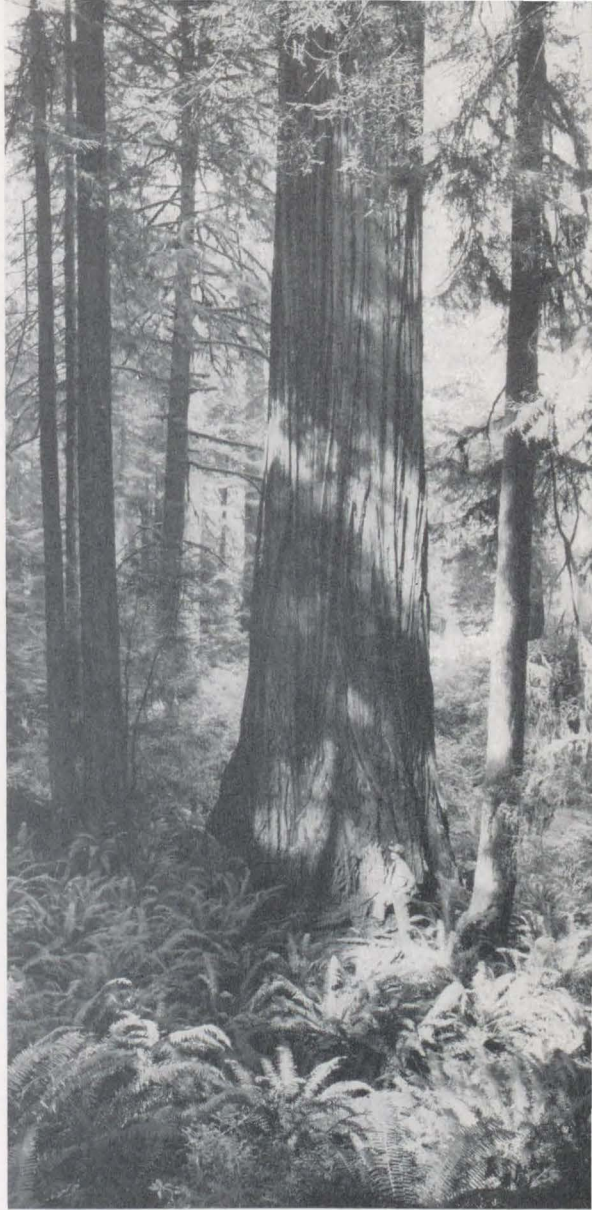
At the same time the Commission, recognizing the possibility that the counties might not agree to condemnation under these terms, directed the Division of Beaches and Parks to consult with representatives of the Legislature on the feasibility of acquiring an alternate area with funds appropriated in full by the Legislature from the State Park Fund.

This alternate area would include all of the ridge top along the China grade in section; 320 acres owned by the Federal Government, the Little Butano and any portion of the original 1,040 that could be reasonably purchased.

J. R. B.

Woe unto them that join house to house,
That lay field to field,
Till there be no place
That they may be placed alone
In the midst of the earth.

—ISAIAH 5:8



Moulin Studios

Dinosaur Photos

The photographs by Philip Hyde of Dinosaur National Monument, which have been shown in the large libraries of the country during the last year and a half, are on exhibit this month in the San Diego Public Library. From February 8 to 25 they will be in the Los Angeles Public Library. Dinosaur literature accompanies the display.

Forest Legislation

Special interests test strength in Congress

The 83rd Congress had an interesting record with respect to legislation designed to affect the uses of our national forests. Neither the forest bills that would have adversely affected the public interest nor the beneficial ones were able to muster enough strength to pass.

Western livestock interests early in the first session introduced measures which sought to tighten their control over lands which they lease under grazing permits from the Forest Service. Committee hearings on this legislation revealed strong and widespread public sentiment against weakening Forest Service control over grazing lands by several devices in the bills, including court review of Forest Service administrative decisions affecting grazing permits, and con-

version of the terms of grazing permits into virtual deeds of ownership of grazing lands.

In the second session a new measure, known as the Hope-Aiken Grazing Bill, was introduced. Many of the objectionable features of the earlier measures were eliminated or modified but there were still some controversial provisions in the bill. It was defeated in the closing days of the session last July.

Multiple-use principle

One of the most serious objections from our standpoint was that this was special interest legislation that did not recognize the multiple-use principle under which our national forests are operated. It is reported that a new bill in the 84th Congress will recognize this principle by declaring it to be the policy of Congress that national forest lands shall be so administered as to give full consideration to the safeguarding and orderly development of all resources and uses thereof, including conservation of water and watersheds, timber production, mining, recreation, grazing, wildlife, wilderness and the general public interest.

