

SIERRA

December 1959

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



People You Know



LEWIS F. CLARK

Virginia Ferguson

After more than thirty-one years of devoted service, Virginia Ferguson, Assistant Secretary of the Sierra Club, retires at the end of 1959. She has seen the club grow from a comparatively small "family" of about 2,500 members to a powerful complex of 14,000 individuals grouped into fourteen chapters. During the earlier years she handled every office detail—correspondence, finances, telephone calls, visitors, membership records, publication mailing, exhibits—and all contact with club members, officers and the public. Although with the increasing membership the staff has grown, it has always been Virginia who had the overall knowledge of people and procedure, who remembered the vital points of information, who could answer every question.

On December 5, some sixty club members and friends greeted Virginia, surprise-party

fashion, at a San Francisco restaurant where she expected to have dinner with Honorary President William E. Colby and Mrs. Colby. The evening was gay with reminiscences, talks by Mr. Colby, President Nathan Clark and five former presidents, and the presentation of a gift order for a television set. Virginia will be watching the programs in Santa Barbara, where she will move when she retires.

Horace M. Albright

One of the nation's most distinguished conservationists has been appointed a Regents' Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley.

The selection of Horace M. Albright, retired corporation executive who prior to his business career was Director of the National Park Service from 1929 to 1933, is in keeping with the University's continuing program of bringing leading non-academic figures to its campuses to share their knowledge.

Albright, an honorary vice-president of the Sierra Club since 1937, former president of U.S. Potash Co. and presently associated with many conservationist organizations, was surprised by the news of his appointment at a testimonial dinner given in his honor early in December in Washington, D.C. Robert Gordon Sproul, President-Emeritus of the University, paid tribute to Albright's leadership in the conservation field, declaring "For almost 50 years you have devoted yourself

with seemingly tireless energy to distinguished public service as a leader in the preservation of the natural resources of our land, and the enhancement of their beauty."

It was also revealed at the dinner that contributions in excess of \$30,000 from a group of friends had made possible the establishment of an endowed lectureship at the University of California as a testimonial to Albright.

Although no definite time has as yet been selected, it is anticipated that Albright will serve as Regents' Lecturer for a month during the 1959-1960 academic year.

William O. Douglas

Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court was elected an honorary life member of the Sierra Club by the Board of Directors at its meeting in San Francisco on December 5. Conservationist, mountaineer and author—as well as jurist—Justice Douglas dramatically focused the nation's attention on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal when in 1954 he led his famous trek along the historic waterway, then threatened with destruction. In the summer of 1958, he joined the group which backpacked along the Olympic shoreline strip in Washington, demonstrating its value as a unique stretch of coastal wilderness. His books include "Of Men and Mountains," "Strange Lands and Friendly People," and "Beyond the High Himalayas." He is now working on a volume about John Muir, for young people.

Letters

Bishop, California

Los Angeles, California

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

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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Editor:

The Owens Valley members of the club—the Pinyon Group of the Toiyabe Chapter—have organized and are presently engaged in working on various conservation projects. I am specially interested in finding out what could be done to expand camping facilities on this side of the Sierra, and relieve the pressure on present camps.

At our last meeting, we discussed the possibility of making a study on low-level campsites which might someday be developed, to furnish data which could be consulted by organizations in the position to develop the sites. This data would include possible sites, ownership of land, water and sanitary facilities, and any other pertinent information.

If low-level camps could be developed, rather than extending present roads into the mountains so more area could be developed for car camping, we feel sure that many advantages would be obtained. Cost would be smaller, maintenance easier, nearly every car and trailer camper would be just as satisfied, if not more so, and most important, continuous advance might be under slightly less pressure.

RONALD E. SMITH

Editor:

I have been circulating the Sierra Club films for the Angeles Chapter. To date, *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin* has had 44 bookings, largely by churches, colleges, high schools and other organizations. Many of the bookings were for two or more showings.

It is currently booked for December showings at a Rotary Club and at a convention of librarians in Glendale, with additional showings in the library. It is also completely booked up for January, with additional showings through to May, when there is a 5-day booking for the San Bernardino city schools, followed in June by a 7-day booking by the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department.

The Dinosaur film and *Two Yosemite*s have had considerable circulation. . . . Currently there is a 13-day booking for *Two Yosemite*s in January.

