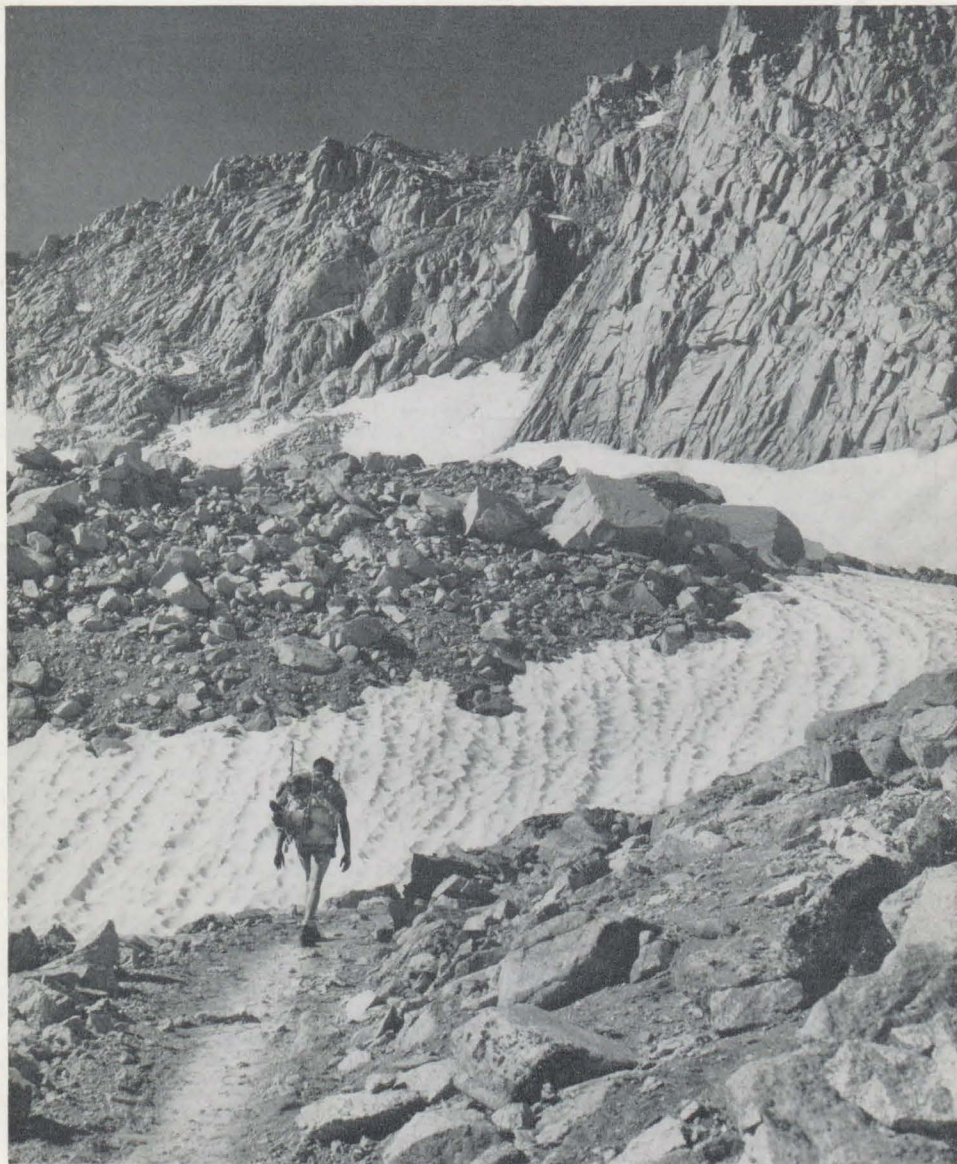


# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

*April*  
1955



*MOUNT WHITNEY, EASTERN APPROACH*

*Steve Miller*

**THIS ISSUE: SUMMER OUTINGS, 1955**

# People You Know

**M**ANY WONDER how the Sierra Club can have such accurate information on so many subjects. Here are some of the active life members and the impressive variety of experience which they can contribute to Sierra Club work:

**Horace M. Albright**—former director, National Park Service; now president, United States Potash Company.

**William E. Colby**—top United States authority on water and mining law.

**Harold E. Crowe**—president, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons.

**W. Kenneth Davis**—director of reactor division, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.

**William Denman**—Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals.

**Newton B. Drury**—former director, National Park Service; now Chief, Division of Beaches and Parks of the State of California.

**William R. Hewlett**—past president, Institute of Radio Engineers.

**Joel H. Hildebrand**—president, American Chemical Society.

**Walter L. Huber**—past president, American Society of Civil Engineers; special consultant to President Eisenhower on the Arkansas River.

**Bestor Robinson**—chairman, Advisory Committee on Conservation to the Secretary of the Interior.

**Walter A. Starr**—chairman of the board, Soundview Pulp Company.

**Roger J. Traynor**—Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California.

**Lyle F. Watts**—former Chief Forester of the United States.

Quite a range, isn't it? And there are many more.

Another of our most versatile members, **Francis P. Farquhar**, published a complete review of books on Everest of the past year or two in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The summary is an excellent guide for the collector of mountaineering literature. American Alpine Club members exchanged experiences at the Farquhar home in Berkeley with Heinrich Harrer, author of "Seven Years in Tibet" and himself a well known skier and mountaineer. Harrer suggests a winter ski trek of about ten days down the full crest of the High Sierra as a present-day adventure. Probably only lack of sufficient time for preparation and execution has kept Sierrans from accomplishing this so far.

The American Museum of Natural History has purchased *Weldon Heald's* Painted Canyon Ranch in Arizona as its southwestern headquarters and biological station. It was selected as the best location by the endorsement of 239 natural scientists—so Weldon and Phyllis are now trying city life again, in Tucson.

An enviable record at the polls was gained by **Pat Goldsworthy**, who was elected chairman of the Pacific Northwest Chapter by 70 out of 71 eligible ballots! Four other members of the new chapter's executive committee are active workers in the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs: **Polly Dyer**, who has served on its Resolutions Committee and been secretary for at least one convention; **Virgis Fischer**, chairman of the Federation's Conservation Committee; **Al Schmitz**, vice-president for Oregon; and **Ora Niemela**, new editor of the *Quarterly*. The chapter has issued the first number of its newsletter (as yet it has no other title); **Anthony Netboy** is the editor.

(Continued on Page 31)

**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.

#### DIRECTORS

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Richard M. Leonard . . . . .                   | President          |
| Alexander Hildebrand . . . . .                 | Vice-President     |
| Lewis F. Clark . . . . .                       | Secretary          |
| Einar Nilsson . . . . .                        | Treasurer          |
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| Harold E. Crowe . . . . .                      | A. Starker Leopold |
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Bestor Robinson

David R. Brower . . . . . Executive Director  
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Dan L. Thrapp

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\*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



# Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 40

APRIL, 1955

NUMBER 4

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

## Walt Disney Named Honorary Member

For "his magnificent contributions to a widespread appreciation of our wildlife," Walt Disney has been elected an Honorary Life Member of the Sierra Club. The directors thus honored the producer of the "True-Life Adventure" films which have brought to millions an affectionate and striking introduction to American wildlife as seen in its natural habitat.

Referring to such movies as *The Vanishing Prairie* and *Beaver Valley*, in a recent issue of *The Living Wilderness*, Dr. Ernest S. Griffith wrote: "Disney is like a sun ripening the grain for the wilderness advocates to harvest!"

The recognition of Walt Disney's role in interpreting the facts of "True-Life" to large audiences is particularly gratifying to those of us who believe that the biggest job of conservationists is educational. We need Disney, an army of Disneys, to tell the world what we have found, what we are fighting for—the glory of creation with the bloom on it, the splendor that men can continue to explore and enjoy as long as they respect all that is alive, protect beauty, and cherish the equal rights of future generations in this precious planet.

## Election of Directors

Ballots are in the mail for the election of 15 Sierra Club directors for the coming year. As usual there is a baffling number of fine people to choose from—25 in all, nominated by a committee under the chairmanship of Arthur H. Blake.

It is strange what a small percentage of the membership takes the time and trouble to vote. Do you know how many hours the directors spend trying to work out the many

problems facing the club? Perhaps, if you did, you wouldn't grudge the few minutes it takes to mark a ballot and send it in.

The position of names as they appear on the ballot is chosen by lot. In the same order, here are the 25 candidates:

A. Starker Leopold, Einar Nilsson, Charles H. Wilts, Bestor Robinson, Harold C. Bradley, Ansel Adams, R. Clifford Youngquist, Russell H. Varian, Arthur B. Johnson, Joseph R. Momyer, Alexander Hildebrand, August Frugé, Bill D. Henderson, Charlotte E. Mauk, Lewis F. Clark, H. Stewart Kimball, Edgar Wayburn, Cicely M. Christy, Gene A. Wallar, Richard M. Leonard, Oliver Kehrlein, Nathan C. Clark, John R. Barnard, Harold E. Crowe, Kathleen Jackson.

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Department of the Interior  
Washington 25, D. C.  
January 13, 1955

Mr. Richard M. Leonard  
President, Sierra Club  
San Francisco 4, California  
My Dear Mr. Leonard:

Thank you for your letter of December 23, 1954, in which you express approval, on behalf of the Sierra Club, of the decision regarding the development of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.

The Sierra Club is to be highly commended for its good work over the years in all fields of conservation and protection of nature. We are glad to know that the Department and its National Park Service can count on your support as we seek to maintain and preserve the natural areas of this Nation for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Best wishes for 1955 to you and the members of the Sierra Club.

Sincerely yours,  
(signed) Douglas McKay  
Secretary of the Interior

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## Audubon Society Celebrates 50th Year

NOT LONG after we opened the Pacific Coast Office of the National Audubon Society in Berkeley, we had a visitor come in and inquire: "Can I buy a bird here?" Rather than dismissing her with a curt reference to the nearest pet store, we showed her how she could attract dozens of wild birds to her window with a simple feeding device. This is one of the many ways that we endeavor to enlist people in the constantly growing army of citizens who understand the need for conserving our wildlife.

At the mention of National Audubon Society, the first word that comes to mind is "birds." In somewhat the same way, Sierra Club and "hiking" go together. Though the emphasis is different, we hold in common the belief that human progress depends on intelligent treatment and wise use of wildlife, plants, soil and water. Long ago the National Audubon Society learned that, in the long run, we cannot successfully protect birds without also protecting their habitats.

In this task our main weapon is education. We pump it through many arteries—publications, radio and television programs, movies, lectures, art, guided tours, camps and, most basic, our Audubon Junior Clubs.

AUDUBON Junior Clubs provide a program of nature study that can be integrated into elementary school teaching, Scout and Campfire activities, or simply raising a family. Last year there were 17,217 Audubon Junior members in 742 clubs in California; since the program began in 1910 nearly 10,000,000 youngsters from all over the United States and Canada, as well as Central and South America, Bermuda, Australia and Philippines, have been members.

Other phases of Audubon Society activities that stress participation in nature are our camps and centers, wildlife tours and sanctuaries. The Audubon Camp of California launches its eighth season this year with five two-week sessions at Sugar Bowl Lodge in the High Sierra.

This summer vacation program is put on a permanent basis in our centers (a staff of

five welcome some 12,000 annual visitors to the 45 acres of the Audubon Center of Southern California), while our Wildlife Tours in Florida offer one- and two-day trips that are much more than just birding or botanizing. Today 20 National Audubon Society wardens patrol upward of 1,000,000 acres of land and water in the United States, protecting great nesting concentrations of colonial and migratory birds.

In addition to these activities that show nature at work in her own laboratory, we bring the conservation theme into the community, its lecture halls and homes, through screen, photography and art tours, publications, research reports, and sales services. Since Audubon Screen Tours were started in 1943, many groups besides Audubon affiliates have used them to finance conservation work.

Our publications include the bi-monthly *Audubon Magazine* which goes to our 25,000 adult members, plus an additional 6,000 subscribers, while *Canadian Nature* is used as supplementary material in Canadian schools as well as going to our student membership. *Audubon Field Notes*, edited with the cooperation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, comprises four seasonal bird reports, a breeding-bird census, and the now-famous Christmas bird count.