In order to implement this policy the bill provides that multiple-use advisory councils shall be established in each region and nationally, giving equal representation to each of the recognized uses.

A prominent member of the Izaak Walton League recently staked out a mining claim on 20 acres of national forest land in Colorado. By paying a fee of \$1.25 and registering his claim in the county records he could virtually consider the land his own.

Land grab technique

This legal grab of a chunk of public land was part of a scheme to demonstrate and publicize, through an article in a national magazine, how the mining laws passed in 1872 are now being used by many people to acquire lands for purposes other than mining. True, the Forest Service could take all these cases to court, but it would cost an estimated \$20,000,000 and countless man-

Frank Kittredge Dies

Frank A. Kittredge, a director of the Sierra Club for more than a year, died at his home in Palo Alto on December 10, 1954. He was 71, and had retired in 1951 after a distinguished career in the National Park Service.

Following service in World War I with the Army Engineers in France, Mr. Kittredge was an engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads and became identified with park work. He made the location survey of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park and did the first road engineering in Hawaii National Park.

In 1927, he was appointed chief engineer of the National Park Service, and he continued in that capacity for ten years, subsequently serving as Director of Region Four in San Francisco; Superintendent of Yosemite and Grand Canyon National Parks; and Park Service representative in the campaign to make the Kings Canyon area a national park.

An extended account of Mr. Kittredge's life and work will appear in the next annual magazine number of *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

hours of time to prosecute, and in the end every claim holder could relocate his claim a few feet to the left and the battle would begin all over again.

A good deal of legislation in the 83rd Congress attempted to deal with this problem. Of course, not everyone agreed on just the proper solution. Some bills were introduced that would have removed sand, stone, gravel, pumice and cinders as minerals under the 1872 mining law because these "minerals" have provided the basis for most of the fraudulent filings. Other congressmen believe that separation of surface and sub-surface rights would reduce filing of fraudulent mining claims, because acquisition of surface rights (lumbering, grazing, summer home sites, resorts) is often the primary purpose for filing a claim on land which has no commercial mineral resources.

The most stringent action possible was embodied in a bill by Senator Anderson (S. 783) which separated surface and sub-surface rights, allowed the claimant to use only the timber required for mining operations and passed only the mineral rights to the claimant when the claim was patented. The bill also provided for the gradual weeding out of worthless or fraudulent claims by requiring reregistration of all claims and subsequent patent within a reasonable length of time.

Congressmen interested

Hearings on some of the mining bills were held but none were passed by either the House or Senate. However, there seems to be a genuine interest on the part of many congressmen to seek a remedy for abuses of the mining law. Eventually this interest may lead to action.

We want to comment, though, that none of the legislation proposed in the 83rd Congress would prevent invasion of our wild and wilderness areas by legitimate mining ventures operating claims which produce ore in commercial quantities. This is still a wide-open hole in the protective regulations safeguarding our wild and wilderness areas. It must be plugged, soon!

H.R. 4646, introduced by Representative Ellsworth during the first session, was known

as the Timber Swap Bill. It provided that owners of private timberland could be compensated in cash or by exchange of federal land when their land was acquired by the federal government for public uses (i.e., reservoir sites). The bill as introduced provided that such exchange should not include land within the boundaries of national parks, national monuments, wilderness areas, or wildlife refuges.

At a brief committee hearing shortly before the end of the first session the bill was reported favorably to the floor of the House, amended to exclude the limiting clause with respect to national parks, monuments and wilderness areas with the idea of pushing it through quietly.

The attempt failed but the proponents of the measure were persistent. They brought the measure up again in March, 1954. This time there was prolonged debate over the matter in the House (the discussion took up 13 pages of the Congressional Record) which ended only after the bill was returned to committee for further study, by a vote of 226 to 161. This was tantamount to killing the bill because it was never considered again.

Since this legislation was special-interest legislation, highly desired by a few large lumbering concerns, it was considered to be a clear-cut test of conservation strength in the House. The result was a victory for the conservation movement.

JOHN R. BARNARD

New Post for Leopold

Newly elected to the Board of Governors of the Nature Conservancy, which is dedicated to preserving natural areas as "living museums" of the primeval wilderness, is Sierran A. Starker Leopold. An associate professor of zoology at the University of California in Berkeley, Dr. Leopold is a director of the Sierra Club and chairman of the club's Natural Sciences Committee.

The Nature Conservancy has recently moved its headquarters to 4200-22nd Street, Northeast, Washington 18, D.C. It was organized in 1917 as a Committee of the Ecological Society of America, and has since become an independent organization.