It seems to me that the films are the best advertisements the Sierra Club has.

T. D. ATKINSON

COVER: *Winter, Toiyabe National Forest.* Photo by Andrew Crofut



... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

Neuberger, Porter Draft New Bills

Oregon Dunes Gain National Attention

THE climate for an Oregon Dunes National Seashore appears to be improving, following Senate and House hearings held recently at Reedsport, Eugene, and Florence. The Recreation and Natural Resources Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement in general support of parks and recreation in Oregon which has been approved by the Chamber board of directors and given wide distribution. While the statement did not single out the Oregon Dunes, it indicated that the seashore proposal merits careful public consideration:

"... There are approximately forty small tracts of public lands along the Oregon coast which have been temporarily classified for public use and reserved from disposition. Appropriate public park and recreation agencies should be encouraged to acquire and develop them in the public interest, based upon determinations which have been made by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management..."

A draft of a new Oregon Dunes bill has been supplied by the Department of the Interior upon request by Senator Richard L. Neuberger. This is a compromise measure with respect to certain potential industrial utilizations and questions of tenure on the part of property owners who may wish to stay on in the area after establishment of a national seashore. Congressman Charles O. Porter, who sat in on the two hearings of the Neuberger measure in addition to that for his own identical bill, is preparing a revised draft for introduction in the House. Although the revision has not yet been made public, it is assumed to be similar to Neuberger's new bill.

The Department of the Interior as yet has neither approved nor disapproved the Oregon Dunes proposal. However, the Bureau of the Budget has released the Department of the Interior's report on the original Neuberger bill, S.1526. The report states that the Department would prefer the measure mentioned above, S.2010, which was also introduced by Senator Neuberger, for the establishment of three seashore areas at the

discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. This would give the Secretary some freedom in working out the best three areas to be selected in the initial program. It is not yet known whether the new draft of an Oregon Dunes bill would be more acceptable to the Department than the current bill, S.1526. Presumably the so-called "Three Areas Bill" would provide national seashores on the East Coast, on the Gulf Coast, and either along the Great Lakes at the Indiana Dunes, or on the West Coast. Cape Flattery, the Oregon Dunes, and the Point Reyes Peninsula are the potential national seashores on the West Coast. Senator James E. Murray, with fifteen co-sponsors, and Congressman John D. Dingell, have introduced two still more general bills, S.2460 and H.R.8445, which would permit the Secretary of the Interior to establish ten national shoreline recreation areas.

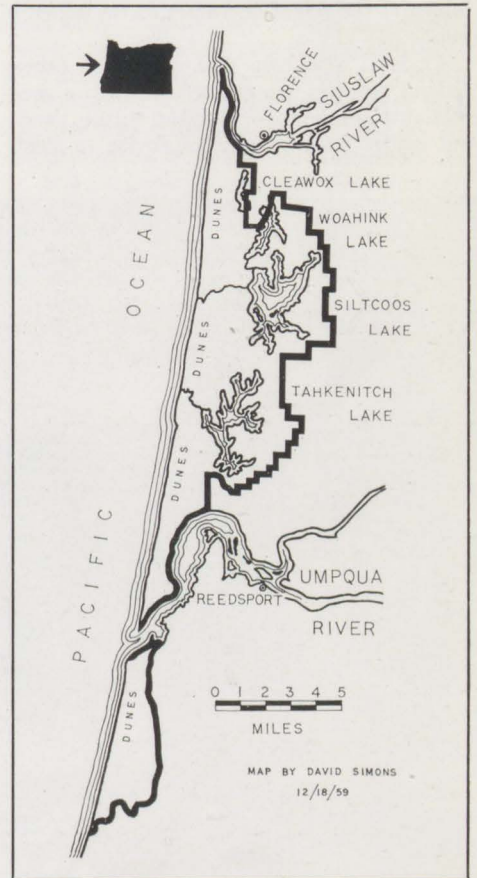
Although the Oregon Dunes proposal met with considerable localized opposition, local, state and national advocates are a growing legion. At latest report Oregon's Governor Mark Hatfield appears more favorably interested in the proposal, and has asked his Natural Resources Committee to study the new Neuberger bill.