SOME 250 members and friends from our 34 branches and affiliates in five western states gathered this month at Asilomar for our Sixth Annual Western Convention. The Society's Golden Anniversary was banqueted to the theme of an optimistic faith in human resourcefulness and inventiveness.

It was this resourcefulness that transformed the ruthless hunting forays of the last century into today's Christmas bird counts. Similarly, the many activities of the National Audubon Society help to open the eyes and minds of both young and old to the wonders of the outdoor world, making us aware of the steady stream of life going on around us and helping us to realize that we are part of this exciting pageant of events.

PHYLLIS LINDLEY

# Bills, Bills, Bills

## California's lawmakers study resources, funds

**D**URING JANUARY, at the opening of the 1955 Legislature, California state senators and assemblymen dumped into the legislative hopper 5,942 measures on which they began hearings, debate and voting February 28. Many bills affecting natural and scenic resources were introduced and some of them are of special interest to Sierra Club members.

As was predicted, there were a multitude of suggestions for the disposition of tidelands oil royalties. Some of them, such as Assemblyman Lindsay's bill, A.B. 300 (details in January 1955 *Bulletin*), seek to establish a revised percentage distribution of the oil royalties. We have seen 10 different plans so far. Other measures would appropriate oil royalty funds for special recreation or park projects. Important among these is the Belotti Bill, A.B. 677, approved in principle by the State Park Commission, to finance a new highway in northern California which would by-pass Humboldt Redwoods State Park, and the other famous redwood groves along that stretch of Highway 101.

Bills appropriating tidelands oil royalties to purchase Butano Forest, Frank's Tract in Contra Costa County, Luther Burbank Gardens in Santa Rosa, and the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco as state parks have also been introduced. The Butano Forest purchase bill, A.B. 1515, is the only one of these measures that is endorsed by the Division of Beaches and Parks and the State Park Commission. Other measures would appropriate royalty funds for a system of Roadside Rests (picnic spots) along California's highways; for completion of the Riding and Hiking Trail system; and for the construction, maintenance and operation of two state sports parks, one in northern and the other in southern California.

There is again a serious threat to our state parks in S. 1793, which would allow hunting within the parks. The bill has but one paragraph. It reads: "It shall be the policy of the State Park Commission in administering the State Park System to provide

maximum recreational advantages to the people of the state, including the zoning of park areas for the purpose of hunting whenever such recreational use is compatible with other uses of the state parks." This measure, introduced under the sponsorship of California's Rod and Gun Clubs, is aimed primarily at the southern desert state parks.

Actually the additional hunting which would be made available in these parks would be small compared to the problems which such opening would entail, and extremely small compared to additional hunting which could be made available by alternative moves. We hope that other arrangements can be made which will satisfy the

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Even the Utah Power & Light Company had to protest "a mis-statement of fact" in the *Time* article of January 31. E. M. Naughton, in a letter to the *Deseret News and Telegram* published February 9, denied that power in the Upper Colorado area is "now in desperate short supply."

"Utah Power & Light Company and Idaho Power Company," he wrote, "have for many years had the responsibility of serving a sizeable portion of the two states. Electricity has not been, nor is it now, 'in desperate short supply' in the areas served by the two companies."

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hunters without opening our parks to this alien use. The same proposal has been before the Legislature previously. The State Park Commission at that time issued a statement outlining eight excellent reasons why the state park system should not be opened to hunting. This statement was printed in the January 1954 *Bulletin* (page 6).

**O**N JANUARY 21, Senator Dilworth (Riverside) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 5, which was adopted immediately by both the Senate and Assembly. This resolution calls upon the President, Congress, and Secretary of the Interior "to take appropriate action to permit, with proper provision to prevent damage to the scenic desert

growth, prospecting and mining within Joshua Tree National Monument."

If you have a minute this is a good opportunity to write to President Eisenhower and Secretary McKay reaffirming your belief in the national park principle and asking that they uphold it by refusing to support any legislation intended to sanction prospecting and mining in Joshua Tree National Monument.

Another measure which will disturb conservationists greatly is Senators Berry and Harold T. Johnson's measure, S. 1315, which would authorize a bridge across the mouth of Emerald Bay at Lake Tahoe. Not only is this a newly acquired state park area which the proposed road and bridge would cut through, but it is also one of the finest bits of beauty in all of California. It is true that the present road following the cliff contour far above Emerald Bay is subject to slides and difficult to keep open in winter. There is no question that better highway facilities will be needed as winter use increases. But to build a bridge across the mouth of beautiful Emerald Bay is a crude solution to a problem that can be solved without butchering an area that under state park protection will inspire the thousands of children and adults who annually camp at Bliss State Park.

A new and active organization in southern California, known as The Citizens Group, has worked in recent months to perfect a plan which would effectively block the construction of the proposed tramway from Palm Springs to the upper reaches of San Jacinto State Park. In furtherance of this plan they have persuaded Assemblyman H.

Allen Smith to introduce A.B. 3030, which would repeal the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority Act of 1945 which permits a group to finance, construct and operate a tramway into Mt. San Jacinto State Park. In addition, A.B. 3030 instructs the State Park Commission to provide for the preservation and protection of this area as a natural wilderness area.

Last on our list, but not the least important, are two bills, S. 52 and A.B. 524, which would amend the Vehicle Code to make it unlawful to dump garbage, cans or litter on highways in California. Some of the eastern states, notably New York, have laws which provide stiff fines for litter-bugs. We hear their system is working, too. California's automobile population increased by 201,000 in 1954, bringing total registrations to 6,195,000—quite a few potential trash spreaders. Perhaps the Legislature should enact one of these measures to see if it will induce California's drivers to save their trash for the garbage man.

JOHN R. BARNARD,  
*Chairman, Conservation Committee*

## Girl Scouts Seek Leaders for Camps

Have you ever thought of sharing your interest in hiking, exploring, camping, and conservation with girls in a Girl Scout camp? There are many Girl Scout camps in the West offering opportunities for adults to help girls grow in their appreciation of the out-of-doors, to enjoy and conserve our national resources, and to develop worthwhile hobbies.

A Girl Scout camp is organized in small unit groups where girls with their adult leaders plan and carry out a program relating to the outdoor setting. In most camps girls range in age from 10 through 17 years and come to camp for 12-day to 2-week periods. Adult leaders interested in youth and the out-of-doors are needed.

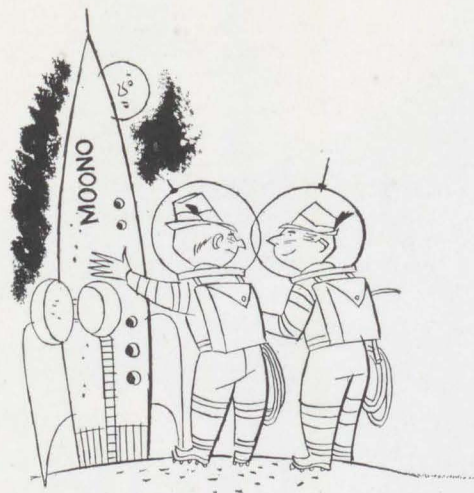
For more information write:  
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.  
Region XII National Branch Office  
P. O. Box 507  
Palo Alto, California.

ELEANOR MONINGER

### The Solution (?)

The parks are overcrowded,  
The rangers are too few.  
The campgrounds are an awful mess.  
Whatever shall we do?

The Secretary pondered,  
Then gave a joyful shout.  
"We'll build a dam in every park  
And flood the public out!" E. H.



## Someday . . .

have been there. In that clean vacuum of space your can will never, never rust away. This is better than anything you can do on earth where a can will only last half as long.

But perhaps you don't care to sully distant places. Perhaps home is good enough. Perhaps you really don't wish to be careless or unclean. Perhaps you love the fresh light air of the mountains, the brisk calls of the birds and animals, the savor of pine trees and musty soil, the sharp sunlight, and the soft darkness at night.

**W**OULD YOU LIKE to go climbing in the Leibnitz Mountains? Fishing or hunting on the Mare Cimbrium? Camping on the vast plain of Archimedes? Or just rambling and picnicking in some distant and untouched spot farther than Lake Tahoe but this side of Mars?

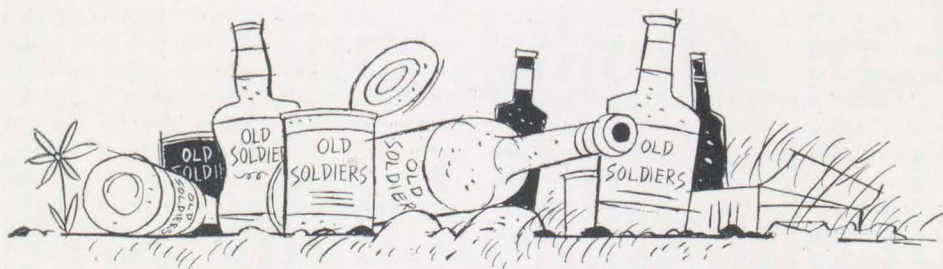
They say that men will soon reach the Moon. If you are one of the first to get there, you will find it clean and pale and pleasant. After a generation or two, the camp spots may not still be so attractive, especially if they have been camped by graduates from Earthly camps.

Of course, there isn't any air on the Moon, nor any rain or snow or trees or water, but you can have the satisfaction of leaving an eternal record of your visit to old Luna, if you want to do it. Just drop a tin can (preferably with your initials and the date, of course). Other men will always know you



Surely, if you do, you want to return again and to leave your campsites so you may return with reminiscent pleasure and so that your friends may return also, and your children . . . and even strangers and their children.

It really isn't so hard. All you have to do is to remember that old papers and wrappers have an endurance of their own, that old tinfoil never tarnishes, old cans never die, and dead soldiers—**NEVER FADE AWAY!**



*Keep the trails and campsites clean.*

| Outing              | Starting date | From              | Trip Fees   | Duration | Dunnage   | Leader                       |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| <b>HIGH TRIP</b>    |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Yosemite         | July 10       | Virginia Lakes    | \$80*       | 2 weeks  | 30 lbs.   | Al Baxter                    |
| 2: Yosemite         | July 23       | Buckeye Creek     | 80*         | 2 weeks  | 30        | Al Baxter                    |
| 3: Tetons           | August 7      | White Grass Ranch | 65*         | 8 days   | 30        | Dave Brower                  |
| 4: Glacier          | August 17     | Two Medicine      | 85*         | 9 days   | 30        | Dave Brower                  |
| <b>BASE CAMP</b>    |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Minaret Lake     | July 3        | Devils Postpile   | 45*         | 2 weeks  | 30        | Cliff Youngquist             |
| 2: Minaret Lake     | July 17       | Devils Postpile   | 45*         | 2 weeks  | 30        | Cliff Youngquist             |
| 3: Minaret Lake     | July 31       | Devils Postpile   | 45*         | 2 weeks  | 30        | Cliff Youngquist             |
| 4: Kern Wilderness  | July 17       | Symmes Creek      | 52*         | 2 weeks  | 30        | Oliver Kehrlein, Carl Miller |
| 5: Mt. Rainier      | August 7      | Yakima Park       | 50*         | 2 weeks  | Unlimited | Oliver Kehrlein, Al Schmitz  |
| <b>RIVER TRIP</b>   |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Glen Canyon      | May 23        | Lee's Ferry       | 65*         | 10 days  | 30        | Oliver Kehrlein              |
| 2: Glen Canyon      | June 6        | Lee's Ferry       | 65*         | 10 days  | 30        | Oliver Kehrlein              |
| 3: Yampa            | June 20       | Vernal            | 55*         | 6 days   | 30        | Glen Johnson                 |
| 4: Yampa            | June 28       | Vernal            | 55*         | 6 days   | 30        | Glen Johnson                 |
| 5: Yampa or Lodore  | July 6        | Vernal            | 55*         | 6 days   | 30        | Glen Johnson                 |
| 6: Lodore           | July 14       | Vernal            | 55*         | 6 days   | 30        | Glen Johnson                 |
| 7: Lodore           | July 22       | Vernal            | 55*         | 6 days   | 30        | Glen Johnson                 |
| <b>KNAPSACK</b>     |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Kings            | July 2        | Cedar Grove       | 36*         | 2 weeks  | 15        | Jim Skillin                  |
| 2: Marble Mts.      | July 16       | Kelsey Creek      | 19*         | 1 week   | 15        | Wes Bunnelle                 |
| 3: Washington       | August 8      | Newhalem          | 36*         | 11 days  | 15        | Kyle Corson                  |
| 4: Yosemite         | August 20     | Mono Meadows      | 22*         | 8 days   | 15        | Ed Robbins                   |
| 5: Whitney          | August 27     | Symmes Creek      | 22*         | 8 days   | 15        | Oscar Carlson                |
| 6: Waddington       | August 15     | Vancouver         | 145*        | 2 weeks  | 15        | Larry Williams               |
| <b>BURRO</b>        |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Kings            | July 10       | North Lake        | 48*         | 2 weeks  | 25        | Merritt Robinson             |
| 2: Kings            | July 24       | Little Lakes      | 48*         | 2 weeks  | 25        | Jim Barrett                  |
| 3: Kings            | August 7      | North Lake        | 48*         | 2 weeks  | 25        | George Templeton             |
| <b>FAMILY BURRO</b> |               |                   |             |          |           |                              |
| 1: Kings            | July 31       | Kanawyers         | See page 16 | 2 weeks  | ....      | Al Dole Family               |
| 2: Kings            | August 14     | Kanawyers         | See page 16 | 2 weeks  | ....      | David Michener Family        |

\*Add, for each period and person, the nonrefundable \$5 reservation fee.