Chapters Active on Local, National Tasks

Angeles

This large southern chapter is attempting to bring conservation problems to life for its own membership and for the public. It has devoted much effort to infecting with conservation awareness members who joined for other reasons. The second annual Conservation Symposium was conducted at Harwood Lodge in November, with a prominent speaker, a round-table discussion, a nature walk, and other ingredients of an enjoyable and instructive week end. A short conservation talk is given at each Friday dinner meeting of the chapter. Exhibits prepared for the Indio Date Festival, the Gem and Mineral Show, the Los Angeles County Fair, and the Club's own annual banquet, were seen by thousands of persons. More than 5,000 copies of the chapter's "Operation Litterbug" leaflet have been distributed.

Atlantic

Our most distant chapter gives prior consideration to national conservation issues. It purchased a copy of the film "Wilderness River Trail" for showings in connection with the Audubon Society's copy. Bookings came from as far away as Wisconsin, and were for audiences as large as 500 people. Major local issues are the proposal to amend the New York State Constitution to give broader powers to the State Conservation Department (responsible for the administration of the New York State Forest Preserve), and efforts of a utility agency to build a dam which would back the Moose River up into the Forest Preserve.

Bay

The largest of our chapters has interested itself in a wide variety of situations. It has given major assistance to the Club Conservation Committee in the state parks survey, which will be continued. A survey of San Francisco Bay marshlands is being made to determine which surviving remnants are worth preserving in their natural condition. The chapter has maintained an active interest in various state parks in Marin County, Mt. Diablo State Park, and proposed park areas such as Butano Forest, Drakes Bay, Point Reyes, Golden Gate cliffs and beaches, and land subject to release by the East Bay Municipal Utility District. The committee has written letters or had representation at hearings to express Sierra Club views on many local conservation issues.

The year saw the formation of a Conservation Education Section with the chief aim of interesting young people in the appreciation and careful use of parks and scenic areas, by providing teachers and youth leaders with suggestions and visual aids. A photographic and art exhibit, "Gateway to Nature," was shown at the San Francisco Junior Museum and the Oakland Public Library. The Section published four issues of *Bay Leaf*, a conservation newsletter for teachers and group leaders, and prepared a slide set, "Outdoors in California," with commentary on the elements of conservation.

Kern-Kaweah

In the southern San Joaquin Valley, the Sierra Club and its philosophy were little known when this chapter was formed three years ago. Newspaper articles, favorable editorials, contacts with civic groups, talks with people about conservation problems, film shows on conservation, invitations to the public to attend chapter meetings—these are among the methods that have acquainted the area with the Club.

Loma Prieta

Over 200 individual members have taken some active part in the conservation activities of this chapter. The greater part of their efforts was in the Dinosaur controversy. Chapter members contributed almost \$200 to purchase a copy of "Wilderness River Trail," which was seen by more than 4500 different individuals at more than 100 showings. A large committee assisted coordinator Jim Peabody in contacting every kind of organization to request the opportunity of showing the film, and cooperated in transporting the film itself. A state parks survey committee headed by Dorothy Varian, recommended the study of four potential sites.

Los Padres

The chapter conservation committee has assisted in checking attempts to permit oil drilling on Los Padres National Forest lands. It has also helped to resist attempts by grazing interests to endanger watersheds on federal lands by legislation which would threaten the source of water supplies. Watershed protection against destruction from fire, and following floods, has engaged much of the local effort, and the chapter participated in the Tri-Counties (Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo) Conservation Conference held in October.

Mother Lode

A system has been developed by this chapter to screen and interpret all state legislative bills and resolutions through a variety of specialists who work in many resource-management fields, and then to make recommendations for Club action. Because of the sometimes erratic, round-about, or sneak-up-on-you characteristics of bill processing, the job of scrutinizing legislation in the Club's interest is a challenging one to this committee. Personal contacts are also made with legislators and members appear before legislative committees. In addition, the chapter has studied several water projects and other regional problems.

Riverside

Close to Mt. San Jacinto and to Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Chapter members have devoted much of their effort to these situations. In addition, their part in the state parks survey renewed interest in Mitchells Caverns as a potential park. The chapter gave active support, including a scholarship, to the Idyllwild School of Conservation and Natural Science, and members manned the Sierra Club booth at the Riverside County Fair. A major conservation-education project was the continued sponsorship of the annual series of Audubon Screen Tours.

San Diego

Here again, Dinosaur National Monument, Mt. San Jacinto and Joshua Tree National Monument have occupied the time and effort of our members farthest south, who are fortunate in having no pressing local problems at the moment.

Tehipite

Fresno area members had an exceptional opportunity to participate in the restoration of LeConte Lodge in Yosemite Valley. Work parties did building repairs and installed a series of panels depicting events in Sierra Club history. The lodge is to become the center for an educational program, presenting Yosemite visitors with a graphic story of the conservation movement, especially the development of the national parks idea. Tehipite members during 1954 also showed the Dinosaur films and carried on educational work with many groups. Discussion centered on the issue of roads into and across the Sierra, and the threat of dams in Kings Canyon National Park.