Following are excerpts from the statement presented at the October 31st hearing at Florence, Oregon, by Professor Sanford S. Tepper, Assistant Professor of Biology, University of Oregon, representing the Sierra Club:

1) Unless we now recognize the coming population surge in the western United States and anticipate the necessary increase in facilities for outdoor recreation that must be provided in order to meet this future need, it will then be virtually impossible to provide the facilities because the appropriate places, of high scenic and recreational value, will have been appropriated for private use. As the population has grown in the past decade,

we have seen a gradual reduction in the extent of natural areas suitable for recreation, because these areas have not been *dedicated to recreation*, but rather have been supporting recreation as one of many uses. Other incompatible uses have pushed recreation back: logging, mining, agriculture, industry, residences, and roads. Once a natural area has been invaded, it can never be converted back to its natural state.

2) The Oregon Dunes area proposed for establishment as a national seashore includes the finest remaining unspoiled example of ocean-front dunes on the Pacific Coast, if not in the whole country. The area has huge, actively-moving dunes, older dunes covered with forests of beach pine and Sitka



The proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore (heavy solid line), as outlined in the new draft of the Neuberger bill.



Logging (lower left, on private land) encroaches on forest-rimmed lakes behind the dunes. Cleawox Lake (center) and Woahink Lake (top) from the air. (Photos on this page by Oregon State Highway Department.)

spruce, and freshwater lakes of great beauty, formed by the natural damming of streams by the migration of dunes. This combination of features is not only very attractive esthetically, but has been shown by a National Park Service survey to be of national significance. In comparison with other dune areas, this one is large enough to support a major recreational facility, and with the forested shores of the freshwater lakes, possesses the necessary protected potential campground areas, often lacking in seashore areas.

3) We have available in this area a unique ecological museum. The entire story of the formation and aging of the dunes is visible, and can be explained. While campground facilities could be provided by other agencies, only the National Park Service is qualified to interpret the scientific values to the general public.

4) It is also true that state and other federal agencies are not able to plan a recreational resource for a great future need, but rather must usually improvise to meet

current needs. If facilities on the Oregon Coast are always provided on a current-need basis, then the greater part of the facilities needed for the future will become unavailable before they are in the immediate-need category. By *dedicating* this area now as a recreation area, its development can be timed to meet the expanding need, but at the same time the area is *preserved* so that it will be available when the need is critical.

We hope that the committee will keep in mind that this is an area of national significance, and that it should be preserved for recreational use for the whole country.

... No Congressional legislation has been enacted in almost sixty years to add significant Oregon scenery to the system of national parks.

The unique advantage [of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore] would be in the interpretation of the natural features by experts in the fields of botany, land and marine biology, ornithology, and geology ...

... it is the observation and appreciation of our world around us that adds to the joy and wonder and enrichment of living.

Conservation NOW, June 1959
Mazama Conservation Committee

News From Nevada

As feared by our Nevada reporter last month, the Forest Service was strong in its opposition to the proposed Great Basin National Park at the Ely hearing early in December, even though the Department of Agriculture has not yet taken a position on the proposal.

Senator Alan Bible of Nevada presided over the hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands (of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs). Darwin Lambert, president of the Great Basin National Park Association, described the area as "superbly qualified for national park status" and was confident that ways to protect existing mining and grazing interests could be worked out. J. F. Carithers, western editor of *National Wild Lands News*, said that the 147,000-acre area would "admirably complement the National Park System."

Support for the pending bill to establish the park came also from Frank E. Harrison, special assistant to the director of the National Park Service, who stated that the area provides an excellent cross-section of Great Basin earth and life sciences. Mayor N. F. Broadbent of Ely told the hearing that the park "would preserve the wonders of the region for millions of people rather than a select few."

The Forest Service takes the position that the area can best be managed under its own multiple-use program, which makes provision for mineral, range, timber and other resources along with recreational needs. Conservationists have had frequent demonstration in recent years of how susceptible to change this policy is, and how inadequate its protection of scenic resources can be.

Fisher Heads RFF

Joseph L. Fisher has been elected president of Resources for the Future, Inc., succeeding Reuben G. Gustavson. RFF is a nonprofit corporation established in 1952 with the cooperation of The Ford Foundation, to advance the development, conservation and use of natural resources, primarily in the United States, through programs of research and education. One of its 1959 grants was to the Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference, held in March under the sponsorship of the Sierra Club.

