

SIERRA

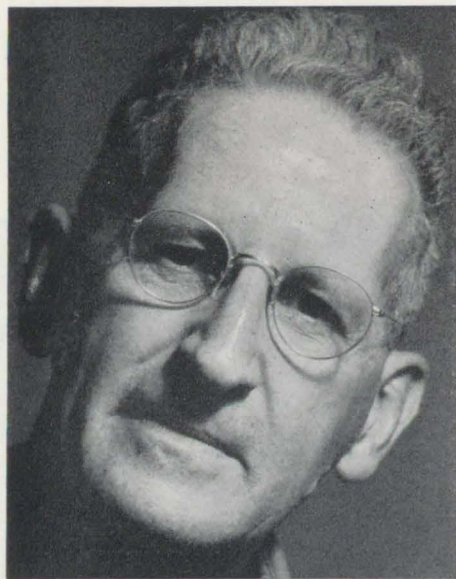
November 1959

C L U B B U L L E T I N



The pictures in my room are windows. . . .
They mean reality and beauty,
which arise like a song from the heart of the mountains.

—CEDRIC WRIGHT, 1889-1959



Cedric Wright 1889-1959

We have a neighbor who had not known Cedric Wright personally at all, yet tears welled up when she heard that he had died. "He left so much beauty for so many people," she said. He did.

He sought out this beauty in the course of some thirty-five high trips that he took with the club back into the High Sierra wilder-

COVER: Clouds and sun reflected, High Sierra, 1934. By Cedric Wright

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

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ness country that is the climax of what John Muir liked to call the Range of Light. Wright fell in love with this high world even as Muir had, and each summer brought him closer to its forms, its moods, its tones, its light—and to the thousand textures that unfolded as the trail turned or as a trailless slope opened up on a broad sweep or an intimate glen that no man had seen before.

Oh, others may have stood there, yes. But none could see what he saw, not until with black cloth and box he had worked his magic, had captured and carried away the essence of beauty without harming a hair of it, had printed and fixed its image, had let others see it at last, far from where it was, and had led them, in that way, to look for it and find it next time.

On many of these high trips Wright served as official photographer, meaning that the check he sent in for a reservation on the trip was returned to him in gratitude for what he had already contributed, worth many times a trip's cost, in exquisite display prints of the previous year's trip. These became the mainstay of the club's permanent photographic collection; they were augmented late last year by Wright's gift to the club of all his Sierra negatives.

From these prints and negatives will come the illustrations for Cedric Wright's book which the Sierra Club plans to publish as a memorial next year, "Words of the Earth"—the High Sierra earth. The text comes from the same piece of terrain. People who knew Wright in his mountains—and there are hundreds who did—know that the text came to him by osmosis as he lay up on some choice piece of Sierra, in between his exposures of film, and was himself exposed to inaudible words and music. The book will contain the best of his poetic expression and of his photographs. It will be of fairly large format to let the photographs be big enough to speak clearly, and they will be reproduced just as handsomely as present-day achievements in graphic arts will permit. To aid this major project and to widen the audience for his artistry, the club is accepting, with Rhea Wright's permission, donations to a Cedric Wright Memorial Fund.

One of the nicest of all memorials to Cedric Wright, however, is the picture so many friends carry in their mind's eye of Cedric before the first of a series of strokes grounded him and impaired his eyesight. For in that picture he is the Good Samaritan of the trailside, bringing music to a campfire, pouring a warming cup of tea from his billy-can for the weary traveler, brightening the tired end of a day with his good humor and his good heart. Above all, we his friends are grateful that because he saw clearly, we can begin to see clearly, or at least be less un-seeing.

—DAVID BROWER

We Acknowledge With Thanks

Response to the appeal for funds to complete the film on Point Reyes has been prompt and most generous. By November 10, contributions totaled \$7,500, well over the original goal of \$5,000. Donors are justified in feeling proud of their part in a successful project, for this will allow us to finish the picture, pay all fees and laboratory costs and make several copies of the film. It will also cover the expense of sending the appeal to all club members. Bay Chapter vice-chairman A. Louis Elliott made a valuable contribution to the fund by providing printing and mailing at minimum cost.

Surplus (magic word) remaining after meeting these expenses will be placed in a Point Reyes account within the Sierra Club Conservation and Memorial Fund, for use in publicity for the film or for some special item which will help toward realization of Point Reyes National Seashore Recreation Area. We hope that many more of the salmon-colored envelopes will come in. Every dollar is appreciated. More than eleven hundred members have shared in building the fund to date, and evidently the interest is widespread, for gifts have come from all over the country.

CICELY M. CHRISTY

• One of the items which will help Point Reyes is reciprocal support for the magnificent coastline which would be protected in the proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore. Bills to establish the area were introduced by Senator Neuberger and Representative Porter, and hearings have been held in Eugene and Florence, Oregon. Professor Sanford Tepfer of Eugene presented the Sierra Club's testimony. For more on this, see the December *SCB*.

Snowfall Predictions

There will be less snow in the Sierra Nevada this winter than in any winter since the 1880's, Weldon F. Heald, the Sierra Club's snow forecaster, has just predicted. His studies indicate that the total snowfall at Soda Springs, near Donner Summit, probably will be between 210 and 250 inches.

The crystal snowball gazer foresees that Squaw Valley, site of the Winter Olympics, will have a total snowfall of from 145 to 175 inches this winter, probably sufficient for winter sports since skiers only ski on top of the pack, whatever its depth.

"I hope I am wrong," said Heald, "and that great and unexpected snows will come. However, according to past cycles, we've got to dive down to a 1960-62 minimum and we're a bit overdue already on very low years. The following maximum should come about 1965-68."



Justice Douglas Addresses Convention

FWOC Resolutions Cover Vital Issues

THE NEARLY 240 guests attending the 1959 Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention enjoyed three days of golden weather in the Sierra. Hosting this year's Labor Day meeting was the Sierra Club in the newly refurbished (well, almost!) Clair Tappaan Lodge, with auxiliary housing in the adjacent ASUC Lodge.

The convention, under the able chairmanship of Ramona Wascher, was outstanding for its stimulating and varied program, its provocative speakers, and the record number of conservation problems considered and acted upon. Activities included climbs of Mount Lincoln and Castle Peak; a visit to Squaw Valley; an outdoor barbecue; swimming in Donner Lake, numerous "Buzz Sessions" on significant topics; the meeting of friends, old and new.

This year's speakers offered wide-ranging viewpoints on a number of interesting and cogent subjects, from water plans to the quality of wilderness. The climax was an appeal by United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas that the laws governing our Forest Service administration be revised.

"One man today," said Justice Douglas, "has the power to declare what the wilderness areas of our forest lands should include and how large they should be. He also has the power to undo what he did yesterday and remove lands from wilderness areas. That is the law today. We should change that law."

Reflecting the growing complexity of the conservation scene, the Resolutions Committee considered scores of subjects, ended up with a record grand total of nineteen resolutions on vital problems. The Federation adopted all nineteen, including two concerning the critical North Cascades-Glacier Peak area in Washington.

In brief, the Federation:

1. Commended the sponsors of the National Wilderness Preservation System Bill and urged the bill's speedy passage.
2. Recognized the great natural wonders and the scientific and recreational importance of certain coastal areas, particularly on the Pacific Coast; supported legislation for the protection of such areas as national seashores, for the benefit of the nation as a whole; specified the sand dune area along

the Oregon Coast in the vicinity of the Siuslaw and Umpqua Rivers and the Sea Lion Caves, the Point Reyes Peninsula in California, and the Cape Flattery area in Washington.

Expressed its gratitude to the National Park Service for conducting the "Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey" and to the private donors who made possible this study.

3. Noted that proposals continue for structures in National Parks inappropriate to the basic purpose for which the parks were established; therefore, requested the National Park Service to require that any chapel to be built in Grand Canyon National Park be placed within the limits of the present village, and opposed the construction of a chair lift in Crater Lake National Park.
4. Urged the U.S. Forest Service to reclassify the Waldo Lake (Oregon) drainage basin and the adjacent portion of the present Limited Area to the north and west of the lake as Wild Area, excluding the lake itself (and permitting the use of motorboats on the lake).
5. Noted that present road building standards in National Parks do not sufficiently protect scenic values; requested the National Park Service to establish numerical limit standards to avoid any damage to natural objects of unusual scenic value and to minimize visible scars; further requested that a national policy be established that the use of numerical limit standards is considered good practice and is mandatory

wherever such use will lessen the damage to scenic and other park values.