On Yosemite High Trips, reduce fee by \$20 if you will backpack your own gear and have no dunnage carried by packer. Children 12-14, \$70.\* Children under 12 (if two use one dunnage), \$40.\*

On Teton High Trip, children 12-14, \$55.\* Children under 12 (if two use one dunnage), \$32.50.\*

On Glacier High Trip, children 12-14, \$75.\* Children under 12 (if two use one dunnage), \$42.50.\*

On Minaret Base Camp, children not yet 14, \$40.\*

On Glen Canyon River Trips, children not yet 14, \$60.\*





IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Cedric Wright

## Wilderness Outings, 1955

A choice of 27 trips—we'll range the West

In the summer of 1955, Sierrans will again travel the mountains and rivers in an ever-expanding program of wilderness trips. The variety offered may make choice an almost bewildering process, but whatever you select, each outing will give you a wilderness experience that is unique. You will be enriched and strengthened in body and spirit, and you will join with the thousands whose concern to protect our wild places is as strong as their love of travel there. The Sierra Club's outings have had that purpose since they were first started in 1901.

*Knapsack Trips* are always the most Spartan. Some food is cached in advance, but knapsackers carry everything else and do

their own work around camp. They are the most independent of mountain travelers and are easiest on the mountains.

*Burro Trips* cost a little more—to provide one burro to help carry food and equipment for each two persons, who in turn help keep track of the burro. A club trip provides good training for subsequent private burro trips. The *Family Burro Trip* shows parents how to persuade children to share their love for the mountains.

Although *High Trips* cost far less than similar trips conducted privately, they are the most expensive of the club outings, because of the size and cost of the crew of men and pack animals required to make the fre-

quent moves that give a High Trip its special appeal—a chance to cross fine horizons, to pause for exploration, and to do both with relatively carefree, load-free days provided one likes to walk the trails. The age range—seven to seventy!

*Base Camp* is one of the easiest ways to enjoy the wilderness, though one can be as strenuous as he wishes. All food and equipment is packed in to the permanent camp, which is staffed with cooks and activity leaders. The program ranges from climbing glaciers and 14,000-foot peaks to in-camp activities for children of all ages.

*River Trips* are now in their third Sierra

Club year, and are increasingly popular. Some of America's most colorful wilderness canyons are run on these trips with minimum exertion, and participants in this unique form of outing will be strong champions for the preservation of the wonderlands they visit.

—*The Outing Committee*: Chairman, H. Stewart Kimball; Vice-Chairman, Richard M. Leonard; High Trip, Dave Brower, Al Baxter; Base Camp, Oliver Kehrlein, Cliff Youngquist, Al Schmitz; Knapsack, Bob Braun; Burro Trip, Ned Robinson; Family Burro Trip, Al Dole; River Trip, Stuart Dole; Finance, Herbert Breed, Cliff Heimbucher; Pacific Northwest, Pat Goldsworthy.

## Be Sure to Read These Rules

Outings are open only to members of the Sierra Club, applicants for membership, or members of similar clubs. With the exception of children under 12, all members of a family must be members of the club.

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a *physical examination is strongly advised*.

A Sierra Club outing is a coöperative enterprise and each person partaking of the benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities, both financial and for help on the trip. While on the outing, each person is expected to volunteer part of his time and skills to help make the trip "go." Although there are commissary crews on some of the larger outings, they are not expected to perform all the tasks necessary for the group. The coöperative effort makes it possible to conduct the trip at a lower cost than that of a strictly commercial enterprise—and outing members derive a lot of fun from helping out.

The fees listed will probably cover the expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

*Details about your trip will be mailed to you. Please keep individual questions to a minimum.*

### Medical Precaution

As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extremely great in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to be immunized against tetanus (or see that previous immunization is up-to-date).

### Payment Plan

A \$5 NONREFUNDABLE RESERVATION FEE (per person per trip period) holds your place until the DEADLINE DATE. We hope you will help us by sending your reservation early.

DEADLINE DATE for reservation and full payment is one month before the date that your particular trip starts.

The TRIP FEE (see table on Page 8) may be sent in with the reservation (we hope) or at any time up to the DEADLINE DATE. The trip fee must be paid by the deadline date or the place will not be held for you if there is a waiting list.

CHANGES IN RESERVATION. A charge of \$2.00 will be made to cover costs of any change in reservation from one trip to another.

REFUNDS. The reservation (office overhead) fee is not refundable. The trip fee is refunded in full if you cancel a WEEK (or longer) before your trip starts. After that there can be no refund unless your place is filled.

### Check List

When making reservations please.

1. Remit to "Sierra Club."
2. Include names and addresses of all persons for whom reservations are made, and ages of those under 18.
3. Specify trip and period wanted (by name and by number or date).
4. Let us know whether transportation to roadhead is desired or can be provided for others whose names the committee may suggest.
5. For Burro, Family Burro, or Knapsack trips, please give age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all participants.

## SIERRA CAMPFIRE

*Cedric Wright*



# The 50th High Trip

## Northern Yosemite, Tetons, Glacier

This, the year of Will Colby's eightieth birthday, will be the golden anniversary of the outing program he invented. This year's will be the fiftieth of High Trips.

Again there will be four of them — two in Northern Yosemite, one in the Tetons, and one in Glacier. One particular attribute we can promise this year — better weather. Last year was the wettest in recorded High Trip history, and the law of averages requires that it not happen again. So we'll count on golden sunshine for the golden anniversary for our travels through some of the finest scenery in all our national parks.

**Who Can Go.** The age range for High Trips so far has extended from 6 to 80. Anyone who can walk as much as 7 to 12 miles in a day — that's covering up to a mere mile per daylight hour along charming trails in unsurpassed country — and then relax for the next day or two, can make any of this year's trips. High Trips are somewhat strenuous, but require nothing beyond the ability of a person in reasonably good health who doesn't mind an occasional long walk in the woods and meadows, over the streams and passes. We only urge that people who haven't walked for a long time should get back — gradually — into the shape they ought to have kept in. Children, even as young as 6, are in that shape to start with, and only

need to have their energy focused on the trail at hand instead of diffused over all outdoors.

The other requirement, common to all wilderness outings, is the enviable ability to be able to call a tent or tarp a home, and the good earth a bed, softened perhaps by a pile of duff or a few lungfuls of air.

**What the Trip Is Like.** On moving days: Up unconsciously early (not hard to take after the first five minutes) to get a good look at the mountains at their dew-covered, dawn-lit, well-chilled best and to get over the pass to the next camp at an easy pace, with time out for trailside siestas or stream-side snack parties. Up early, too, for the dramatic light for pictures. Then, after a day of ever-changing scenes (and perhaps a hundred different flowers to recognize as you pass various life-zones, soils, and geology) you cross a new horizon to a new campsite—new vistas from the log you sit on at dinner, over the campfire, from your own boudoir—each one different, if not always better.

On layover days: A lazy eight o'clock breakfast, unless you're off for a peak. A chance to soak up the sun, to talk quietly, or read, or to stroll leisurely away from camp, perhaps to stumble into places no one has ever discovered before. If there are two or three layover days together, you'll want

something more strenuous, and will have a variety of things to select from or to ignore, as you please.

The mountains and the wilderness — these are the things the High Trip features. We try to keep the fifty-year-old machinery well-oiled and quietly efficient, to get you safely from place to place with a minimum of do and don't, and to get your dunnage and meals there too.

In the process we invite your help in running the machinery of your trip: your tools — an axe, a shovel, a spatula or vegetable peeler; a shoulder and match at campfire time; a pencil for a skit and spirit for a song; friendly advice for those who want to know about their wilderness environment; a sharp eye to insure that where we go we leave no sign; an attentive ear to the club's reason for sponsoring the trips, and conservation's need.

A group as large as ours could wrench the solitude from the mountains, just as most people feel it is wrenched from Yosemite Valley when July crowds it with people. But by keeping the mountains foremost we have also kept them big enough to absorb our numbers into a mountain tranquillity not too often disturbed by mountaineering and managerial yodels. Anyhow, no telephones ring, and there are no commercials. Even the time isn't very reliable.

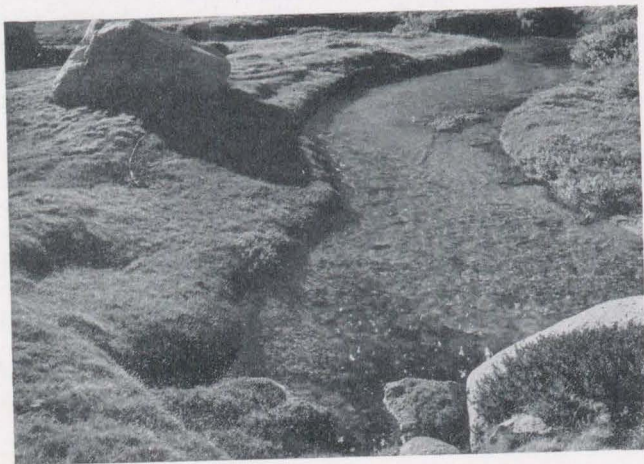
On split moves: High Trip logistics in the Sierra, where grows less grass per mule, are necessarily different from those in the Teton and Glacier. Therefore camp must be split for any moves greater than seven miles. Half the group moves the first day, half the next. We try to be fair about this and also move half the commissary.

For a recent account giving more detail about the High Trip see the June 1954 *National Geographic*.

### **High Trip 1—North into Northern Yosemite—July 10-22**

This year's trip will give veteran High Trippers a chance to renew an acquaintance with northern Yosemite. For new High Trippers or anyone who has never seen the high country there could be no better place to start enjoying the High Trip and the mountains. Many people find this the most pleasant if not the most beautiful area in all the Sierra — surely the wildest. The compact scenery will be a striking change from the Kern country visited the last two summers. Glaciated granite, moraine-chaliced lakes, and alpine meadows are abundant. If the record of past High Trips is any indication, the fishing in the area will be very good.

All in all, we'll see the most beautiful of Yosemite's exquisite northern glacier canyons — rugged on a gentle scale, well-meadowed, the granite clean, and never too far away or too high. The camps will serve as fine bases for climbs to Mount Conness, Little Lost Valley of Shepherd Crest, McCabe Lakes, upper Spiller Canyon's walls. Matterhorn Peak, Sawtooth Ridge, and Slide Canyon will be pretty much for knapsackers on the first trip, on which *nonknapsackers* will instead see Benson, Neall, and Rodgers lakes, some of Yosemite's loveliest. On the second trip it's vice versa. On either you can take side trips to Rock Island Lake, Tower Peak, Suicide Ridge, even to Bath Mountain and Crazy Mule Gulch if you like to collect place names. Tilden Lake is not beyond reach of the hardy. Buckeye Creek's



SIERRA MEADOW

Cedric Wright

## NORTH COUNTRY UNDERSTORY

Cedric Wright



Roughs and its Alplike canyon and watered meadows seem like parts of a different range of mountains, especially on the trip up. It's more Swiss than Sierran.