Mr. Fisher, an associate director of RFF since 1954, has been an economist with the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Earlier, he was a planning technician with the National Resources Planning Board.

Wind and ocean rhythmically mold the Oregon Dunes.



Summer Is Icumen In—Like '60

MENTAL reservations can now be made for summer vacations. Below is preliminary, tentative information on 1960's multiplicity of outings, to help you choose your next large dose of concentrated wilderness:

Sierra High Trips—Northern Yosemite, two 2-week periods (7/10, 7/24).

Sierra Base Camps—Midnight Lake, Inyo National Forest, three 2-week periods (7/10, 7/24, 8/7).

Back Country—Wilbur May Lake via Silver Pass, 2 weeks starting 7/17.



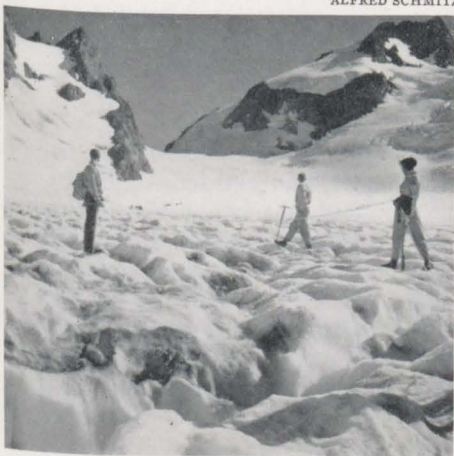
LARRY DOUGLAS

Cascades Base Camps—North Fork Bridge Creek from Stehekin, 1 week starting 7/17; Whatcom Pass, 10 days starting 7/18.

Cascades Special—Rainy Lake to Stehekin, 10 days starting 8/1.

High-Light—Roaring River, Milestone, Bubbs Creek; 2 weeks starting 7/24. (Also the possibility of an easy warm-up week beginning 7/17.)

Further plans include: *High Trips* to the San Juan Wilderness of Colorado in early July and to the Three Sisters Wilderness of



ALFRED SCHMITZ



FRED GUNSKY

Oregon in early August; a *High-Light Trip* in the Sawtooth Range of Idaho.

Knapsack Trips—one early in May to Thunder River, Grand Canyon National Park; two beginners' trips in the Sierra (1 week, 7/30; 2 weeks, 8/27); Muir Pass and Enchanted Gorge (2 weeks, 7/30); Cart-ridge Creek (1 week, 8/27); one week in Lassen Volcanic National Park in late July, and a double bill, a week each in the Teton and Sawtooth Ranges, starting 8/27.

River Trips—Glen Canyon: three 8-day trips in April, early July, early October; Dinosaur National Monument: Flaming Gorge and Lodore Canyon, 8 days in mid-June; Yampa and Green Rivers, 6 days in late June. Desolation Canyon, Ouray to

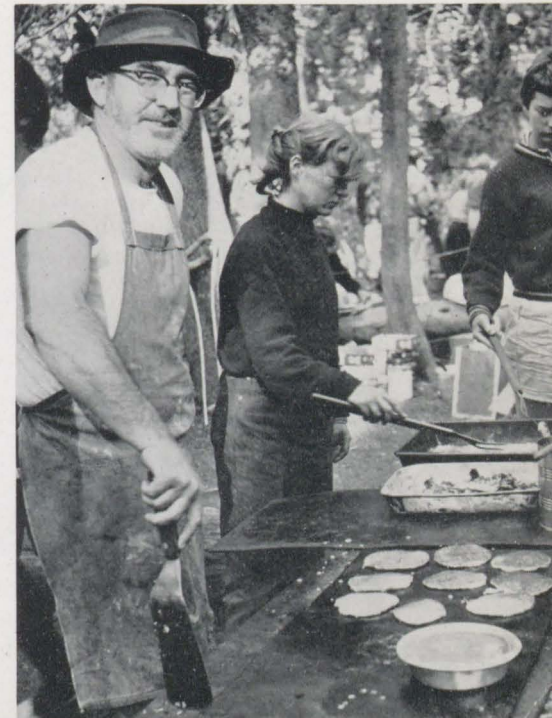
Green River, Utah, first week of July; Rogue River, Oregon, late July; Canoe River, British Columbia, early August.