6. Noted that the last free-ranging herd of tule elk, a unique species of big game animal adapted to a warm environment, is endangered by cattle and threatened by reduction to extinction in the Owens Valley, California; therefore, endorsed and offered aid for a scientific study to maintain a representative population of the wild tule elk in their native valley habitat.
7. Recognized that lands available for recreational purposes are rapidly disappearing and that, on the other hand, needs for outdoor recreational areas are rapidly increasing as population grows, and therefore recommended to park agencies of states that: (1) long-range planning be made on the basis of the growing outdoor recreational needs of the people; (2) long-range planning be continued to appraise changing needs as objectives are achieved; (3) lands for recreational use be acquired as rapidly as possible to effect financial savings.
8. Passed the following resolution on land transfer study and moratorium, which is quoted in full: There are now being conducted the most comprehensive surveys of national recreational resources in the nation's history. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was established by the 85th Congress to survey these resources, the National Park Service has been concerned with them as part of Mission 66, the U.S. Forest Service is inventorying the recreational potential of national forests, and the states of California and Massachusetts are developing recreation plans. It is obvious that if areas of high recreational potential are diverted to other purposes incompatible with their highest recreational use before the national survey can be completed and its recommendations considered and acted upon, the purposes of the review will be to that extent defeated. A number of such areas are now being invaded by incompatible and irreversible development and further invasions are imminent. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs is concerned that the maximum perma-

OUR FIRST NOBELMAN

Dr. Emilio Segrè, Professor of Physics at the University of California, has been awarded (with Dr. Owen Chamberlain) the 1959 Nobel Prize in physics for the discovery of anti-protons. Born in Italy, he came to the United States in 1938, and continued his work in nuclear physics at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, the Los Alamos Laboratory, and the University. He is an ardent outdoorsman, and has been a member of the Sierra Club since 1948.

FWOC Convention

(Continued from preceding page)

nent national benefit should derive from the unparalleled opportunity afforded by these surveys, which may well be the nation's final opportunity to make any further dedications for preservation of certain irreplaceable wildlife, wilderness, park, and recreational resources.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges:

I. That the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review be supplemented with field investigations made independently of the agencies concerned, and recommendations be made thereon to the President and to the Congress, concerning the merits of concurrent transfer of lands, from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture as recommended by the second Hoover Commission, and also from Agriculture to Interior, in order to protect them for the optimum long-range public benefit, primarily for consolidation of forestry in the Department of Agriculture and for the consolidation, in the Department of the Interior, of lands upon which the recreational, scenic, wildlife, scientific, educational, and historic values are likely to be paramount and to warrant preservation without impairment by incompatible uses.

II. That pending such investigation, recommendations and action thereon, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission request the temporary setting aside of areas of public lands, and particularly federal lands, known to be high in such potential values to be held in their present state without road building, lumbering, additional grazing, or other irreversible alteration, and that the following specific areas, among others so eligible, be covered in this moratorium:

a. All Limited Areas in the National Forests, including Anthony Lakes, Diamond Lake, Eagle Creek Canyon, Illinois Canyon, Sky Lakes, Snake River, Umpqua, and Waldo Lake in Oregon; and Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lake, Monte Cristo, Packwood, and St. Helens in Washington.

b. All National Forest areas classified as "Primitive" under Regulation L-20 on September 1, 1959.

c. The following further areas of special significance:

Alaska—Area to provide southern extension of Mt. McKinley National Park; Tracy Arm-Ford's Terror and portion of Endicott Arm; Hasselborg Lake; Kennicott area.

California—Kern Plateau; Bristlecone Pine Area; White Mountain Range; Coast, Big Sur-San Simeon vicinity; portion of Mendocino coast.

Colorado—Sangre de Cristo area.

Montana—Spruce Park.

Nevada—Ruby Mountains; northern Snake Range.

Oregon—The 53,000 acres excluded in the Three Sisters reclassification; additions to the Mount Washington Wild Area to include Deer Butte and the Clear Lake-Upper McKenzie area above Beaver Marsh;

additions to the Diamond Peak Wild Area, including the pioneer wagon train route across Willamette Pass; the Gold Lake-Salt Creek watershed to protect Salt Creek Falls; the Minam River drainage adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.

Utah—Grandview Point, confluence of Green and Colorado; the House and Confusion Ranges; Gandy Mountain.

Washington—Northern Cascades, including:

1) Area proposed by Chief Forester Silcox in 1939 for wilderness status.

2) That portion of the Mount Baker National Forest lying within Whatcom County except the area north of the north fork of the Nooksack River and west of the Tomyhoi-Damfino Divide, and the area west and northwest of Coal Pass.

3) The Monte Cristo area.

4) The White River valley and tributary valleys above Lake Wenatchee.

5) The headwaters of the Entiat, Methow, and Twisp rivers, Early Winters Creek, and the Lake Chelan area west of Safety Harbor.

6) The Salmon LaSac area above the upper end of Cooper Lake, including the approaches to Waptus and Pete Lakes and Waptus Pass.

Wyoming—Additions to the Bridger Primitive Area.

More Resolutions in Brief

9. Recognized that the public welfare demands augmented provision for recreation and the enjoyment of scenic areas, while property values are constantly increasing; therefore, urged the U.S. Forest Service to undertake an expanded program of acquiring private inholdings of high recreational and scenic value in National Forests, especially those within Wild, Wilderness and Scenic Areas.

10. Urged the U.S. Forest Service to undertake a program of acquiring trail rights-of-way over private inholdings within National Forests, in order to guarantee the right of public access to publicly owned lands of high scenic and recreational value.

11. Recommended strongly the establishment of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area with boundaries as outlined in The Mountaineers' report of May, 1959, these boundaries corresponding in most details with those recommended in 1939 by Chief Forester F. A. Silcox of the U.S. Forest Service.

12. Requested the Congress to direct the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct a study of the North Cascades area of Washington between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border, and to recommend to Congress which portions of this area are of national park caliber and should be made part of the National Park System.

13. Urged early publication of the National Park Service study of the Snake Range in the Great Basin of Nevada, and support action leading to the establishment by

Congress of a Great Basin National Park.
14. Commended the National Parks Association for sponsoring the "Student Conservation Program," and encouraged and supported the continuation and enhancement of the existing program.

15. Noted that three bills relating to Dinosaur National Monument are before the 86th Congress. Reaffirmed support of Congressman John P. Saylor's bill to give national park status to Dinosaur National Monument; commended Senator Gordon Allott for his interests in Dinosaur, but urged revision of his bill to exclude any possibility of the construction of Echo Park Dam; and, while still endorsing national park status for Dinosaur, found fully acceptable Congressman Wayne Aspinall's bill providing for highly desirable enlargement of the Dinosaur National Monument.

16. Recommended to Congress that it appropriate to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission additional funds sufficient to enable it to employ its own professional staff of highest quality, to determine more adequately the nation's diverse future outdoor recreational needs.

17. Urged Congress to halt construction of Glen Canyon Dam until adequate protection is assured for Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

18. Urged the National Park Service to conduct an evaluation of Crystal Ball Cave, Utah, for consideration of its inclusion in the National Park System.

19. Opposed the building of any dams on the Colorado River that would cause flooding within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park or the Grand Canyon National Monument.

Outgoing president Pauline Dyer handed the gavel to incoming president Arthur Johnson. Other new officers are: vice-presidents, William Halliday (Washington), William Oberteuffer (Oregon), Hilary Crawford, Jr. (Northern California), Blythe Edwards (Southern California), Carl Bauer (Utah); treasurer, Nellie Kinnunen; secretary, Crystal Karstens. Luella K. Sawyer will continue as editor of the *Quarterly*.

Site of the 1960 convention of the Federation will be on Hood Canal, Washington. The Mountaineers of Seattle will be the host club.

PEGGY WAYBURN

Richard H. McHale requests background information on the legend of "The Sleeping Princess of Mount Tamalpais." There are many versions of the legend (he has heard of at least 16), but no definitive work on the subject has been published. Mr. McHale (406 Washington Avenue, Point Richmond, California) would appreciate any information or leads on the subject.

1959 Annual Attracts Attention

ENGLISH AUTHOR Ronald Clark described the *Sierra Club Bulletin* as "that model of all mountaineering periodicals" in his handsome book, *The Splendid Hills*. "But where is the mountaineering?" a piton and ice-ax man might ask about the latest Annual, which went into the mails early in November. And indeed, although Sierra Club members had been all over Hidden Peak in the Himalaya and laboring up the frightening face of El Capitan in Yosemite, there is no mention of either achievement, not even in the 8½ pages of fine-print Mountaineering Notes.

The omission does not reflect lack of effort. By personal appeal, by post, and by telephone we tried to assure that these adventures would be described in the Annual, but not a written word came in. And we have no staff writers to whom to say, "Go out and get the story."

* * * * *

This reminds us that there have been a few letters asking why we do not publish the kind of articles we used to—the stories of the summer outing, the winter ski trip, the

From Our Nevada Correspondent:

With the congressional hearing on the proposed Great Basin National Park coming up quite soon now—December 5, 7, and 8 in Ely, Nevada, with Sunday, December 6, for an excursion to Lehman Caves and anything else weather will allow VIPs to see—there are increasing signs that the Forest Service is making a terrific behind-the-scenes battle, using every possible front they can stimulate.

National Park legislation was introduced in the closing days of the first session of the 86th Congress. It has the unanimous support of Nevada's congressional delegation and of the state government under Governor Grant Sawyer.

The Great Basin National Park Association, in Ely, is asking conservationists throughout the nation to mobilize quickly and powerfully for this campaign, to bring more people into it, and to counter the insidious opposition of Forest Service people pushing "multiple use."