Bruce Morgan and Mount Whitney Pack Trails will move what can't walk, including two new stoves.

**The Camps.** We assemble at *Virginia Lakes* on July 10 and move next day to *Spiller Creek*, a shift of 10 miles to where commissary will be waiting, having moved in the day before. Here we are in the prototype of country that keeps people coming back, the wilderness of stream and timberline forest, the "world of stone and space and sky." A split move takes us to *Smedberg Creek*, upstream from the lake, off the trail at a spot picked from 3D aerial photos. Those who wish to visit Benson Lake may knapsack from here and meet the group at the next camp, in *Kerrick Meadows*, always an enjoyable place to camp. Anyone who wants to climb the Sawteeth can do so by knapsack. Others may climb in their mind's eye from the comfort of the meadow or perhaps engage in Polemonium Club practice climbs. Then it's an easy day to *The Forks*—a little altitude in the morning and a pleasant coast downhill into camp in Toiyabe National Forest. Here (or back at Peeler Lake) the fortunate four-weekers hold over and wait for the second-two-weekers. The others travel on down *Buckeye Creek* to their cars.

### High Trip 2—South into Northern Yosemite—July 23-August 4

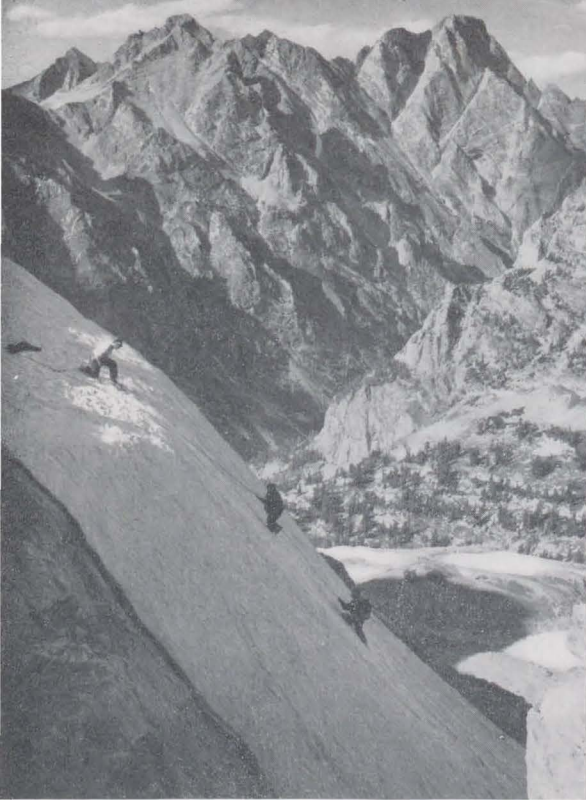
(See preceding paragraphs for general description.)

**The Camps.** Assembling at *Buckeye Creek* on July 23, we move first to *The Forks* (see above), then to *Kerrick Bench*, on the way from *Kerrick Meadows* to *Snow Pass*, which we cross after a layover to the third camp, in *Slide Canyon*. Here geologists can have a field day, especially in exploring the mountain that slid. The Sawteeth, Matterhorn, and Finger Peaks are right at hand, and the Handy Dandy Snow Climbing School founded by Al Baxter is sure to have a session or two, what with there being split moves into this camp and out of it too. Then we cross *Burro Pass*, coast down Matterhorn Canyon's glade, lunch at Miller Lake, and contour to *Spiller Creek*. Or there's a beautiful cross-country route down *Spiller Canyon* from the Matterhorn ridge. Finally a layover day, and out to *Virginia Lakes*.

### High Trip 3—Circling Grand Teton August 7-15

Last year, with a little more luck, we should have seen more of the Tetons and less of the clouds — and the hardest of the group would have climbed closer than 300 feet from the top of the Grand. This year's tactics will rely upon surprise. By staying longer in each camp, especially the last one, we'll be waiting longer for the views than the weather expects of us and thus can't miss. We'll also circle from the opposite direction.

Two of last year's camps, eyewitnesses will tell you, were out of this world, so have your passports ready. Having assembled at *White Grass Ranch* (a few primitive-road miles south of Moose, in Jackson Hole) on August 7 for dinner, we climb the moraine above



Phelps Lake, enter spectacularly beautiful Death Canyon, and spend the rest of August 8 walking upstream to the sparse-forested meadowy bench land in the limestone country at the headwaters — *Death Canyon Bench*, we call it. North from here we see the promise of the main Teton peaks over a foreground of upswelling alp-lands. Those who don't like huckleberries will reach camp soonest, and will have that much more time to add to the next day's layover on the bench.

As for the next camp — over the pass into *Alaska Basin* — some of us thought we could have seen the flowers better had we been on horseback and thus had a chance to see over them! This is an exaggeration, of course, but then so is *Alaska Basin*. Where else can you go a mere ten feet off the trail and hide by just lying down in flowers? Where else do the colorful strata surge up so from Idaho, to point at the great peaks? Where else did it snow on us — no, skip that — where else do the streams disappear in holes in the ground, reappear, fork and refork, to water so wildly forested a garden? These are rhetorical questions and you'll

have a day's layover in which to ask still more. No one answers them.

Over the divide again, and down into the South Fork of *Cascade Canyon*. Here is where Clarence King should have been when he wrote his lines about peak upon peak, precipice towering above precipice (actually he was looking, not at the Teton climax, but at the Kings-Kern Divide and Mount Stanford). Here (back in Cascade) we'll camp three nights right under the South, Middle, and Grand Tetons, and those who are qualified for the varying difficulties of these climbs will have a fair chance at them. The people who don't hanker for the summits can look for something lost along the ranges, or track a moose (respectfully), or with a knapsack try for Lake Solitude by a cross-country route, or make it for sure by trail, or just lie low and watch climbers — experts on the peaks, experts in the making at Polemonium Club sessions, Rocky Mountain variety. Then down Cascade on the 15th to Jenny Lake and a boat ride, and perhaps the drive through Yellowstone to Glacier, and its own special kind of beauty (see below).

#### **High Trip 4—North into Glacier— August 17-26**

The bear-grass country again, where the underfooting is lush and the strata were laid out with a carpenter's level, which the peaks ignored. Land of low, long fjord-like lakes, higher medium-length Sierra-like lakes, sky-land amethyst tarns on waterfall and glacier-ringed benches. Where the Indian's imagination shows in some place names — Rising Wolf, Eagle Plume, and Almost a Dog mountains — and white man's in others — Forty-mile Creek, Flinsch Peak, and Red Mountain. Where you can live off the country (well, almost) if you like a variety of berries and have a sharper eye than whoever was ahead of you. And where occasionally you see jeweled droplets on ferns, evergreens, and tarps to greet the sun (no, that was *last year*).

A medicinal trip, this one. On August 17 we make medicine (the first dinner and campfire) at *Two Medicine* campground, near Glacier's southeast corner. After an easy first-day's walk to *Bighorn Basin* (across Pumpelly Pillar from Upper Two

Medicine Lake) we skirt Flinsch Peak on a foot trail, pass Old Man Lake to the head of *Cutbank Valley* to camp and lay over well above Morning Star Lake. The third move takes us past Medicine Grizzly Lake and over to the bench north of *Triple Divide Pass* (this is a *real* triple divide, Pacific-Atlantic-Arctic). After another layover amid what Frank Evans calls stupendous scenery we drop to what he calls "another of the world's most beautiful campsites," on *Red Eagle Lake* (or if further ground reconnaissance says we should, we'll add Ossa on Pelion and camp and lay over under Mount Logan — not the one in Yukon Territory — and its glacier, where we can look down on almost everybody). As the sun sets we shall leave Glacier but come back some day, having left by way of the cars we shuttled to *St. Mary Lake*, hardly 30 highway miles from where we started.

With this year's trip and last year's, we shall have seen much of Glacier to the south and north, respectively, of Going-to-the-Sun Highway, but will hardly have touched the



## The Burro Trip

country west of the Continental Divide. Come along and help us scout for next year. What shall we do then? Cross a highway in mid-trip? Or go west? Whatever the choice, we know now that 17 years was far too long to wait to get back to Glacier National Park, and that by scheduling trips there often we can see it all, even as we have seen all the High Sierra, and help demonstrate by enjoying it that this trip — and this wilderness — is necessary.

**Footnote.** The Sierra trips will be led by Al Baxter, assisted by Ted Grubb and Bob Golden. All the trips have been organized by Dave Brower, who will lead the Teton and Glacier periods, assisted by Bob Golden. Pat Goldsworthy is committed to a heavy university research program. The cook, Phil Berry, will be the youngest yet, but is fully trained by past masters and will be on his sixth high-trip summer. All in all, there'll be a few new faces in commissary, but mostly familiar ones — still few enough, however, that the crew will be looking to all the members of the trip for help in making it fun.

Each of these trips is limited to a congenial group of 22 people, 14 burros and one horse. There is no exact itinerary where burros are concerned, and we can alter our plans at will. (*Whose will?*—Ed.) Trip members are not required to be expert in any phase of mountaineering; indeed, we do not expect you to be able to throw a diamond hitch, bake with a reflector oven, or know burro psychology—but you will soon learn by doing these things. If you wish, you can learn enough to conduct private burro trips on your own.

All are expected to share in the work of packing and trail travel. Commissary and camp work is rotated. Minimum age is 16; or, accompanied by parents, 12. Total mileage is less than usual this year, and the passes are easy. A day's travel will be from four to 12 miles.

### Three sessions in Kings high country

The first burro trip of the season will be based at *North Lake* on Bishop Creek. *Piute Pass* will afford easy access to camps at *Golden Trout Lake*, dominated by Mount Humphreys, and *Hutchinson Meadow*, center of operations for an area of numerous peaks, lakes and fine trout streams. The party will then proceed down *Piute Creek* to the John Muir Trail and up to *Sally Keyes Lake*, *Selden Pass*, *Marie Lake* and *Bear Creek*. You may climb Seven Gables and explore the South Fork. A side trip may be taken to Lake Italy.

We then go down *Bear Creek* and up *Mono Creek*. Stops will be made at the *Second Recess*, one of the best examples of a hanging glacial valley in the Sierra, and at the *Fourth Recess*, a story-book place of alpine beauty and perhaps the high point of the trip. The last day will take us out

over *Mono Pass* to *Little Lakes Valley* on Rock Creek.

The second burro trip will reverse the route, while the third will duplicate the route of the first.

There are about six travel days on these trips, but the country may lend itself to several half-day moves to favored spots. There will be plenty of time for your chosen activities on layover days or when you have no camp duties. Comment on this trip several years ago was that the members came out rested instead of "wrung out."

## Family Trips With Burros

The 1955 Family Burro Trips are to be, for the first time, in the glorious Kings Canyon country. They will start and end at the new roadhead beyond Cedar Grove where the Paradise Valley and Copper Creek trails join near Kanawyers. Points to be visited include Paradise Valley, Rae Lake, Sixty Lakes Basin, and Charlotte Lake.

One of the finest sections of the John Muir Trail will be traversed, from Woods Creek to Bubbs Creek, following along the crest of the Sierra. This part of the range is full of lakes hidden away among the peaks, with delightful green meadows crossed by trout-filled streams. There will be several layover

days to be spent in whatever fashion suits the interests of the families on the trip.

It is expected that moves will average 7 or 8 miles, slightly longer than on previous family burro trips, since the Kings region is more spacious than the Yosemite country. In order to lighten the packs, part of the food will be cached by the packer at Rae Lake.

There will be two identical trips. The first will leave Kanawyers on Sunday, July 31, and return Saturday, August 13. The second trip will leave August 14, and return Saturday, August 27.

Each family will provide its own food and cooking equipment. Families should allow about 60 pounds per person, divided roughly into four portions: 12 pounds for food for the first 6 days, 14 for food to be cached, 20 for personal dunnage, and 14 to be combined with similar amounts from other family member allotments to cover cooking equipment and rain shelter. These figures are flexible and can be adjusted to suit, provided the 60 pounds total per person is not exceeded.

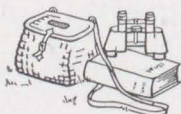
Cost will be \$65 for two parents and one child, and \$25 for each additional child up to three children per family. All additional children free. Add \$5 reservation fee for each family. People interested in going on these trips may contact Al Dole or Dave Michener through the club office for additional information.