VIVIAN SCHAGEN

Almanac

DAKNESS came down over the desert as we sat in front of our cabin. The valley filled with shapeless black forms in the night. Above us the stars winked out like tiny searchlights or gathered in luminous clouds in the velvet sky. The powerful batteries of silence were turned full upon us.

In cities we know always that we belong to humanity; on a mountaintop we merge with the earth around us; but at night in the desert we seem a part of the universe. Time ceases to exist. We look backward through
edited by Roderick Peattie.

from *The Inverted Mountains*,

WELDON F. HEALD

blended into one enveloping unity. Another the ages, forward to the dim future, upward to the constellations. Time and space are dimension opens up before us.

(Copyright 1948, Vanguard Press)



THE MACHINE has divorced man from the world of nature to which he belongs, and in the process he has lost in large measure the powers of contemplation with which he was endowed. A prerequisite for the preservation of the canons of humanism is a re-establishment of organic roots with our natural environment and, related to it, the evolution of ways of life which encourage contemplation and the search for truth and knowledge. The flower and vegetable garden, green grass, the fireplace, the primeval forest with its wondrous assemblage of living things, the uninhabited hilltop where one can silently look at the stars and wonder—all of these things and many others are necessary for the fulfillment of man's psychological and spiritual needs. To be sure, they are of no "practical value" and are seemingly unrelated to man's pressing need for food and living space. But they are as necessary to the preservation of humanism as food is necessary to the preservation of human life.

HARRISON BROWN,

The Challenge of Man's Future

(Copyright 1954, Viking Press)

Along Many Trails

IF EVERY citizen could take one walk through this reserve [Sierra], there would be no more trouble about its care; for only in darkness does vandalism flourish." So said John Muir; and following this belief, that whoever knows the beauty of the wilderness world will work to preserve it, the Sierra Club carries out a varied program to acquaint people with the mountains and the forests.

One of the first means employed, and one of the pleasantest, was the summer outings; usually into the Sierra, but occasionally further afield. Last summer a trip to Glacier National Park showed the participants the splendor and richness of that park, but also brought to their attention what the proposed Glacier View Dam would do to that particular property of the people. In the Cascades, too, members of the Base Camp were able to view at first hand the general area which would be affected by the boundary decision for the Three Sisters Wild Area. The surest way to gain allies in the conservation fight is to "larn 'em what's what," and show them the what. The more authentic information people can have, the more intelligent will be their help.

Information by more sedentary means is provided through the educational programs put on by chapters or sections in the chapters. These cover a wide variety of subjects, serving to show members and guests many phases of the conservation picture. Sometimes it is on a specific area such as Dinosaur, or a specific subject such as the effect of fire in the forests; sometimes it is a preview or after-view of the summer's outings, the slides or movies carrying a graphic message on what there is to preserve.

ONE OF THE most constructive ideas initiated by the Sierra Club in the last few years has been the Wilderness Conference. Meeting biennially, the first one in 1949, there have been three conferences, at which representatives of organizations, and individuals interested, have been present, to join in the discussions on

wilderness problems. Each conference has made headway in providing constructive ideas for solving these problems, but the most valuable of all has been the opportunity to hear the other man's views (which may be quite different from yours), and why he holds them. The theme for the fourth conference, to be held in March 1955, is "Building a Policy for Wilderness"—a resolve to develop a basic plan of action. Notable speakers will open topics, but discussion by all will again be stressed.

"To publish authentic information . . ." has always been a service of the club, and many members who may take no part in any activity of the club other than paying their dues (and perhaps, as individual citizens, writing their congressmen) can know what the current conservation problems are by reading the monthly *Sierra Club Bulletin*. The annual number also carries the conservation story through its photographs and articles—last year's annual issue with its vivid delineation of Dinosaur must have brought an awareness to many who had not understood the situation before. Other publications which show the way to a thorough enjoyment of the mountains and therefore a greater knowledge of them, are the invaluable *Starr's Guide to the John Muir Trail*, *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra*, and *Going Light—With Backpack or Burro*.

THESE ARE all special ways in which the Sierra Club works for conservation of our wilderness. But beyond the summer outings, mountaineering, skiing, trail trips, studies in natural sciences, educational programs, publications, mountain lodges, the fine library—all these things which in a concrete way express the basic ideals of the club—beyond all these is that abstract quality—the spirit of the Sierra Club. That spirit has been and is continually being expressed by the members in their continued devotion to these ideals. It is that spirit which has given life and meaning to the work of the club through the 62 years of its existence.

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