The Sierra Club is fully in support of the park proposal, as is the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. The need for protection is urgent. Citizens who wish to assist are being asked to exercise their constitutional right to get in touch with their Senators and Representative in Congress and to express their views, for the record, to the House and Senate committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

autumn climb or the spring flower walk. Others have wondered if we really need the Annual any more, now that the monthly format has been stepped up.

Perhaps we should give over most of an issue, some day, to exploring these questions in detail and eliciting response. For now, though, let's put it this way. A lot of the face-to-face material that used to go into the *Bulletin* of a 3,000-member club now goes into some seventeen chapter and section newsletters of a 14,000-member club. A parochialism that used to let us describe the rest of the world as "out of state" doesn't apply so well when we have chapters on the Atlantic and Great Lakes seaboard, in the Great Basin, and extending up northward through British Columbia and Alberta into the largest state in the world. There is no longer one summer outing, but a wilderness program of some 35 trip periods (and one to Africa on deck!). Just about everything that could be written about a Sierra High Trip has been written, and back numbers are still available if you want to read each article.

For all this, the Annual still has a notable function to perform, we feel. It is still the publication that members like to save. It is still needed for the think pieces that cannot be limited to a thousand words or so and still stir up the thinking necessary. It can carry illustrations more thoughtfully chosen and more painstakingly reproduced (and varnished) for their photographic excellence. It can publish articles of lasting interest—as far as an editor's crystal ball can determine what is going to be lasting.

We should like to think that the 1959 Annual has struck a major blow at some of the myth that has been a-building about our national forests. Oregonian David Simons takes a hard look at what this myth is about to do to Oregon's finest scenery. Chicagoan

Grant McConnell, Professor of Political Science, holds the concept of "multiple use" up where it can at long last be viewed with enough illumination. Washingtonians Philip Zaleksy and Founta Butler demonstrate that in the North Cascades Washington is about to cut off its trees to spite the beauty of its face. California's Forestry Professor Harold Biswell makes some surprising observations about the value of fire to forest. Yale's Professor Paul Sears adds a perspective about man's environment and coming to terms with it that is indispensable for looks at our forests—a perspective not used, alas, by enough of our foresters.

Not to miss the Sierra altogether, Vincent Gianella inquires into Frémont's crossing of the club's home base, the Sierra Nevada; Marigay Barron Pelto assures us of ending up far afield again—in Arctic Lapland.

If not much of the reading will be entertaining, what does not entertain will surely provoke thought and may even provoke, period. Ourselves, we are glad that we have a publication that can carry such important material. The Annual is slimmer than it has been for decades, but the choice seemed clearly to be narrowing down to a dues increase, a slim Annual, or none at all.

This is more detail than we had intended; we therefore hope to elicit your response after all.

—D.R.B.

* * * * *

You will note herein a gift-subscription blank—the first such insertion ever, and the first such offer. Many members, in response to a club-wide mailing last June, suggested that they would like to see the *Bulletin* more widely distributed. Hence the experimental offer, which can really be a major service to what the club is trying to achieve if enough members take advantage of it.

The offer is for members only.

A Letter to Christine

Dear Christine:

As Membership Chairman of Tehipite Chapter, it is my unique pleasure to welcome you, my daughter, into our organization. You have been on a few of our chapter hikes and I know that you not only enjoyed being in the hills with us but also making the acquaintance of the members. Taking you and your friends into the Sierra and making you known to Sierra Club members, particularly while at Tuolumne Meadows, has been an experience on my part that I would never have wanted to miss. Now, to greet you as a member of the Sierra Club is a . . . fulfillment of an ambition on my part and an event in which I

am extremely proud. I know that this is the beginning of many years of activities on your part in this great outdoor organization. It is the fulfillment of our mutual ambitions and certainly, as your father, it is an important milestone in my outdoor activities. Please always cherish this membership. It will give you an insight into conservation and the mountains in general that you otherwise could never expect to have. I am extremely proud of you as my daughter. I am further extremely proud to welcome you as a fellow member of this wonderful organization.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD LOBREE

Three to Get Ready!

ONE FOR the money, two for the show, three to get ready—only three months until the start of the long-awaited 1960 Winter Olympics, and the biggest ski year the West has ever known—and this is only the beginning. China isn't the only one with a "great leap forward." Both Squaw Valley and Clair Tappaan Lodge have seen much change in the last few months. As in other years, much work has been done during the summer to make the Lodge a warm, friendly and attractive place for members and their guests in this Olympic season. Through the cooperative efforts of many club members during the summer and fall (under the evil eye of architect-skier George Homsey), a new addition to the Lodge is nearing completion. Affectionately called Rehbein's Corner, the new section provides peace and quiet for those who don't folk dance. (Don't folk dance?) A partitioned cardroom-library with pot-bellied stove has been built behind the living room, and above is a well-insulated women's dorm, which has been fitted with partitions in the style of the cubicles and "roomettes" in the rest of the Lodge.

For the newcomer, the Lodge and its system may be at first bewildering. Built by successive additions over a period of 25 years, Clair Tappaan now houses 150 guests, plus a full-time staff. Keith Lummis and his family are again at the helm, with Diane Clayton, refreshed from her vacation in Mexico, back again to continue the tradition of huge and appetizing meals. Jerry (Baldy) Fischer will guide guests to their bunks, suggest the worksheet and father the rope tow. Smokie the cat remains a permanent fixture.

This year the Lodge, on Highway 40 near Donner Summit, celebrates its 25th birthday. Over the years it has operated on a cooperative basis. In order to keep everything running smoothly, the numerous small chores (sweeping, setting tables, shoveling snow, etc.) have been divided up and every

Too many cooks?



guest signs up for one duty per day when he registers on Friday night.

The club has its own ski slope, Signal Hill, and its own ski school, run by Roger Paris and his wife Jackie. One can learn at a very reasonable cost the fundamentals of skiing, or wedeln and slalom (either private or group lessons). The nice thing about skiing is that you are *never* too old to learn. From the Lodge, it is but a few minutes to Signal Hill and the club's own warming hut. The cost of the rope-tow for a day is still only one dollar.

Don't put away your sleeping bag or knapsack for the summer, for when you come up to CTL, you'll need them. The distance between parking lot and Lodge can be made much easier if you have a knapsack and flashlight, and remember, it's cold at 7,000 feet. There is plenty of hot water for showers after a tiring day of skiing, so bring your towels, etc. Hangers, too, might come in handy. If you're not a skier, snowshoes (and ice skates too) will provide opportunity to explore the surrounding mountains and give you plenty of exercise.

Reservations for CTL may be made only at the club office in San Francisco. They may not be made more than 30 days prior to the desired week end. Guests are welcome any week end except New Year's, Washington's Birthday, and Easter. There are still some openings for Olympic week. Also available is Hutchinson Lodge, about 200 yards west of Clair Tappaan. It is ideal for small groups up to 20, as they may do their own cooking and ignore the wake-up bell. Please write manager Keith Lummis for Hutchin-



son Lodge reservations, made not more than 30 days prior to the desired week end.

As for transportation, private car arrangements can be made personally through the Jim Davis Sport Shop in Berkeley or at the club office in San Francisco (no phone calls, please—just drop in). Pacific Greyhound buses run about four times a day, but check to see that yours stops at Norden; some don't. Starting the week end after New Year's, the Sierra Club bus will again run between San Francisco and the Lodge. It will leave Duboce and Market Streets (just below the new Mint) at 6:15, stop briefly in Berkeley at 7:00 by the SP station, and arrive at the Lodge around midnight. Returning Sunday after dinner at 6:00, the bus reaches the Bay Area between 10:30 and 11:00 p.m.

DOROTHY ELLIS

1960 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

American Plan

By reservation

| | MEMBER | GUEST |
|---|--------|--------|
| Basic rate per day..... | \$4.50 | \$5.50 |
| Week-end packages: | | |
| (a) Friday night through Sunday dinner..... | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| (b) Friday night through Sunday lunch..... | 8.50 | 10.25 |
| (c) Friday night through Sunday breakfast..... | 8.00 | 9.50 |
| (d) Saturday dinner through Sunday dinner..... | 7.00 | 8.50 |
| Extension of reservation: | | |
| Breakfast, lunch, lodging—per unit..... | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| Dinner..... | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Full week..... | 27.00 | 33.00 |
| Mid-week (Monday through Friday)..... | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| Transportation via chartered bus (beginning Friday, January 8, 1960)..... | 6.00 | 6.00 |

Make CTL reservations at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco. Send full payment, and give age and sex of each person wishing reservations, to facilitate assignment of bunks. Refunds will not be made after Thursday except in unusual circumstances and at the discretion of the Committee. A nominal cancellation charge will be made.

Hutchinson Lodge (reservations through CTL manager): \$2 per person per night, \$16 minimum deposit per night. Same refund and cancellation rules apply.

Public Criticizes Cutting Proposal for Glacier Peak

Transcripts of the Bellingham and Wenatchee hearings on the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness are available for examination in the club library. Copies of the 2500-word club statement are available on request to 1050 Mills Tower.