*FOURTH  
RECESS*

*Cedric Wright*





## The Base Camps

### Minaret Lake, Kern, Mt. Rainier

Encouraged by the success of last year's Base Camps and their specialized programs, we are going still further this summer. First, we will have two sessions for the families with in-camp activities for the children. Second, we will so integrate the programs of the other Camps that a member can gain experience and acclimatization at Minaret Lake which will enable him to progress readily to the more strenuous activities of the Kern Wilderness Camp, and finally prepare him for the great climax in the summit climb at Mt. Rainier. This will be an exceptional opportunity for those looking forward to climbing all of the 14,000-foot peaks on the Pacific Coast.

#### Main Base Camp

The first or Main Base Camp will be located at the head of Minaret Creek Valley, just below fairy-like *Minaret Lake* and a short seven miles from the roadhead at Devils Postpile. On the way in or out, members may see famous Rainbow Falls in their bold recess of fern-covered basaltic columns. They can also explore other fantastic evidences of glaciated volcanism to be found in Devils Postpile National Monument.

From our campsite, the view of the *Minarets* will be new to many Sierrans, as they will be seen edgewise, with each minaret rising overhead like a sheer needle, coated with glaciers and piercing the sky. It will be an easy climb to Upper Iceberg Lake with its many floating islands of ice. From there it is but a step to the main glacier, the only one in the Sierra with a receding terminal tongue. Through the nearby col, climbers will be able to reach those rarely-climbed Minarets lying west of the range, and extend their climbing to the peaks of the North Fork of the San Joaquin.

For the fishermen, we need only mention *Lake Rosalie* (of 1951 fame) and the almost endless series of *Beck Lakes* which fill the valleys lying to the north of Iron Mountain. Readily accessible by a variety of routes is

Volcanic Ridge with its ragged crest and its marvelous panoramas of Ritter, Banner and the Minarets. There the metamorphosed sedimentaries of the Triassic Period stand uptilted and exposed for rockhounds and geologists to sample. A Geiger counter will be in order, and those interested in this subject will welcome the chance to visit prospecting holes and the old mine nearby.

Two stub camps will be available: one in the beautiful hemlock forest at the head of *Lake Ediza*, and the other for the fishermen on one of the Beck Lakes. From *Lake Ediza*, one can readily climb Ritter and Banner and visit the many glaciers that cluster about these ancient peaks of Myocene formation.

During the first session (July 3-16) special hikes and climbs will be organized for those bent on exploring new country or revisiting some of the interesting points discovered on previous trips. Ice axes, crampons and knapsacking equipment will be in order.

During the second and third sessions, special programs will be set up for families with children, with the emphasis during the July 17-30 period for children over 12, and during the last (July 31-August 12) period for those under 12. There will be the usual well organized daily program for adults as well. Helen Sharsmith will be camp naturalist during these two periods, and Peter Raven will act in that capacity during the first. Among our leaders will be Cliff Youngquist, Scudder Nash, Bill Evans, Bill Wallace, Clint Kelley, and of course Pete Friedrichsen, our Camp Master. Dr. Margaret Jones, who took such good care of us last year, will again provide for our well-being this summer. There will be a reduction of \$5.00 for children during the second and third sessions.

#### Kern Wilderness Camp

This year's Wilderness Base Camp will be located in the *Upper Kern River Basin*, a

vast alpine plateau bisected by the deep Kern River Gorge and encircled by the three great ranges, the Sierra Crest, the Kings-Kern Divide and the Great Western Divide. Geographically, the Upper Kern Basin is part of and similar to the Sierra Nevada, but actually it is physically very different and unique, with its southerly exposure, its light-colored granites, its broad expanses of forested benches, its curiously glaciated land-forms and flat-topped summits, and its high percentage of 14,000-foot mountains (7 out of 11 in the Sierra). All of the latter will be scheduled for climbs. Photographers are urged to bring telephoto lenses.

A stub camp will be located in the upper waters of *Wallace Creek*, below Tulainyo Lake (highest lake in the United States) for the fishermen who have heard of the giant trout in Wallace Lakes and those desiring to climb the infrequently conquered summits of Carillon, Tunnabora and Trojan. Milestone, Thunder and Jordan will be attacked from the main camp, and fishermen will find good angling all over the Upper

Basin, including the well known Lake South America.

We will enter the Basin via *Shepherd Pass* (a two-day hike) and go out by way of *Forrester Pass* (13,200 feet), the highest and most spectacular pass on the John Muir Trail, past Bullfrog Lake and over Kearsarge Pass to Onion Valley. Since this will be a strenuous camp and the trails in and out will be arduous, saddle horses will be available at \$4.00 per day for those who wish to ride. Anyone desiring a horse for the duration of the camp may rent one from the packer at the same rate. Reservations must be made in advance.

This year, Wilderness Camp members will be allowed 30 pounds of dunnage instead of the usual 25. Oliver Kehrlein and Carl Miller will lead this Camp, with Ed Breitwieser providing the menus and Peter Raven heading Natural Sciences. Club 14,000-foot Certificates will be presented in camp to those completing their five peaks.

### Rainier Base Camp

*Mt. Rainier* has been variously called "the most stupendous mountain mass in the United States" and "the Mountain that was God"—and it will be right opposite its northwest and most spectacular shoulder that our camp will be set up. As Al Schmitz says, "There, the mountain slaps you in the face." With good weather and clear skies, this is unquestionably the best place from which to view the great north wall of the mountain with its jumble of broken glaciers and volcanic buttresses, and to explore the glaciers and make the summit climb.

The National Park Service has set aside, at the end of the road, a section of Yakima Park for our special benefit. This has been chosen with a double objective: (1) Camping at this northern location at 6,500 feet can be colder than in the Sierra and more equipment will be needed to protect against cold and possible inclement weather—therefore, the amount of your dunnage will be limited only by the capacity of your car. (2) When and if the weather turns foul on the mountain, instead of remaining "soaked in" in our tents, we can easily escape in our cars to more favorable locations at a short distance—down Yakima way, near Tieton





*KINGS-KERN DIVIDE FROM MT. WHITNEY*

*Ansel Adams*

Reservoir, the White and Chinook Pass areas, Mt. Adams, etc.

Scheduled on our regular program will be a visit by all members to Emmons Glacier, the greatest on the mountain and in the United States; a bivouac on Steamboat Prow, the highest habitable (!) point amid the glaciers; a visit to Winthrop Glacier and Mystic Lake with its backdrop of the spectacular Willis Wall rising almost to the summit. For the less strenuous there will be easy hikes, averaging two to five miles, to lookout points on Sourdough Mountain, Mt. Fremont, Borrough Mountain and along the Wonderland and Summerland Trails—all at comparatively low elevation, but with exceptional views of the mountain. Car picnics will also be scheduled to Cayuse Pass, the Klickitat Valley, Goat Rocks Wilderness Area near Mt. Adams, and Frying Pan Creek.

The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club plans to hold its Chapter Meeting in our camp on August 13, and this will be a splendid opportunity for us to meet our northern members.

For our climbing leaders on the glaciers and to the summit we will again have the privilege of experts from the Mazamas (and they are also members of the Sierra Club): Virilis Fischer, Jack Janacek and our Assistant Base Camp Leader Al Schmitz (who has climbed the mountain and around it many times). Oliver Kehrlein will manage the camp; Dr. Ed Wayburn will take care of our medical needs; and Al Coldwell will provide those wonderful Pullman meals which are making our Northern Base Camp famous. Those anticipating doing ice and snow work (and we hope no one will miss this opportunity) and those climbing to the summit must be in good training and must



MT. RAINIER  
FROM  
YAKIMA PARK

Jack Janacek

provide their own ice axes and crampons. There will be special instructional sessions in the use of both, and the Mountain Shop of Portland will have this equipment available for rental. Whether you climb or not, this will be an unusual chance (such as no tourist ever had) to become familiar with the mountain at close range and under expert guidance. Since there is a wealth of knapsacking possibilities on and around Mt. Rainier, those interested should bring all their necessary gear—including weatherproofs.

Those planning to attend this Camp should

allow time en route to visit Shasta Dam and sample the scenic Northwest.

Full mimeographed instructions will be sent to each member upon receipt of his registration for any of the five Base Camps. Commissary tents will be available on Minaret and Rainier Camps at \$7.50, and space in the dormitory tents at \$2.50 per person. Excess dunnage will be packed into Minaret Lake for 50¢ per 10 lbs.; no excess dunnage permitted for the Kern Wilderness Camp; and you can bring all you want to Mt. Rainier Camp.

## The River Trips

Down Dinosaur's rivers again, and now Glen Canyon

Once again the Outing Committee offers the popular river trips through the *Green* and *Yampa* canyons in Dinosaur National Monument. In addition, two early-season trips are scheduled through beautiful *Glen Canyon* on the Colorado River. As in the past, Bus Hatch will be our water-borne packer and captain of the river boats for the Dinosaur trips, while Georgie and J. R. White will act in that capacity for the Glen Canyon trips. All trips are limited to 50 persons.

### Glen Canyon

The two Glen Canyon trips will each be ten days in length, anticipating two days overland and eight days on the water. Both will start at Marble Canyon Lodge by Navajo Bridge on U.S. Highway 89 (*Lee's Ferry*) where the group will be transported by bus to Hite, Utah. Since this will require the greater part of two days an early start (7:30 a.m.) is planned. Until we reach Hite, meals will be obtained on the road with breakfast at Kanab, on Highway 89 just

north of the Utah border, lunch at Richfield, and dinner at Capitol Reef National Monument on Utah Highway 24. Here we will spend the night in our own sleeping bags. Breakfast the next morning will again be obtainable in Mason's Lodge at Capitol Reef. Before continuing on to Hite time will be taken to inspect some of the interesting features of this intricately eroded, brightly colored, sedimentary rock region. The party will stop for lunch in Hanksville, Utah, and dinner will be served near Hite, on the Colorado. This, by the way, will be the first meal to be prepared by the Club commissary, and the cost of meals through lunch at Hanksville must be borne by the individual.

Like the Green and Yampa in Dinosaur National Monument, Glen Canyon is a deeply eroded sandstone passageway cut by the Colorado. The river itself is wide and calm all the way to Lee's Ferry, suggesting pent-up force and great power. Brilliant coloration and fanciful formations provide the backdrop for this trip. Glen Canyon is a photographer's paradise of calm, smooth waters, high sheer canyon walls and a succession of prehistoric Indian ruins and pictographs. Particularly interesting is Moki Canyon where steps are cut up to the ancient dwellings. Evidences of the more recent historic past are typified by lost mines, Hole-In-The-Rock at the old Mormon crossing, and the historic Crossing of the Fathers, where the Jesuits cut sandstone steps down to the water. A day's stopover at Aztec Canyon gives ample time to explore mighty *Rainbow Bridge*, an easy six-mile hike from the river. Magnificent side canyons afford short leisurely hikes, and with their Indian ruins and lovely natural swimming pools, each would be famous in a more accessible area. Since this is uranium country, you might do well to bring along your Geiger counters.

The camping spots on this trip will be *Capitol Reef, Hite, Smith Fork*, unnamed *Ruins, San Juan River, Aztec Canyon* below Rainbow Bridge where there will be a lay-over day, *Owl Canyon*, and *Labyrinth*.