IF A box score at a public hearing were what counted—it probably does not—the public could be assured of an adequate Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, far larger than the Forest Service proposes as a 1959 model.

In public hearings held in Bellingham on October 13 and in Wenatchee on the 16th, a hundred witnesses stepped up before the Agriculture Department's hearing officer and gave their presentations, most of them limiting themselves to the suggested five minutes. The Sierra Club witness and 56 others were dissatisfied with what one man called the "gerrymandered" proposal. Forest Service Region 6 plans deep incisions "to make the wilderness more accessible" (a "drive-in wilderness," according to a National Parks Association witness). Instead the conservation witnesses wanted something like the wilderness proposed by The Mountaineers—a larger area essentially as espoused years ago by the Forest Service itself when it was in full support of wilderness preservation.

Twenty-one witnesses—mostly from the timber industry and chambers of commerce—supported the Forest Service's 1959 proposal, in which glaciers, rocks, tundra, and other alpine species are left in wilderness and most of the merchantable timber is excluded.

Of the other 22 witnesses, 21 were against both the Forest Service and the conservationists. Their most articulate spokesman was a Chelan minister who rejected the wilderness concept in toto and suggested that people who wanted to "lock up" resources were Marxist (thus conjuring up the strange concept that it is unpatriotic to keep any resources in reserve). A forester likewise tried to link wilderness preservers with communism; he turned out to be a Weyerhaeuser employee.

But is there much reason to believe that the box score will materially influence the final Forest Service decision and its probable acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture? The Service's obligation to hold any hearing at all is only self-imposed. Thus it could refuse a Mountaineer request that a hearing be held in Seattle, where most recreational users of the North Cascades live, and that it be held on a week end, when those users would be free to attend. Instead

the hearings were held in cities where the interest in wilderness timber and pulp could be presumed to run high.

There are other indications of current Forest Service intentions that conservationists may well keep in mind in appraising prospects for the Glacier Peak region:

1. *Kern Plateau.* In California the Service has given little heed to the public's wish. Two "advisory hearings" on proposed destruction of wilderness values on the Kern Plateau brought strong public protest but failed to dissuade the Forest Service from rushing its logging plans along before the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission could get its studies started, much less evaluated.

2. *Waldo Lake.* Region 6 of the Forest Service has claimed that its proposal to log most of the Waldo Lake Limited Area in Oregon "was widely discussed with all interested groups." The Service plans to hold no public hearings, but merely to publicize the final plans widely. Oregonians know that the proposal was not widely discussed; rather, it was presented to selected groups who were likely to go along. The plea to wait for the National Recreation Review has been brushed off. The area is being designated for "multiple use."

3. *Alpine Lakes.* The beautiful Salmon La Sac country and environs in Washington is likewise about to go to multiple use.

4. *Oregon Dunes; Nevada's Snake Range.* Meanwhile the Forest Service is fighting attempts to create a "single use" national seashore in the Oregon Dunes and a "single use" national park in Nevada's Snake Range. Apparently any area in which logging is not permitted is a single-use area. (But the word "logging" is usually avoided. "Selective harvesting to improve the forest" is better.)

A Real Timber-Producing Opportunity

There are millions of acres of timber lands on the Pacific Coast that were long ago stripped of their timber and which lie fallow still, in spite of all we hear about "sustained yield," "selective cutting," and "multiple use."

Here, in reforestation, is the opportunity to assure timber for the future—here, and not in the last virgin stands of the once extensive Forest Reserves.

When will the forest managers start concentrating on this opportunity, instead of working so doggedly to preclude the opportunity for future citizens to have enough wilderness forest?

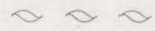
5. *North Cascades.* The Forest Service refused a Congressman's request that the National Park Service conduct an independent study of the nontimber values in the North Cascades—the kind of study the Park Service is well qualified to make and the Forest Service is not. This leads to the question: Does the Forest Service dare not see an independent check?

6. *Recreation research.* The Forest Service has yet to have much luck with its program of forest-recreation research which the Service engaged Dean Samuel T. Dana to recommend. Dana made his study back when the Sierra Club was advocating the Scenic Resources Review (now under way). His recommendations were published in 1957. The man employed to try to put them into effect resigned last summer.

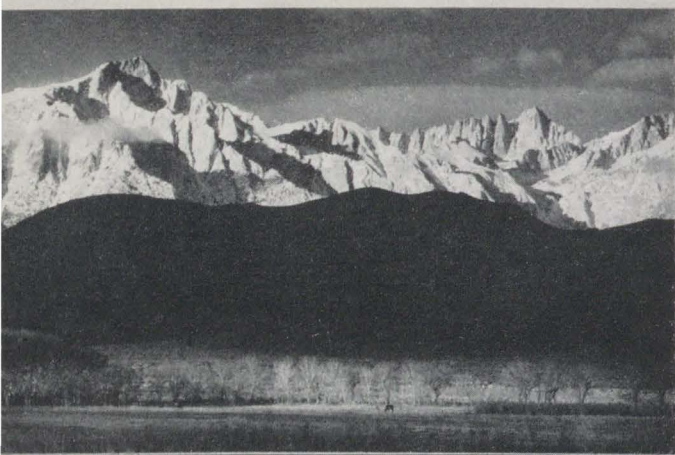
7. *Review.* Three years after the club urged the Service to augment its Timber Resources Review with a "multiple resource review," the Service is conducting its own "recreational resources review"—and hurrying to do so, many people suspect, to preclude the National Review Commission's doing so—possibly with less emphasis on sawlogs. The Forest Service Review, to judge from press stories, consists of surveying potential roadside campgrounds, "aided by maps which show future logging road plans." And there is a lot of aid of this sort in the official "Program for the National Forests," which calls for 400,000 miles of new forest roads, and for obliteration of 40,000 miles of trails. Not much aid for wilderness. Meanwhile thousands of miles of logging roads already built are available for roadside recreation—if the public wants such recreation.

So the box score may not mean much. After all, 21 per cent favored the Forest Service Glacier Peak logging plan (as one witness termed it). And the 21 per cent who wanted less wilderness could be considered to offset the 57 per cent who wanted more, because the proponents of wilderness 'are probably from just one or two extremist organizations.' Similarly the Service remains squarely opposed to new national parks for the future—just as squarely as it opposed preservation efforts in the battles conservationists went through to establish Kings Canyon National Park and to create Olympic National Park and hold it.

Fortunately the conservationists won those battles. The loggers lost. Unfortunately, where wilderness is concerned, the loggers need win but once. D.R.B.



Thank God they cannot cut down the clouds.—*Thoreau.*



WHAT IS THE PRICE OF EXALTATION?

WHAT IS THE WORTH
THAT WIDENS AND E

THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF SOLITUDE?—OF PEACE, OF LIGHT, OF SILENCE?



A New Book, a New Program, and a New Audience

THE EXHIBITION consisted of twelve four-by-eight-foot panels, the first of them illustrated above. Six copies of the exhibition were made and four of them given international distribution (with text in various languages) by the U.S. Information Agency.

PREPUBLICATION PRICE, \$12.50 until December 31. This is not a spectacular saving, but it helps you—and advance orders will help the club and its expanding publishing program. This expansion, by the way, is wholly in the interests of enlisting broader public understanding and support of wilderness, park, and wildlife preserves.

Major philanthropy has made it possible to publish this book: Untold months of time and skill and expense by the authors; physical assistance in building the parent exhibit from the California Academy of Sciences and financial assistance from Walter A. Starr; the good offices of the Smithsonian and the U.S. Information Agency; a generous grant from conservationist Max McGraw through the McGraw Foundation; a generous bequest from Marion Randall Parsons; creative contributions by Frann and Dick Reynolds, Eldridge T. Spencer, and Sam Provenzano; and craftsmanship beyond the call of duty by Lawton Kennedy, the Gillick Press, and Photogravure and Color Company.

AND NOW, THE BOOK, with many new photographs added and the text transformed by Nancy Newhall to adapt it to the new format of the book. Foreword by David Brower. 84 photographs by Ansel Adams and other great photographers of the world. 116 pages, 10½×13½ inches, 3-piece binding, stamped, jacketed, in individual shipping carton, published in January, at which time the price will be \$15.

Great generosity, skill, and artistry have produced a book you will always enjoy owning. Your help in making it succeed (i.e., your order or orders) will add momentum to the nonprofit publishing effort the Sierra Club carries on as a public trust. This will be the beginning of a great interpretive program that will include publication of important creative projects related to preserving unspoiled some of the finest of the few remaining examples of the natural American world.

Address orders to the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Californians add 4% sales tax, please. If you wish to give the book for Christmas, list the names of those to whom we should send gift cards in your name.

A Widely Acclaimed Exhibit Becomes a Stirring Book

THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH

“ . . . ours to love and live upon,
and use wisely down all the generations of the future.”

By Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall

This Is the American Earth is beauty, dignity, and force in a book—the most moving work the Sierra Club has ever published. It will be ready in January and is now available to members at a special pre-publication price, to be withdrawn December 31. It's well worth acting upon promptly.

Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall created this book from the exhibition of the same name they did for the Sierra Club, which has won international acclaim with the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Information Agency. Generous assistance has made publication possible in book form.

There was never a book like it in content. It presents a deeply stirring counterpoint of prose-poem and photographs of great authority. It gives a sweeping perspective to what all of us are working for. I don't think anyone can be exposed to it and come out quite the same person. But my attempt to de-

scribe in words what it can contribute to you is a futile thing. It is about like trying to tell you what it would mean to you to hear a superb orchestra play a great symphony. Like any fine recording, this book can be played again and again, and each time reveals something more, and something very personal.

The illustrations are reproduced in varnished gravure with an excellence that has never been surpassed and perhaps has never been equalled. We don't make this claim recklessly. The book can be the most beautiful object in your home.*

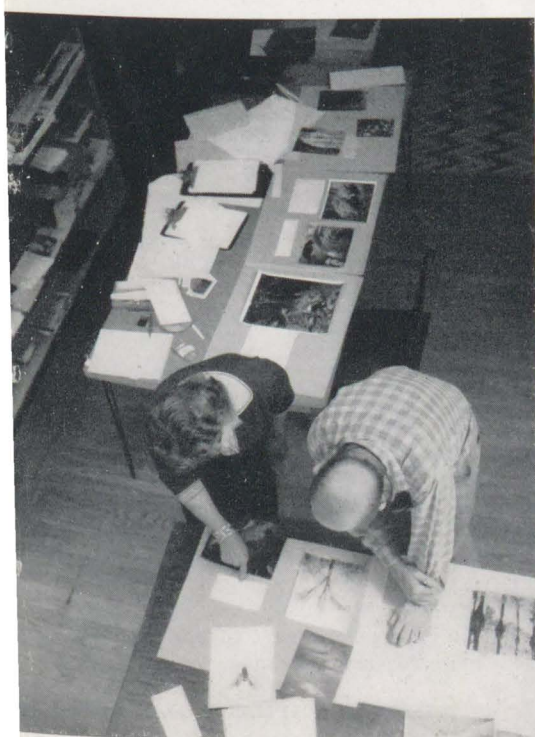
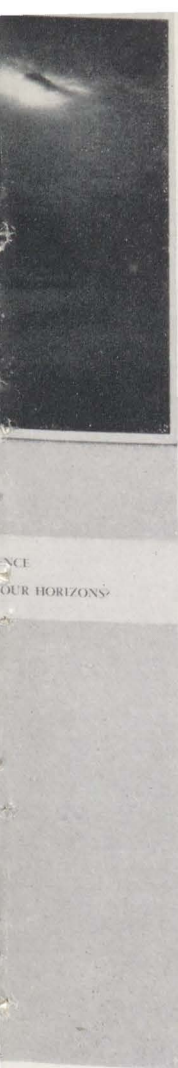
These two pages may help tell you why you ought to be interested, and what to do about it. I hope they persuade you to get a copy of your own or to give one (we can send an attractive announcement of your gift for you)—or both. It is a costly book; but when you see it I think you will understand why and would not want any corners trimmed. DAVID BROWER

* Next to your wife.

Nancy Newhall and Ansel Adams adapting the exhibit to book form in Adams's San Francisco studio. This is the 31st book by these two artists (working as individuals or as a team).

Ansel Adams holds a preliminary copy of the book (containing only one of the fourteen printed forms) to show its size. The backlit aspen in the background is one of the forty-two of his photographs appearing in the book. It also appears on the jacket and on the card the club sends on request to those receiving the book as a gift.

Photographs by Gerry Sharpe.
(Polaroid Land film)



Are These the New Criteria for Forest Wilderness?

BY GEORGE MARSHALL

IT HAS BEEN my good fortune in some three decades of activity in the conservation field to be on inspection trips, in several instances with Forest Service personnel, concerned with wilderness type classification problems in 13 or more states across the country. Never in all these years have I seen a wilderness boundary proposal as strange as the one proposed by Region 6 for a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Ever since the Bellingham hearing, I have been trying to understand how Region 6's proposal could be so very different from that of The Mountaineers, and from the Forest Service's own proposal of 1939. The following thesis has occurred to me: Region 6 has made its Glacier Peak proposal on the basis of inadequate and faulty criteria for determining what should constitute a wilderness area. I propose to state what nine of these criteria appear to be.

However, before doing so, in order to avoid misunderstanding, I had best note that my criticism of criteria used does not diminish my respect for the foresters of Region 6 for their devotion to public duty as they see it, or for their abilities in certain technical aspects of forestry, or for the Forest Service's tradition which has established a wilderness system in the national forests, or for the procedure which requires the holding of these public hearings.

Perhaps I should say also that I think forest products are an important part of our economy and that they should be produced through the best sustained-yield methods known; but they should and can be produced and harvested as raw materials in areas other than in those needed for wilderness preservation. Let me add that I have great sympathy for the economic problems of communities near to wilderness areas, but suggest that a rethinking of these problems, in terms other than the traditional one of lumbering of all existing stands of commercially valuable trees, may lead to better long-run results.

APPARENT REGION 6 CRITERIA

1. A wilderness area so far as possible should be above timberline because the value of all growing trees having present commercial value is their commercial value—their value as board feet or pulp to be turned into dollars.

Comment: The concept of a wilderness in a region of forests with its forests excluded is an absurdity historically, esthetically, ecologically, and in the public mind.

2. A wilderness area not only should have as few trees as possible; it essentially should be an area that is left over after the rest of a national forest has first been classified for its present-day raw material values.

Comment: This left-over notion appears to be the basis for Region 6's proposed in-

In what vice-president Dr. Edgar Wayburn has termed a superb statement, George Marshall has tried to put his finger on the errors in approach which led Region 6 of the Forest Service to make its strange wilderness proposal for Glacier Peak. Marshall prepared the statement for the Wenatchee Glacier Peak hearing. He is a member of the Wilderness Society Council, Managing Editor of *The Living Wilderness* and a Sierra Club director. His brother, the late Robert Marshall, served many years with the Forest Service and has been described as the father of the Forest Service wilderness. The full statement (condensed here) is available on request.

trusion in the de facto wilderness in the Suiattle, Whitechuck, Agnes, and other forested valleys, and for the decapitation of the entire portion of the wilderness area between Cascade Pass and the North Cascade Primitive Area. It would seem to be looking at the problem backwards.

3. Easy access to wilderness makes wilderness more valuable as wilderness especially when the heart of the wilderness is brought closer to the roadhead.

Comment: If the 11-12 mile road intrusion of wilderness is allowed to stand, it will not mean that more people will be brought 11-12 miles closer to the wilderness, but that there will be 11-12 miles less of wilderness for anyone to enjoy. The opportunity of a relatively great wilderness with enough breadth and space for a relatively full wilderness experience will be lost forever.

4. The statistical average is more significant than the statistical range.

Comment: Although the proposed area averages 20 miles in width, the statistical range of the width—the widest and narrowest parts—is not mentioned. The actual width proposed by Region 6 between the Suiattle and Agnes Creek corridors is about 5 miles, and the width between the upper Suiattle and Chiwawa rivers is less than 3 miles!

5. Seeing lumbered valleys and mountainsides and roads from a wilderness area makes no difference to the wilderness experience so long as the lumbered areas and roads seen are outside the boundaries of the wilderness area.

Comment: All the major corridors proposed for lumbering and roads are visible from important wilderness peaks and ridges within the area, and this cannot help but diminish the wilderness experience.

6. A lumbering operation and road on one

side of a valley does not affect the wilderness experience on the other side of the valley.

Comment: The Agnes Creek exclusion, for example, seems to be made on this assumption.

7. A road to Kennedy Hot Springs, into which one or two people could fit at a time, is worth more than the heavily used forest trail approach up Whitechuck River to Glacier Peak.

Comment: At the Bellingham hearing, Congressman Jack Westland described Kennedy Hot Springs as being 2 by 4 feet, and I have never heard them described as being appreciably larger, nor has any evidence been presented that even if developed they could have sufficient flow to accommodate many people in a day.

8. Wilderness is primarily a matter of recreation, scenery, and wildlife plus water conservation.

Comment: Each of these are important; but wilderness involves very much more, as those who have read major wilderness literature and examined past actions of the Forest Service well know. Among other things, a wilderness area must have geographic, esthetic, and ecological integrity and continuity, and must include sufficient space and unity to make this possible.

The proposed alleys of transportation and commerce running into the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness ignore these basic aspects of wilderness.

9. It is necessary to make six corridor intrusions, each with a good road, into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to provide sufficient roadside recreation in the Pacific Northwest.

Comment: No studies have been presented on the many other opportunities in the Pacific Northwest to provide for much more roadside and mass recreation outside

Philip Hyde, 1956

what should be preserved as wilderness. Without such studies, statistics presented about what roadside recreation the proposed alleys will provide have little meaning.

There were other criteria of wilderness apparently used by Region 6 which also are open to question. However, I believe that the nine criteria I have presented demonstrate that Region 6, in following such criteria, could not possibly have arrived at a satisfactory wilderness area proposal. I respectfully urge that Region 6 reexamine the criteria it has used in proposing this wilderness area. I feel sure that if it does so calmly and objectively it will change its proposal drastically.

The great wilderness of the Northern Cascades between the North Cascade Primitive Area on the north almost to Stevens Pass on the south is the greatest remaining unclassified wilderness left in the continental United States. It is unique and of the greatest value as wilderness now and for future generations. It compares favorably in quality with any of our national parks and wilderness areas and surpasses most. The rare beauty and wildness of this region in national terms has been recognized by the Forest Service for many years. To cut this magnificent and irreplaceable wilderness area in two and to gouge out its forested valleys to satisfy alleged local needs would seem to be shortsighted statesmanship.

Richard Brooks, 1957



Two views of the Whitechuck River gateway show why there is concern about the apparent Region 6 wilderness criteria. On the left is national forest land logged in 1942. On the right is virgin forest which, under the 1959-model wilderness proposal, the Forest Service would log, transforming it into a "drive-in wilderness" in order to "increase roadside recreation."

Letters

Simons Park Proposal Lauded

Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the article "These Are the Shining Mountains" by David Simons [October *SCB*]. Mr. Simons is to be congratulated.

You ask for comments. Might I suggest that this article, including pictures, be reprinted. Further, that Dr. Bradley's article on the Northern Cascades in the November 1958 *Bulletin* and Dave Brower's article "Wilderness" in the June 1957 *Bulletin* be issued in reprint with pictures such that a copy could be sent to every member of Congress and others in authority, to emphasize the value of these areas.

Anyone who has been in Yosemite in the summer will realize how desirable and necessary these grand mountain areas are to our people. I agree with Mr. Simons that the tourist value of these areas will far outweigh the timber or growth factor if they are turned over to the lumbermen. . . .

ROLAND LESLIE

Taylorville, Calif.

Editor:

David Simons writes very well, and seems to combine the thoroughness of scientific analysis with an artistic appreciation. It is a potent combination. . . .

I was glad to see that his proposal takes in more to the north of the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area than its present boundaries. We found Breitenbush Lake and the Olallie Lakes charming places, and especially well suited for inclusion in a national park, as camping areas.

We enjoyed three days at Waldo Lake, and I'm glad to see that his proposal includes considerable territory around the lake. From our brief look at the country, we feel that the south shore and southeast corners are among the most beautiful and interesting shorelines—more so than the west shore, though it has many little lakes near it in the north. Waldo seems ideally suited for inclusion as a semi-developed part of a national park. . . .

It escapes me why the FS is so insistent on logging the low grade trees (from a lumberman's view) that surround Waldo. The growth rate there is undoubtedly very slow; the trees are small, in height and diameter, and of inferior species. I would like to see some graduate student go in there and do a paper on the estimated revenue the FS could get from such a poor stand of forest. It might fit in quite well with a survey of the Oregon Volcanic National

Park's potential tourist attraction on the lines of the Zalesky-Butler article on the Economic Potential of Wilderness in the North Cascades.

PHILIP HYDE

• If, as it appears, the principal motivation for throwing the Waldo Lake Limited Area into the Oakridge cutting circle is to increase the allowable cut elsewhere, it would seem that the artificial formula should be revised rather than permit it to lead to such unsound administration of forest land as well as to the destruction of important long-term recreational and scientific values. It is strange the Forest Service would have decided to open up Waldo even before its own "recreational resources review" is completed, much less the National Commission's review. Further strange fact: the Forest Service has not yet done any significant research on what happens when timber in such an area is logged off.

Washington, D.C.

Editor:

Please send by air mail a dozen of Dave Simons's best prints of the suggested Cascades Volcanic National Park. Have just read Dave's excellent article in your October issue. I had thought the Northern Cascades would be the last big national park area; but this is another, for sure. . . .

DEVEREUX BUTCHER

Orinda, Calif.

Editor:

. . . My family has been a property owner on the McKenzie River at McKenzie Bridge, Oregon, for approximately 15 years. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the proposed National Park and would be glad to help in any way. I believe that the establishment of such a park would be a much needed step forward in the conservation of one of Oregon's best natural resources—its scenic beauty. In this era of land exploitation and rapidly increasing population it is necessary that such a step be taken. The butchering of the natural beauty at the new Cougar Dam site is inexcusable.

JAMES R. HARVEY

Eugene, Oregon
November 11

Editor:

I want to tell you at once how much I admire and appreciate the October *Bulletin*. David Simons's article is very good. I like it and think it has surprising breadth. What a talented and

dedicated young man he is! . . . I wish Dr. John C. Merriam were alive to read his article. He felt so strongly that excellent writing about science and our countryside was very essential, both to its interpretation and its preservation. He had worked for years to perfect his own ability and was always striving to get younger people to train themselves and to write. . . .

Will you please send copies of the October *Bulletin* to all members of the Advisory Council of the Friends of the Three Sisters and bill me.

Could the club's Pacific Northwest Chapter serve as an Oregon Cascades Conservation Council? We are so thankful for the creative work the club is doing.

RUTH ONTHANK

• The *Bulletins* are on their way—at 90¢ each in quantities of 10 or more while they last. We hope a dynamic Oregon Cascades conservation program can get under way soon before the single-purpose loggers make Oregon a has-been state scenically. For a horrible example of how loggers respect one of the "shining mountains," see California's Mount Shasta. The mountain is still there, but the setting is gone.

Tree Farm

Washington, D.C.

Dear Executive Director:

Knowing that you are—at heart—a tree farmer I send the enclosed. If I were public relations officer for a tree farm I would be a bit more careful to show my roads with

- 1) less debris from cutting
- 2) open and effective culverts
- 3) better side slopes
- 4) less dust from trucks.

It was my thought that your articulate sense of humor would enable you to reproduce this with proper credit.

A FORESTER

• Our friend sent us the September *Weyerhaeuser Magazine*, calling our attention to the illustration below, which accompanied an article, "Follow the Forest Road," about the Millicoma Tree Farm in southwestern Oregon. Our articulate "sense of humor" fails us, unless we can label as humor the accompanying illustration—taken a few days ago by John Warth, Seattle member, on Bear Creek, Mount Baker National Forest. We might caption it:

How to Have Fun Following the Forest Road, or

Do-It-Yourself Roadside Recreation Beats Wilderness, AND It's Accessible!



Lumbermen Step Up Plan To Beat Competitors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In a colorful hour-long presentation backed up by slides, films and statistics, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association laid before the lumber industry today a dynamic proposal for a 10-year, multi-million-dollar research-advertising-trade promotion program designed to put wood ahead of its competitors in the race for new markets of the 1960's.

The presentation, highlighting an annual meeting of the NLMA November 9-12 at the Statler Hilton Hotel, was given by industry principals, NLMA staff members and the VanSant-Dugdale advertising agency of Baltimore.

The program calls for new or expanding marketing activity by the lumber industry in five broad areas. In outlining the proposed program, NLMA Executive Vice President Mortimer B. Doyle called attention to the prospect of expanding markets during the 1960's and said:

"Wood's competitors—the manufacturers of steel, brick, aluminum, plastics and similar materials—are already spending millions of dollars on research and marketing activities. The lumber industry can gain its share of the new markets of the 1960's only by an all-out effort to put itself in a dominant position in relation to its competitors."

The proposal for a 10-year program is an outgrowth of a \$1.3-million-a-year National Wood Promotion Program launched by the lumber industry late in 1958.

Stockmen Fear Parks

"As can be seen, the wilderness bill has come a long way from its original form. In fact, the proponents of the bill had to make so many concessions that some sources tell us they are looking for other alternatives to achieve the same means of shutting off large areas of land for the use of a few. It has finally reached such a point that even if we are able to continue to head off specific legislation of the nature discussed we must

start considering other alternatives that might develop.

"For instance, it appears that many wilderness enthusiasts would just as soon see large areas made into national parks, and I imagine the Park Service would be willing to increase its kingdom.

"At least we know that there are cattle grazing on a good many of the wilderness areas, but there are to my knowledge no cattle anywhere in a national park nor is there much hope that there ever might be. If we head off enactment of wilderness area legislation only to have large chunks of these same areas turned into national parks, we have won a battle and lost a war."

—from *American Cattle Producer*
October 1959

North Cascades Park Recommended by Committee

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 16—The Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak region of Washington's northern Cascade Mountains has been recommended for consideration for preservation in the National Park System by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

At its semiannual meeting, held last week in Arizona at Grand Canyon National Park and the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, the Advisory Board considered a wide variety of park issues.

One resolution expressed the Board's "concern that the outstanding scenic, scientific and wilderness qualities of the publicly owned lands in the Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak region of the northern Cascade Mountains of Washington shall be most fully and securely conserved for the benefit of this Nation. The Board endorses the view of many conservation organizations, individuals and members of Congress who urge that the National Park potentialities of the region be determined. The Board, therefore, urges that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior respectively authorize the Forest Service and the National Park Service to undertake joint studies for the full evalua-

tion of such potentialities for the information of the Congress and the public."