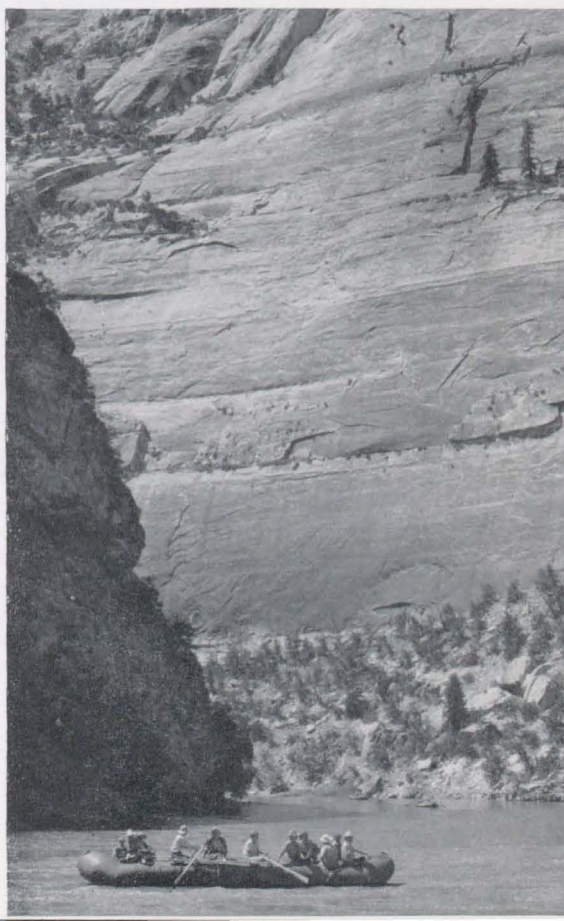
#### MEANDERS OF THE YAMPA

Martin Litton

Campsites may be changed without notice, however. The last meal will be dinner (fresh meat and vegetables) at Lee's Ferry. Afterward, those who want to drive up to Marble Canyon Lodge and surrounding motels may do so while the rest of the party camps at Lee's Ferry 'til morning.

#### Dinosaur Trips

In this, the most critical year for Dinosaur National Monument, the schedule of trips offered is essentially the same as last year. These six-day trips will all start from the residence of Bus Hatch at 411 East Second North, in Vernal, Utah. From there, conveyance will be by bus to *Lily Park*, Colorado, in the case of the Yampa and Green River trip, and to the head of *Lodore Canyon* on the Green River, in the case of the Lodore trips. The first meal will be lunch at the respective launching sites for each trip, and the last meal will be lunch in Rainbow Park, just before the final dash through the fast water of Split Mountain Gorge. This year as last, all trips are scheduled to end in this thrilling romp, after which a bus will be waiting at the mouth of Split Mountain



to return the group to Vernal, with a stop at Monument Headquarters to visit the museum and Dinosaur quarry.

The camping spots on the Yampa and Green trips will again be those delightful oases at *Harding Hole*, *Castle Park* (Mantle's Ranch), the curve above *Echo Park*, and *Jones Hole Creek* where the trout abound. In the case of the Lodore trips the first two camping places will be sites on the *Green River* in Lodore Canyon, the third at *Echo Park* and the last again at *Jones Hole Creek*.

Since this magnificent country is becoming so familiar—in description if not in fact—to all conservationists, no attempt will be made to describe it here. For a brief account of its breathtaking beauty and startling geologic contrasts you may refer to the *SCB* of March 1954, pp. 21 and 22.

### About All the Trips

The river trips were designed to make available to Sierra Club members new elements of the native scene. The fact that they combine the qualities of minimum exertion with maximum opportunity for enjoyment of the environment is incidental—and for-



## The Knapsack Trips

### Six adventures for the self-sufficient

Six knapsack trips are planned this summer, one and two weeks in length. Some exciting wilderness regions will be visited for the first time, and some familiar areas will be revisited. Whether you are a hardy adventurer or a hiker in search of solitude, there is a knapsack trip for you.

#### Kings Canyon

The first trip of the season will be for two weeks in the *Monarch Divide-Cirque Crest* region of Kings Canyon National Park. No time will be wasted in getting to high country; we leave Cedar Grove to go up *Lewis Creek* and over *Kennedy Pass*, rising 6,300 feet in the first nine miles. The pass is expected to be snowbound and closed to stock. From the layover camp in *Kennedy*

*tunate*. There are no physical demands whatever. The river does the work for all 86 miles on the Yampa and Green rivers, and for the entire 162 miles of the Glen Canyon trip, though here we might also have some help from outboard motors. An invalid may go—or a child of six. Both have. The actual time spent on the river varies from day to day, and ample time is left for exploration, photography, fishing, swimming, or just being lazy.

Both Bus Hatch and Georgie White use 24-foot and 10-man neoprene rubber boats which have proved to be virtually unsinkable and generally comfortable workhorses. Privately owned small boats (kayaks or fold-boats) may be brought provided the management is convinced of your ability to handle your craft in the various water conditions encountered. River tourers should be warned that the Colorado through Glen Canyon is “still water,” where a maximum of muscle power is required.

Detailed itinerary, instructions and suggested equipment lists will be provided in the Supplemental Announcement to be sent to all who plan to be on any of these trips.

*Canyon*, strong hikers may visit the *Gorge of Despair* and *Lost Canyon*, while those who prefer to take it easy may find nearby points from which to enjoy the view across the Middle Fork of the Kings.

Snow permitting, most of the travel for the next week will be across country near the crests: *Volcanic Lakes*, *Granite Pass*, *Goat Crest*, *Glacier Valley*, *Windy Ridge*. All the campsites will be above 10,000 feet. A layover day at a lake for every day of travel will provide relaxation and opportunities to explore *Cirque Crest*, the *Lake Basin-Cartridge Pass* area, and *Granite Basin*, *Palisade Creek* and *Upper Basin* will be within range of the farthest-out layover site.

A layover day and the last two nights of

## FRANKLIN GLACIER, BRITISH COLUMBIA PEAKS

Larry Williams

the trip will be spent at *Grouse Lake*, only 6.5 miles from the new roadhead at the mouth of Copper Creek, yet at 10,600 feet close to high points that look down into the South Fork of the Kings below the Muro Blanco.

This will be a strenuous trip, although only 52 miles in length. Up-and-down will total more than 14,000 feet each way, and there will be only one food cache midway on the route. Leader: Jim Skillin.

### Marble Mountains

This will be the first club trip to the *Marble Mountain Wilderness Area* of Klamath National Forest in northern California. In contrast to the Sierra, and the Trinity Alps to the south, this little-known high country is a combination of vivid green meadows and rounded, forested ridges punctuated by rocky peaks. Small glacial lakes abound.

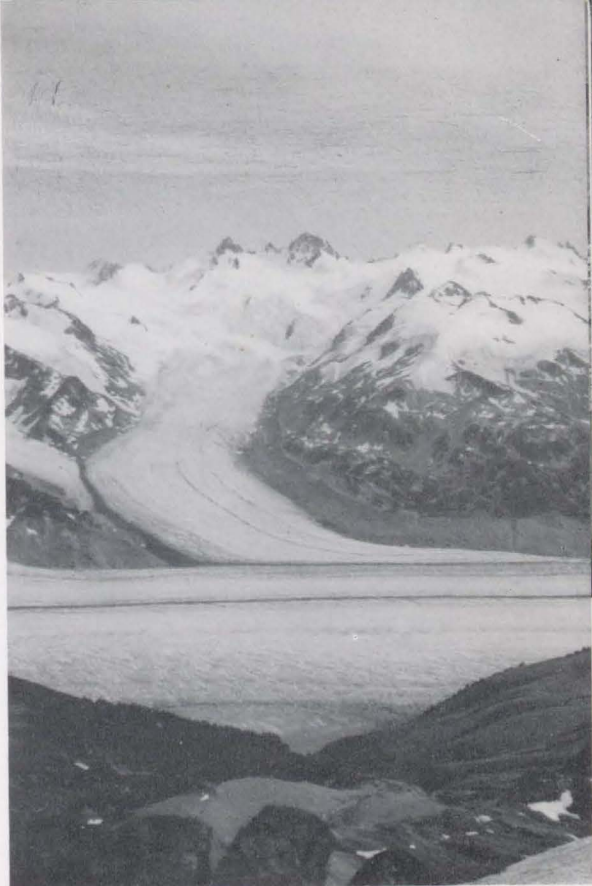
Starting from *Kelsey Creek* ranger station, the one-week trip will include two layover days. There will be an opportunity to climb *Kings Castle* and *Black Marble* mountains, and to fish in the many lakes dotting this "mild, mellow country."

Elevations will not be great, mostly between 4,000 and 7,000 feet. We will follow the backbone of the Salmon Mountains into the most primitive part of the wilderness area. Wildflowers should be at their best in mid-July and fish will be taking their last fling near the surface of lakes and streams before diving deep for warmer weather. Leader: Wes Bunnelle.

### Washington Wilderness

The out-of-state knapsack trip will go to the *North Cascade Wilderness Area* of Mount Baker National Forest, just below the Canadian border. Color slides verify the claim that these mountains and high meadows are incomparable.

The route will be a circuit around the *Ross Dam* area, with a boat ride across the reservoir midway on the trip. We will start at Newhalem and return there 10 days later. The knapsacking will begin with a climb up *Big Beaver Creek* and over *Beaver Pass* to *Little Beaver Creek*. A trail down that



stream will take us to the boat on the reservoir. Completing the trip will be a climb up *Devils Ridge* to *Deception Pass*, and the descent of *Canyon Creek*.

Occasional rain may enliven the doings, but it is not a serious threat in this part of the Cascades. Points of interest along the driving route include the Oregon coast, the Olympics, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier and exciting scenery between. Leader: Kyle Corson.

### Mount Waddington

Knapsack leaders, believing that *experienced* backpackers would enjoy a trip into truly wild mountain country, the kind that is generally seen only by organized climbing expeditions, have planned a two-week trip to the *Mount Waddington* area of the Coast Range in British Columbia.

The mountain itself, about 160 air miles north of Vancouver, is a 13,260-foot peak commanding a glaciated region of lesser

granite mountains. Called Mystery Mountain for years, it was completely unknown until a number of climbers' attempts in the 1930's, most of which failed. The climb is still one of the toughest in North America. *Knight Inlet*, the closest waterway, is a magnificent fjord. Rain forests grow from the water's edge to timberline, about 4,000 feet; above is an awe-inspiring ice cap, with 20-mile-long glaciers radiating out among young granite peaks resembling Sierra mountain tops. Our goal, *Icefall Point*, is a comfortable base camp at timberline, looking out over the great Franklin Glacier and Mount Waddington. Grizzly bears and mountain goats are occasionally seen there.

This is much rougher country than one will find in the Sierra. The only trails are meandering bear paths. Rain must be expected; it could rain every day. We will be traveling and camping on glaciers for a good part of the trip. We will *not* attempt to climb Waddington, although for other purposes some rock climbing experience would be valuable.

Each member will need certain special equipment: an ice-axe, lug-soled boots, warm clothing, a light air mattress.

Transportation from Vancouver to Knight Inlet will be by chartered plane, which will account for more than half of the fee. In the event that the trip is cancelled due to transportation difficulties, an alternate trip will be held in Garibaldi Park. Leader: Larry Williams.

### Yosemite for Beginners

Confident hikers, not experienced on long knapsack trips, will find this an attractive introduction to high mountain backpacking. Although the least strenuous of the summer's knapsack outings, it will cover a respectable amount of mileage and a variety of terrain. If you are able to do 10 or 12 miles per day of lowland hiking without discomfort and are in normally good physical condition, you needn't hesitate to sign up. You'll receive instructions for assembling adequate gear; if you keep within the prescribed weight limit you'll be able to carry the pack.

This eight-day trip will start at *Mono Meadows*, just off the Glacier Point road, and will descend into beautiful *Illilouette*

*Valley* to camp on *Clark Fork*. Next day, after a gradual climb, we'll reach *Ottaway Lakes* for a layover that will allow climbing *Merced Peak*, *Triple Divide Peak*, *Red Peak* and other points in the Clark Range. We will cross *Red Peak Pass* into the headwaters of the Merced, and then *Isberg Pass* into Sierra National Forest for a half-day layover at *Maclure Lake*. This opens up for exploration the southern slope of the Clark Range and its views eastward to the Sierra Crest. The return route will visit the *Rutherford Lake* area and *Horsethief Meadows*, with another layover day at some attractive spot. The final homeward stages will be via *Buena Crest* and *Horse Ridge*, a high cross-country route of spectacular vistas. Leader: Ed Robbins.

### Mount Whitney

The last trip of the season will be an eight-day visit to the scenic watershed of the *Kern River* south of the Kings-Kern divide in Sequoia National Park. This area, late in the year, is a fisherman's paradise famous for its huge golden trout and many excellent fishing lakes. We will camp at *Wright*, *Wallace* and *Timberline* lakes. Side trips can be made to *Wales*, *Hitchcock* and *Crabtree* lakes, and to *Tulainyo Lake* (12,855 feet), highest in the United States.