North Cascades Park Hit by Dept. Secretary

Ervin L. Peterson, assistant secretary of agriculture, yesterday strongly opposed creation of a huge national park in national forest lands in the Northern Cascades.

Peterson was a keynote speaker at the opening general session of the Pacific Logging Congress here.

Sessions are being held in the Olympic Hotel and the Civic Auditorium.

"I call your attention," Peterson said, "to a proposal advanced vigorously by a number of recreation groups to convert 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres of national forest lands in the North Cascades into a national park.

"In my opinion, that kind of proposition constitutes a threat and precedent for dismemberment of the whole national-forest system."—*Seattle Times*, November 12.

• *Comment on the status quo.* Paraphrasing Winston Churchill, the Chief Forester and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture have said that they do not intend to preside over the dissolution of the national forests. Assistant Secretary Peterson, in a letter to one of the lumber industry's trade journals, expressed concern over a Sierra Club proposal, which would dissolve no national forests, to transfer some national forest lands to the Interior Department to improve protection of their scenic and recreational resources. (This transfer would be in exchange for some Interior forest lands that would go to Agriculture to consolidate forestry. Agriculture would get 10 acres for every 1 it lost.)

Actually, someone seems to be forgetting whose lands these are and whose interest is to be served. They are public lands and not a single bureau's colonies. Determinations about their stewardship fully warrant an occasional review. Decisions made in 1905, when the Forest Service was established, are not necessarily the right decisions in all areas for 1959, or for the year 2000. D.R.B.

Brower Named To NRC Committee

The Sierra Club's executive director, David Brower, has been named to the three-man Scientific Advisory Committee of the Natural Resources Council of America, according to information received from C. R. Gutermuth, newly elected NRC Chairman and Vice President of the Wildlife Management Institute. The other two members of the Advisory Committee are Dr. Edward H. Graham, of the Soil Conservation Society of America, and Dr. William A. Dreyer, of the Department of Biological Sciences of the University of Cincinnati.



James S. Hutchinson, Sierra Pioneer

TO ALL who knew him, James S. Hutchinson was simply "Jimmy." It was symbolic of the high esteem and affection in which he was held.

James was born of pioneer stock in San Francisco, December 18, 1867. He graduated from Boys High School in 1886, and went to work in his father's banking business. At the end of five years he decided he wanted more education, and entered the University of California as a freshman in 1891. Later he transferred to Harvard where he received his A.B. degree in 1897. He returned to his home in San Francisco and in 1899 secured his degree in law from the Hastings School of Law. He went into practice with his brother Joseph, who had his law office in San Francisco. After the death of his brother Jimmy carried on the practice of his profession right up to the day of his death.

In 1892 he joined the group of mountain lovers who rallied about John Muir—probably the only college sophomore among the charter members of the Sierra Club.

It will be recalled that in 1892 most of the Sierra crest was still quite unknown and unexplored. Access from the west required a tedious trip on horseback or afoot, on dusty roads, from such valley or foothill points as Fresno, Merced or Sonora. There were trails of a sort in the high country, left by cattlemen and sheepherders, but their locations, routes and destinations were known only to the mountain men. It was a major objective of the Sierra Club at that time to explore and map this terra incognita, so that it might become better known and appreciated.

In the period between 1892 and 1924, practically all the Sierra crest, from Sonora Pass to Mount Whitney, was explored and mapped. Most of the major peaks were climbed, and the access trail routes determined—including the John Muir Trail from Yosemite Valley to Mount Whitney. It was a period of intense effort and thrilling adventure into virgin mountain country, made by club members who were city-bred business and professional men off on limited vacation time—all essentially amateur mountaineers. Among this group of enthusiasts were Jimmy and his brother Lincoln, and the companions they most frequently camped with—"Little Joe" LeConte, Charles Noble, Duncan McDuffie, James K. Moffitt and Fred Torrey. They began their series of explorations in 1898 in the region embracing Kennedy Lake, West Walker River, Jack Main Canyon, Lake Vernon, Lake Eleanor and so back to Sonora, the starting point. In succeeding summers they worked systematically southward along the crest, selecting areas which had as yet remained unexplored, as far south as the Black Kaweah.

Some nine reports were published in the *Bulletin* between 1898 and 1924. First ascents were made of Matterhorn Peak, North Palisade, Red and White Peak, the Black Kaweah and Mount Abbot. Pack outfits were taken for the first time across Colby Pass and down the rugged route they pioneered from Mather Pass via Palisade Creek to Grouse Meadow, over which the Muir trail now goes.

By the mid-twenties the major explorations of the Sierra crest by the club were completed, and the Hutchinson team turned from summer pack trips to the burgeoning sport of skiing. They recognized the recreational potentialities of skiing in the Sierra, and fixed upon Norden as a site for the venture since access to the top of the range was there provided by the Southern Pacific Railroad. They acquired a strategic parcel of land just west of Donner Summit, and close to Norden station—some 67 acres of gently sloping brush and forest quite unspoiled by developments. They also infected a very considerable number of their friends with their own enthusiasm for the project—and the Sierra Ski Club was born. The lodge was designed by one of the members, and built by all.

Until his death in 1940, Lincoln was the acclaimed leader of the club, with Jimmy his devoted executive officer. After Lincoln's loss the leadership devolved upon Jimmy automatically. By 1950 it became clear to Jimmy that the toll of the years would soon leave the club devoid of members. There were no youngsters coming along to fill the growing vacancies in the ranks. By that time too, Jimmy himself was eighty-three, and while his gay spirit was still undimmed, his rugged physique had begun to fail him. Marjorie, his devoted daughter, carried on his work as far as possible, but Jimmy realized the end of the club's active days was in sight. The last of the summer camps at the lodge was held in July 1950, and Jimmy was planning for its final disposition. In 1954 he proposed that the old Sierra Ski Club should disband and transfer its lodge and valuable land holdings to the Sierra Club, and he was largely responsible for securing the unanimous consent of the remaining members. The transfer was accomplished in 1955.

Jimmy was one of the shyest of men among strangers, and at all times one of the most modest. Among his cronies he was outgoing, witty and the life of the party. He deeply loved the mountains. Because his explorations had not taken him to the culminating point of the range—Mount Whitney—he had never been quite content. In 1945, with Marjorie, Professor Worth Ryder, Bill Gay and Marcellus Brown as packer, Jimmy took off from Mineral King on horseback and rode

to the top of Whitney. They were out for a month, and Jimmy was so delighted with this renewal of an old love that he repeated much of the trip the following year, at the age of seventy-nine.

In his later years he built a comfortable cabin home among the foothill pines of Jackson where he spent more and more of his time. From his ample porch he could look eastward across the intervening forty miles of wooded ridges, to the gleaming snowy slopes of Pyramid Peak and the Crystal Range. He never lost his interest or his pride in the Sierra Club, of which he was a life member. In rather tardy recognition of his lifelong love of the Sierra and his contributions to its history and that of the club, he was elected Honorary Vice President, in 1958. He was also a member of the Harvard Club, the University Club, the Faculty Club, the Bohemian Club and the American Alpine Club.

He died peacefully on October 3.

HAROLD BRADLEY

• Other deaths reported to the Sierra Club in recent months include:

J. E. Church, who died in Reno in August at the age of 90. He joined the club in about 1895, and was made an honorary life member in 1948, after over fifty years of membership. He was one of the club's earliest winter mountaineers, and through his work at the University of Nevada developed the modern science of snow surveying to predict floods and droughts.

Aubrey Drury, long associated with the Save-the-Redwoods League. A member of the Sierra Club since 1923, he was the author of "California—An Intimate Guide," and was active in conservation work throughout his life. He was a past president of the California Historical Society, the California Conservation Council and the Sir Francis Drake Association.

Robert W. Sawyer, eminent Oregon jurist and newspaper editor, who was named an honorary life member of the club in 1954. Judge Sawyer was first president of the National Reclamation Association and served on the Task Force on Water and Power of the second Hoover Commission. He worked hard for adequate wilderness preservation in the Three Sisters country of Oregon. He was very helpful to the Sierra Club in the Echo Park controversy; it was he who really broke loose the story of the Bureau of Reclamation's errors on reservoir evaporation which the club had uncovered. He was elected vice-president of Trustees for Conservation for the last five years of his life, and for the same period was a much-valued advisor of the Sierra Club.

Mountain Talk

HERE ARE a few observations on two outdoor experiences that were crammed into a three-week vacation last July.

A river trip, at least in the case of rafting down the Rogue with some 40 other Sierrans, brings all of us back to the level of the very young members of the party. If you want to discard adult cares and proprieties, cast off for five days of splashing good pre-adolescent fun in the rapids and at the beach camps. A youngster may measure up to the Spartan regimen of high-country backpacking or enjoy his share of base camp on his own terms. But for 72 miles of Huck Finn adventuring (well, we *felt* that way!) from Galice to Copper Canyon, we grownups put ourselves in the hands of boatmen who were generally quite young; shouted gleefully as we were steered into the fastest white water; behaved with utter foolishness as we made war with colliding rafts and well-aimed bucketsful of water, and pushed each other into the river on the least provocation. We were silly and we never really got dry while it lasted, but it was very good for laughs. Although it was a fast, active trip, it left me relaxed and refreshed.