For those who want to climb, there are a number of 14,000-foot peaks along the Sierra Crest, including *Whitney*. Across the Kern canyon are the *Kaweahs*, *Milestone* and *Table* mountains. We will have the pleasure of seeing many late-season flowers and the first fall coloring in the valleys. There will be several layover days for fishing, climbing, exploring or just loafing in the sun.

We will go in over *Shepherd Pass* (12,050 feet), one of the little-used passes in the Sierra, and come out over *Whitney Pass*. This will be a timberline trip, for we will seldom be below 10,000 feet. Leader: Oscar Carlson.

### A Word of Caution

Knapsack trips are considerably more strenuous than the others conducted by the Outing Committee. Each person must be in good physical condition to carry his own gear plus some food and community equipment, a total of 25 to 30 pounds. Previous experience with this mode of travel is recommended.



## Let's Go Fishing

*What do Sierrans do with layover days and hard-earned leisure hours during the summer outings? A good many go fishing, and some bring in the limit of firm-fleshed, cold-water trout. We are fortunate in having, for this outing issue of the BULLETIN, the advice of a top authority, Charles McDermant. Friend of fishermen if not of fish, Mac is the author of WATERS OF THE GOLDEN TROUT COUNTRY and YOSEMITE AND KINGS CANYON TROUT.*

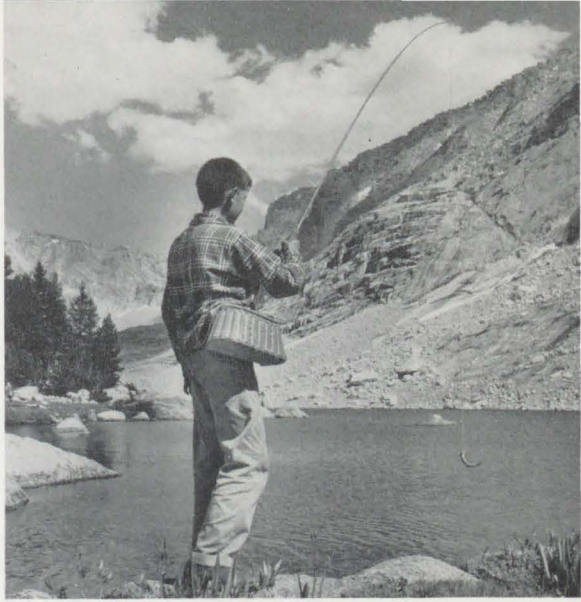
LOOKING over the preliminary announcement of 1955 summer outings (SCB, December 1954) it seems to me that most members visiting the Sierra can look forward to trout fishing which will range from good to excellent.

Wilderness base campers who go over Shepherd Pass (better ride a horse) to Milestone Basin can be sure of superlative fishing. Milestone Basin itself is populated with eating-size rainbows, while the Upper Kern Basin is not too far away to walk over, fish and return to base camp the same day. Upper Kern contains golden trout, rainbows and brook trout, many of good size up to 20 inches.

The High Trip to northern Yosemite visits good rainbow waters — Dorothy, Tilden, Benson, Wilmer, Smedberg and other lakes.

Either of the two burro trips that were tentatively selected would furnish good fishing. Yosemite's back country has trout scattered all through it. Mono Pass to Piute Pass—that route follows trout creeks much of the way, and skirts near many lakes containing goldens, rainbows, or brook trout. Pioneer Basin has a mixture of trout, Fourth Recess has brook trout, Third has rainbows and goldens, Bear Creek has rainbows and goldens. Goldens in Rose Lake, brook trout in Marie, goldens in Heart and Sally Keyes, and in Piute Creek.

The two-week knapsack trip to the Monarch Divide will probably visit the golden trout of Grizzly and Lewis creeks. Just west of Dead Pine Ridge, Kennedy creek and lake contain golden trout.



Steve Miller

The late August-early September one-week trip from Shepherd Pass to Whitney Pass is a toughie, but if anyone carries fishing tackle he'll find it useful. This route touches or goes near some of the best golden and rainbow fishing in the Sierra: Tyndall Creek, Wright Lakes, Wallace, Crabtree and others. Some of the largest golden trout in the Sierra fin around in middle Crabtree lake.

The beginners' knapsack trip to the Clark Range would probably reach the rainbows of Ottoway and Edna lakes. There are some golden trout on Gray Peak fork. Brook trout in Washburn Lake and rainbows and brown trout in Merced Lake, if the route in or out passes them.

Sierra fishermen should prepare for every eventuality by carrying both fly and spinning tackle. A few tapered leaders and some flies—gray hackle with yellow body, black gnat, Royal Coachman, captain, cutthroat, McGinty and blue bottle—will do well on most Sierra lakes and streams. But a spinning outfit for the big lakes with some Dardevles, Wob-L-Rites, and Flash Baits in red and white, nickel, brass and copper will often take fish when flies fail. This is particularly true on windy days when fly fishing is difficult or on lakes when the fish are lying a hundred feet out from shore. Beginners at fishing will also find a spinning outfit easier to master than fly equipment.

CHARLES McDERMAND

# THE *Wise* *Burro*

**W**OULD YOU take a few words of advice from a wise old burro?

I get around in these mountains. I carry my loads from pack station to camp, from camp to camp, and back to the pack station. Loads for fishermen, hunters, hikers, all kinds of people. People with kids, too. Sometimes I carry the kids. That I like.

Do you know that some of these people are not as wise as I am, long ears and all? Down in the city they are wiser, maybe, but up here they don't show as much sense. I guess you understand what you're used to.

For instance, how to keep a clean camp. At home these people are very tidy, with the help of sinks, disposals, garbage cans, scavenger trucks and city dumps. Here in the mountains, on their own, some of them act



like the old cave men. They toss what they don't eat in a heap, and when the heap gets too nasty they leave it there and move on. Is that wise?

The next camper edges away a little, makes his heap upstream or downstream, and moves on. Pretty soon the best camping places become the worst.

And then, on the trail. There are days when I trudge along, clanking my bell and raising my share of dust and getting angrier by the minute. People come a thousand miles to see this country and what do they do to it? They scatter gum wrappers, tissue, bait jars,



*Rw*

broken combs, papers, empty cans, big bottles, little bottles, and 57 varieties of what-have-you. Sometimes a photographer has to move aside the discarded film cartons to take a picture of a wildflower. Careless people just don't think of the next fellow or the next year. Is that wise?



My advice is simple. On the trail, put the discards in your pocket. In camp, burn the trash, use garbage cans or pits if they are provided, otherwise use your common sense. If you're near your car, a paper bag or two will hold debris that would spoil a mile of beautiful mountain country. It's easy to dispose of the bags when you reach town.

And if you happen to have me along, remember I'm a wise old burro and there's plenty of room in the kyacks for anything you want to carry out. The packers like to keep their home country clean and choice. They'll give you a hand.

Any ranger you meet will tell you my advice makes sense. Think about it. Isn't it wise?

*Keep the trails  
and campsites clean*



# Lost Arrow

REACHING Yosemite on the evening of last July 12, Frank Tarver and I found Warren Harding waiting for us in the Merced River. The three of us withdrew to Camp 4 and reaffirmed our intention of starting next day on a serious attempt to climb the Lost Arrow. If successful, ours would be the second all-the-way ascent, and the first since that of Salathé and Nelson seven years previously.

We were soon immersed in all sorts of preparations, and hopes for an early start were rapidly dissipated. In fact the entire next day was spent in sorting hardware, fixing ropes down to the notch, and ridding ourselves of all the little headaches which precede a big climb. It was well after dark before we finished packing, and having eaten our way through four pounds of steak, three gallons of milk, a half gallon of ice cream and a heroic quantity of salad, we set off over the talus.

Next morning we started the rock climbing. Despite heavy packs we reached First Error in good time. From here Frank led upward on tension and then, in accordance with instructions of an earlier party, became "hopelessly entangled in a bay tree." Freeing ourselves from this botanical octopus we reached Horsemen's Ledge just as the noon whistle sounded.

Above us lay Ax's Safety Valve, up which Warren slithered. This pitch is indeed a good indication of the type, though not the difficulty, of things to come. Pitch followed pitch as we struggled up the Great Chimney. At last Warren broke out onto a face leading toward the Second Error. The last man up to this point found the headlamp definitely useful. A gallant attempt by Tarver to lead farther with only this source of illumination proved futile. So, suspending the packs from a piton, we freed the better perches for our own use. Anchor slings and windproof coveralls were brought into use. Each might have boasted substantial merits had the question of futility been raised. We closed our eyes and waited.

The first light of dawn revealed that

## *A second ascent that had its own historic moments*

Warren had abandoned the sharp rock assigned to him in favor of a more comfortable alternative, standing on a pair of footholds with one hand grasping a fixed rope. Our first pitch of the second day consisted of a pendulum traverse back into the chimney proper. Easy going for several pitches led us to the crux of the chimney. The pitch started with sixth class but soon deteriorated into a wild type of fifth. Protection for the lead consisted of a pair of wobbly, back-to-back angles at the 60-foot mark. Closely pressed by darkness we rappelled from a bolt and bivouacked again, this time on some fine, roomy chockstones. On this occasion Warren favored a bosun's chair which he spent half of the night rigging and the rest of the night cursing.

Next morning, after a breakfast of dates, flycrust, tuna and battery acid (which came in a tin labeled "Pure California Lemon Juice"), we placed a succession of bolts. The crux-pitch ended in a highly entertaining chimney which brought us within sight of the notch. Definitely within view, but not

*Ansel Adams*



so certainly within reach. While Frank and I discussed the possibilities of back-to-back chimney technique Harding plunged deep into a crevice behind us. The depth to which he penetrated was truly amazing. Finally, when over 120 feet of rope had been payed out, we heard a shout from above. The chimney had turned into a cave which completely pierced the rock, and Warren had scrambled up to the notch over easy third class from the Valley side of the Arrow. The desolate Third Error looked surprisingly hospitable.

IT WAS now four o'clock on the afternoon of the third day. We opened a can of tomato juice and surveyed the remaining 200 feet of rock, the true Arrow, above us. Our attention was soon distracted by activities on the Valley floor. We sat with our feet dangling and watched fascinated as bulldozers, steamrollers and graders pushed new routes through old meadows. The consensus of our combined engineering genius was that

the only solution to the road problem lay in paving the entire Valley floor. White lines could then be painted wherever roads might be needed. Evening fell; the firefall flared and faded. Again we waited.

In the morning we were at work again. Climbing went fast with Tarver leading the touchy second pitch. From the historic ledge which Salathé had reached alone the climb led upward on a combination of pitons, bolts, skyhooks and fingernails. Better climbing would be hard to imagine. I leaned out on the rope and rested. The view between my feet was superb; three-eighths of an inch of nylon rope and nine seconds of thin, clear air separated me from our starting point of four days ago. Our support party on the Valley rim snapped pictures, drank fruit juice and offered advice. Then the final bolt-ladder and the last of the climbing lay below.

The climb is still a good one. Who's next?

—ROBERT L. SWIFT

## The New *Climber's Guide*: How It Grew

Instead of a conventional book review of the new *Climber's Guide to the High Sierra* for the coming annual magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, we asked Hervey Voge to write about how the *Guide* came to be—something of its history and the people who did the work. This he has done, and you will read it in the "annual," but characteristically he has said very little about his own part in it. We are jumping the gun a bit, therefore, to say it here.

There are a lot of people of course, and spread over a long span of years—20 at least. But what got the book out was the combined diligence and talent of Hervey Voge and the corps of people he enlisted to do the necessary rewriting of what had been written and to write the part that we had been pleading to get written for at least 19 of those years.

Hervey's name on the title page is in itself fair assurance that he will receive a measure of credit for what he has done. And that would probably be enough had this book been published commercially. But in the Sierra Club, and especially concerning this *Guide*, things are different. Hervey's profession is industrial chemist: Ph.D. from Cali-

ifornia, Natural Research Fellow at Harvard the next two years, and almost ever since then with Shell Development Company. Writing is not his business, but he knows the Sierra from one end to the other, and that certainly helped in this project. No royalties were or are involved; this labor was strictly for love.

So again we have what we shall often have in the Sierra Club, but in greater measure than usual—an outstanding example of work freely volunteered for the good of the club. Hervey took what had been passed from hand to hand for those 20 years in hopes of finding one pair of hands to bring it to completion. I guess Oliver Kehrlein started it in Francis Farquhar's first presidency. It was passed to Dick Leonard, Art Blake, Dave Brower. I think Ken Adam had it for a while. There was the inevitable interruption of World War II, then Gene Hammell had it, followed by Allen Steck. They all moved it forward varying amounts as available time permitted.

Hervey Voge, for all of the preliminary work, finally found himself presented with a cardboard carton or two of manuscripts

and notes and pictures and maps in various stages of repair, together with the correspondence on preliminary portions of the *Guide* pointing out how wrong they were. There was a collection of aerial photographs in 3D for what advantages they could offer. There were all the old topographic maps—and right in the middle of putting the *Guide* together the U.S. Geological Survey decided to change almost every elevation in the Sierra.

Then there was the matter of needling the Executive Director, who had conducted some of the initial production work, including arrangements with the printers, to keep the whole project from sitting on a desk and getting buried under the ever-accumulating avalanche of correspondence that comes to the club as a whole. Meanwhile the constant follow-up of the corps of assistants, questions to be answered, maps to be drawn, pictures sought; then galley and page proof to read and check, illustrations to scale. Finally the book.

I'd hesitate to ask Hervey how many hours of volunteer time he put in the *Climber's Guide*, or how many hours the assistants put in. For Hervey alone the amount would be so huge as to discourage the enlistment of volunteer help on other projects.

Nor can we forget to make it known to all our members, and not just to the purchasers of the *Guide*, how much of the whole project is attributable to the generosity of the William Shands of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, patron members of the Sierra Club, and the memorial fund established in memory of their son, William Shand, Jr., one of the Sierra Club's most promising climbers, who lost his life in an automobile accident. The *Climber's Guide* was published on this fund. That was the catalyst, and we are hoping that the publishing account will be so managed as to keep *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra* as a perpetual memorial, thanks to Hervey Voge and 40 or 50 other climbers who, out of the tradition that gives the Sierra Club its strength, themselves gave generously of their time that others might explore and enjoy and protect the High Sierra.

DAVID R. BROWER

## Boy Scouts Report

President Eisenhower, who had called on the Boy Scouts of America to carry out in 1954 a "National Conservation Good Turn," has received a report from Scout leaders that 135,000 different unit conservation projects were carried out during the year.

The President's request had been for a nation-wide campaign that would "arouse public recognition of the need for adequate protection and wise management of soil, water, mineral, forest, grassland and wild-life resources."

In March and April of 1954, he was told, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Explorers placed on display one million posters showing Smokey, the fire prevention bear, with a trio of Scouts. This was followed by adoption and publicizing of an "Outdoor Code for Americans" (see *SCB*, September 1954).

From April through September, Scout units throughout the nation worked on down-to-earth conservation projects. The boys and their leaders learned techniques as well as principles in the conservation of natural resources. A tabulation indicates there were 41,721 projects in soil and water conservation; 38,125 forestry projects; 29,323 projects in wildlife and fish conservation; and 30,450 projects in outdoor manners.

The 561,675 hours spent by Scouts in helping officials in the outdoor manners campaign comes to 23,403 man-days spent in cleaning up roadsides, parks, public campsites and other recreation areas.

In addition, some 40,000 exhibits were built showing conservation in action, and more than 56,000 talks were given to adult and youth audiences on conservation subjects.

Statistics don't necessarily reflect the quality of an achievement, but there's no question the Boy Scouts did a fine job of "arousing public recognition."

This "National Good Turn" deserves another, and if adult conservationists work as hard as their young brothers we'll see results in the careful use of our nation's real wealth and the preservation of those irreplaceable resources we value so highly.

## You're Invited to a Birthday Party

This year's Sierra Club Annual Dinner and Dance (Northern California) will be a splendid special occasion, for it will honor the eightieth birthday of William E. Colby, Honorary President of the Sierra Club and its Secretary for nearly half a century. Will Colby was a friend of John Muir, shared in the early beginnings of the Sierra Club, and led its first wilderness outing in the Yosemite high country in 1901. He is loved and revered by all who know him, and those who have not already met this fine man will have an opportunity to see and hear him at the dinner, where he will talk informally. Another speaker

will be his longtime friend, Newton B. Drury, now head of the State Division of Beaches and Parks.

This is *your* invitation to one of the Sierra Club's great occasions; there will be no postcard announcements. The birthday party, otherwise known as the Annual Dinner, will be held at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on Saturday evening, May 7, 1955. Chapter publications will carry further announcements and details. Chairman Bob Schallenberger has anticipated an early demand for tickets, and they are already available at the club office. The price is \$5.75 per person.

## About Dinosaur: Club Film, New Book

An impressive report on the showing of the Dinosaur film, "Wilderness River Trails," has come in from the Loma Prieta Chapter. It shows what one group, membership about 500, has been able to do with this film toward preserving the national park system from its gravest threat.

Early in 1954 the chapter purchased a copy of the film, and the Education Committee, James Peabody, chairman, showed the film 67 times, over a period of approximately three months (mid-February to mid-May) to a total audience of 4,258, averaging 64 in attendance per showing. A great variety of organizations in many communities of the chapter area were reached: church groups, service clubs, scout groups, civic, political, professional, and community organizations, among others.

As suggested to those using the film, it gains from being accompanied by someone who can introduce it and answer questions. The Loma Prieta Chapter conducted special training in this technique. The Sierra Club provides a suggested introduction, together with material that can be obtained or duplicated to give out at showings, but this special training is a valuable idea.

It is encouraging to hear what one small group was able to accomplish. Perhaps others are doing as well—or could with this splendid example.

*THE* book on Dinosaur, title at this writing as yet undetermined, will soon be published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. Perhaps we should say it will be published by Alfred A. Knopf, because Mr. Knopf himself has put heart and soul and hard work into its publication, and is doing everything in his power to get it into the hands of the people as soon as possible. The book is a labor of love by all who have taken part in its completion. Wallace Stegner is the editor—that in itself suggests the high caliber of the book—and many other writers have contributed.

If you want the facts about Dinosaur, they will be in the book; there will be photographs (some in color); there will be articles on the history, the scenery, and the controversy. You will want to read the book, own it and lend it.

## Special Havasu Trips

Joe Wampler is again conducting three trips to Havasu Canyon especially for Sierra Club members. The first trip, open only to San Francisco Bay Chapter members, will be held during Easter week from April 4 to 9. There is a second trip from April 24 to 29, open to all chapters on a pro-rated basis. The final trip this year will be given from September 25 to 30. Reservations should be made without delay through Mildred Holota, at the San Francisco club office, enclosing a check made out to Joseph C. Wampler for \$33, the cost of the trip.

# People You Know

(Continued from Page 2)

Kern-Kaweah's chapter publication is now called *The Road Runner*—evidently an indigenous bird. Atlantic chapter's *Argonaut* has a professional-looking format, but no editor's name appears to whom to give credit!

The Mother Lode *Bonanza* has long had the most attractive and interesting art work of any of the chapter publications. Then artist *Hilma Johnson* moved to Alaska. Even from Juneau she kept up her contributions for a while, but has now had to relinquish the job. Fortunately the chapter has an equally talented successor in *Bessie Heller*.

*Holbrook Working* of Stanford University has received a grant from the Chicago Board of Trade to make a study of public opinion concerning futures trading—the practice of making contracts for future delivery of commodities.

*Harvey Dowling*, another Loma Prieta, is a TV technician with KRON-TV, and could be glimpsed handing the microphone to star Arlene Francis on her "Home" show when it was telecast from San Francisco in January.

Tehipite Chapter's January meeting was a panel discussion of controversial conservation topics such as grazing, deer hunting and reforestation. *Dana Abell*, the chapter's conservation chairman, and *Lowell Sumner*, biologist with the National Park Service, were two of the panel members; moderator was Dr. Winston Strong of Fresno State College's agriculture department. Dana put forth a stimulating suggestion in his *Tehipite Topics* conservation column recently: "What the Park Service needs is a devoted spokesman in Congress to turn this alarming trend [the breaking down of the morale and devotion of Park Service personnel as reported by *Bernard DeVoto* in *Harper's*] around, and starting with the nucleus of top quality men that still remains . . . build the National Park system back to the level of excellence that it deserves. This spokesman need not spend a great amount of time in this task but he must be a man who can speak for the people who live near the best of the parks. . . . he must be a man who is deeply interested in the parks for what they are worth, rather than the votes they may bring him (which may actually be more numerous than we suspect) . . . The need and opportunity are certainly there; let us hope that the call put out by DeVoto and others will be answered . . ."

VIVIAN SCHAGEN

# Almanac

WHEN THE WAR came to Monterey and to Cannery Row everybody fought it more or less, in one way or another. When hostilities ceased everyone had his wounds.

The canneries themselves fought the war by getting the limit taken off fish and catching them all. It was done for patriotic reasons, but that didn't bring the fish back. As with the oysters in *Alice*, "They'd eaten every one." It was the same noble impulse that stripped the forests of the West and right now is pumping water out of California's earth faster than it can rain back in. When the desert comes, people will be sad; just as Cannery Row was sad when all the pilchards were caught and canned and eaten. The pearl-gray canneries of corrugated iron were silent and a pacing watchman was their only life. The street that once roared with trucks was quiet and empty.

JOHN STEINBECK,  
*Sweet Thursday*

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THERE ARE mountains in Attica which can now keep nothing but bees, but which were clothed, not so very long ago, with fine trees producing timber suitable for roofing the largest buildings, and roofs hewn from this timber are still in existence. There were also many lofty cultivated trees.

The annual supply of rainfall was not lost, as it is at present, through being allowed to flow over a denuded surface to the sea, but was received by the country, in all its abundance — stored in impervious potter's earth — and so was able to discharge the drainage of the heights into the hollows in the form of springs and rivers with an abundant volume and wide territorial distribution. The shrines that survive to the present day on the sites of extinct water supplies are evidence for the correctness of my present hypothesis.

PLATO (427-347 B.C.)  
*Critias*

## Along Many Trails

THE MELTING of the snows each spring brings sadness to the heart of the skier, for soon he must put his boards away and wait impatiently for another winter.

For the river touring fan, spring has an entirely different meaning. This is the time when the melting snows will fill river channels to the brim with rushing water. Almost any week end will find groups out on some river, lake or bay. What a surprise for the early-season fisherman when two or three foldboats come dodging their way down through the upstream rapids and stop to play in the eddy near the head of his favorite fishing hole!

The power and mystery of the river have always been a challenge to man. We have only to look at a river canyon to see impressive evidence of the work performed by this greatest molder of our landscape — moving water. Mighty structures have been created in the effort to control or stay the flow of rivers.

What then is this sport? Are they reckless daredevils who seek out these wild waters? Not at all. One soon discovers that the key to river travel is to relax and enjoy it. To

resist or oppose the river is beyond our power. Instead we learn to cooperate, to go with the current much as a leaf does, floating on the surface. We develop skill in reading what is to come from indications on the surface ahead. Anticipating the problems, we direct and control our craft in relation to the moving water and disregard the passing shores. Soon we come to the realization that we are not really moving, only the river is moving and we are sitting quietly on top of it. We have the sensation of speed only as we watch a rock or tree go by. Even the waves lose their teeth when we find how smoothly our craft shakes off the water and rides on its way.

We make another important discovery in our first tours on some quiet river: no matter how highly developed the area bordering its course, there will remain a strong flavor of wilderness along the shores that will never submit completely to the efforts of the civilizers.

The River Touring Section of the San Francisco Bay Chapter now lists more than 60 members who have their own boats. Each type of craft has its place, from the very personal single foldboat or kayak designed for white-water sport, through the two- or three-man canoe which is so well suited to camping trips, to the rubber raft which is the equivalent of the pack train and capable of hauling an entire party complete with provisions and gear down the mighty Colorado.

An increasing number of people are preparing to try their hand this year. Surfing, sailing, cruising, canoe camping and other variations will be explored. For information regarding trips, training programs, equipment and the like, ask the River Touring Committee members in your own chapter.

BRUCE GRANT, *Chairman*  
River Touring Committee

*Les Sipes, Oakland Tribune*