As beautiful as the lower Rogue country is, winding through coastal mountains among fine stands of timber, for me there is no appeal equal to that of the higher elevations,



and especially the Sierra. After a few days at home I took off for Kings Canyon and my annual rediscovery of the delectable mountains. The compound can't be matched: heady, clear air; the bluest of skies; monumental shapes of gray and white granite; trees as full of individuality as persons, particularly near timberline; cold, rushing streams and foaming waterfalls. Almost every afternoon at camp the clouds gathered and the dynamic forces of the region gave us a thunderous display of what it takes to inform such magnificence. Our summer intrusion is merely tolerated. But what a season it is!

After a lapse of a good many years, I tried my hand again at fishing. There is an excitement to this sport that is contagious. When you catch fish, that is. We did, but it wasn't easy to persuade the party to eat them. Next year our menu will include some meatless dinners. We'll starve folks into submission.

Then watch for limits of fine, fat trout! (What if we don't catch any?)

This was my rattlesnake year. At one Rogue River camp, two timber rattlers were killed, and one of the young boatmen acquired the skins for a hatband. On the South Fork of the Kings the members of our party saw five of the snakes, a record in my experience. We killed none. Is there a paradox in fishing for trout but trying to co-exist peacefully with rattlesnakes? I admire these beautiful, completely adapted natives of the wild regions. I believe they have a right to survive there. My friend Pete says he hates them, because they make him afraid. On a couple of occasions he threw rocks at them. But he missed.

From the Mountains to the Prairies . . .

The Sierra Club's fourteenth chapter is its first in a non-mountainous region. Great Lakes Chapter, with 200 members throughout the midwestern states, and headquarters in Chicago, was formed this summer, and held its first general membership meeting on October 22. "See the Midwest First" is the theme of the outing program, under the direction of Harry Kurshenbaum, which will include hikes, canoe trips, rock climbs and overnight camping in such areas as the Indiana Dunes, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Kettle Moraine of Wisconsin. Chapter officers are: Kenneth Anglemire, chairman; Harry Kurshenbaum, vice-chairman; Barbara Garrett, secretary; and Wilfred Tracy, treasurer. Charles Bean is editor of the newsletter, *The Great Lakes Sierran*.



The Atlantic Chapter's visit to Cape Cod to assess the merits of the proposed national seashore in that area brought the following editorial comment from *The Cape Codder*, the weekly newspaper published in Orleans, Massachusetts:

"In cold economic terms, the two dozen or so who stayed at a local motel, who bought food and meals and gas from Chatham to Provincetown, to say nothing of postcards, film and so forth, probably contributed to the Cape's economy about five hundred dollars in the course of the week end. . . .

"It was not the economics that was so impressive, however. It was the earnest, quiet sincerity with which these members of the Sierra Club took in the beauty of Cape Cod.

"If they are typical of the type that publicity about the proposed national park will

One mountain creature about which I must confess mixed feelings is the burro, my daughter's faithful steed for several summers. Whether named Tony, Mexico, Queenie or blankety-blank, the riding burro is a problem I hope I have now solved. He or she (and that is another problem) carries the non-hiker from roadhead to camp, which is good. Then he or she must be unsaddled, pampered, grazed, moved, untangled, saddled for "rides" and unsaddled, and so on interminably. Which is not so good. Finally there is the ride out to roadhead again; very good. My solution? I have drawn the line at nine years old; next summer we hike. At least I said so, right here.

FRED GUNSKY

attract to Cape Cod, we say, heartily, 'Welcome, again and again. It was nice to have you visit us. Do come back soon.'

The paper also featured a front-page photograph showing the group enjoying a Saturday night cookout of roast chicken and Cape Cod quahogs (clams), with a detailed news story mentioning the Sierra Club as "the country's largest conservation organization." (*The Cape Codder* was quoted frequently and at length in E. J. Kahn, Jr.'s *New Yorker* article of September 19, "An Irreplaceable Treasure," which dealt fully with the seashore park proposal.)

The talented journalists of the Atlantic Chapter did another outstanding job in the October issue of *The Argonaut* on the proposed construction of the Northway (free-way) through the Adirondack Forest Preserve, actively opposed by conservationists. The *New York Times*, before making its decision against the proposal, complimented the Sierra Club by asking an Atlantic Chapter representative to meet with two members of the paper's editorial board in the presence of the New York State Conservation Commissioner and the Chief of the Department of Public Works, to discuss the issue; and later carried a lead editorial against the Adirondack route. Despite this, the Northway amendment passed in the November elections in New York—but by the closest margin of the eight amendments approved by the voters.



Congressional Roundup:

This year's congressional record in the field of conservation illustrates once more that it may be easier to stop poor legislation than to help good legislation be enacted. It also demonstrates that there must be closer working-together between conservation groups to bring about constructive, vitally needed conservation legislation.

While the first session of the 86th Congress considered many conservation measures, it passed notably few, postponed most for future action, if any.

Among the positive bills passed and signed by the President were these:

A bill increasing authorization of funds for research on the effects of pesticides upon wildlife. Appropriations were upped from \$280,000 to \$2,565,000.

A measure prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or airplanes in the hunting of wild horses on federal land. Pollution of water holes on public range lands is also prohibited.

Bills to increase appropriations for the Soil Conservation Service and the United States Forest Service, and to continue support of the National Park Service's program, Mission 66.

A measure extending the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to utilize surplus grains to prevent waterfowl depredations. (Note that we have now come full circle; we convert waterfowl feeding areas into farmland, raise too much grain on this farmland, and use the surplus to feed the waterfowl we dispossessed!)

A bill providing \$2,700,000 for use by the Secretary of the Interior in conducting research on marine game fish to develop sound game management.

A bill amending the 1926 act regarding acquisition of public lands by states, counties and municipalities; the 640-acre limitation previously imposed is now lifted if the land is to be acquired for public or recreational use.

On the minus side, the 86th Congress authorized these:

A massive public works bill—over the President's veto—which includes dams opposed by conservationists.

\$2,400,000 for the Department of Agriculture's highly questionable fire-ant control program in the Southeast.

A cut from \$1,500,000 to \$800,000 of the Bureau of the Budget request for the operation of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Reason for the cut, said Congress, was that enough monies were already authorized within the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service to take care of their part in this survey.

When Congress reconvenes, look for new demands for proposals for dams that will impound water within dedicated areas.

Among the many important conservation proposals on which Congress postponed action are these:

A bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park (reported favorably out of House Committee).

The Blatnik Bill (already passed by House and Senate, it awaits action by the House-Senate Conference Committee) to expand and strengthen the federal water pollution control program.

Shorelines and Dunes

A series of "Save our Shorelines" bills. Measures introduced in both House and Senate would establish a national shoreline recreational system for preservation and development of selected coast and inland shorelines. Money (not exceeding \$50,000,000) would be made available for acquisition of specified areas (Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Padre Island, Texas; Oregon Dunes area and Sea Lion Caves, Oregon; Indiana Dunes, Indiana; Point Reyes, California; Cumberland Island, Georgia; Channel Islands, California; Huron Mountains, Pictured Rocks, Grand Sable Dunes and Sleeping Bear Dunes, Michigan). \$10,000,000 would also be made available to assist states in the es-

tablishment of shorelines for recreational areas.

Separate bills to establish the following parks: Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts; Ice Age National Park, Wisconsin; Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts; Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon; Point Reyes National Seashore, California; and Great Basin National Park, Nevada.

Bills to change the status of Dinosaur National Monument to that of a national park. Senator Gordon Allott's Bill S.160 still con-

This is the Silver Anniversary Year of American Youth Hostels, Inc., the organization which provides for young people "the inexpensive, educational and recreational, outdoor travel opportunities of hosteling—that is, travel primarily by bicycle and on foot along scenic forest trails and byways, and to places of historic and cultural interest in America and abroad." A 25th anniversary dinner was held at International House in New York on November 14.

tains the controversial sentence leaving the door open for dam-building in Echo Park. Congressman John P. Saylor's Bill H.R.951 omits this provision, is endorsed by park supporters.

★ The Wilderness Bill, the most significant conservation legislation to come before Congress in recent years, was promised early action when Congress reconvenes. After exhaustive field hearings during the past year, the bill was modified to meet the main constructive criticism it has received. It is still under attack by commodity users (lumber, forage, mineral) despite the fact that it creates no new wilderness and would not interfere with the vast areas of public lands now open to commodity exploitation.

Most important aim of the Wilderness Bill is to establish as national policy the recognition and protection of wilderness for public use and enjoyment.

Conservation and scientific groups continue strong support of the Wilderness Bill, are hopeful that the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will give it top priority consideration in January, 1960.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Ontbank Honored

Karl W. Onthank Day was celebrated on November 21 in Eugene at the University of Oregon annual alumni Homecoming, honoring the noted conservationist, who has been associated with the University since 1909. He was a founder of the Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness, is a member of the Sierra Club, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the Obsidians, and has been a frequent *Bulletin* contributor on problems of the Oregon Cascades.