Burro Trips—Southern Sierra, late July and early August. Two 1-week and two 2-week trips. Also two 2-week family trips.

There will be two 1-week *Wilderness Threshold* outings in the period from mid-July to mid-August, at Nelson Lake in Yosemite and/or at Pear Lake in Sequoia.

And a *Clean-up*—one week for volunteers in a littered scenic area.

ANDREW CROFUT



FOUR MOUNTAIN MEMORIES

*What better way to enjoy nature
Than by floating
Downstream past it?*

*With eager step,
A young boy crosses the threshold
Of the wilderness.*

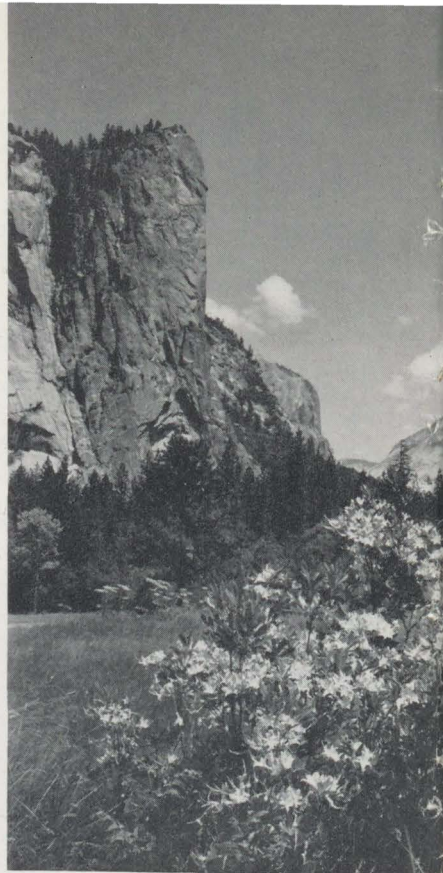
*The glacier's invitation
Is given only to
The young at heart.*

*Poet and mountaineer;
Each one needs his loaf of bread
Beneath the bough.*

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YOSEMITE'S MYRIAD MOODS

*All photographs from YOSEMITE VALLEY,
by Ansel Adams, edited by Nancy Newhall.
5 Associates, San Francisco, 1959*



YOSEMITE is many things: a valley reflection of the high Sierra, a green fragment of American history and legend, a national monument of polished granite, a Coney Island on the Fourth of July. Yosemite has deep tranquility and isolation, babbling hordes of tourists, silent woods and ice-cream stands. She is cold and remote, springy and tender, hot and crowded. Yosemite is many things, depending on her mood, and her moods are many.

Yosemite is first the march of seasons: the endless clouds of the Pacific swirling up from the great valley below to the west, dragging unceasingly across hidden granite in January; or the gray whiteness of wet new snow seen momentarily in a cloud-break, clinging steeply to the immense simplicity of huge gran-

ite walls in early February; the first bright crackle of a clear day later on in February when the russet grasses near the Merced River sparkle in weak sun, silhouetted against the blue distant mystery of Half Dome, where there is a first promise of life in the air.

Yosemite is March rain and the incredible sweet flower mystery of her wooded slopes in April and May, when snow still remains in the shadows, and there is new-year laughter, sunshine, and soft spring rain on the gentle woods leading to the Cathedral Spires. This is the best time.

Yosemite is the verdurous riot of June—the Merced River rushing full, the myriad falls awake, the white cottonball puffs of cumulus over the Sierra, seen from a summit. This is also the time when the hungry bear snuffles in garbage cans, and a doe plucks an offering from a child's outstretched hand. Yosemite is July, the tired stiff tourist emerging from the claustrophobic torpor of his automobile, photographing the long flat march of the valley floor before him, funneling east.

And Yosemite is hot blue haze in August and September, when there are too many people, and bearded, tattered crag-rats laugh and joke, and perform the impossible on vertical smoothness. Yosemite is October opulence, all gold and rich, mellow and somnolent, silhouetted by the eternal blue-gray rock. And last, Yosemite is cold sad November and early December; the smell of rich October still here and there on the dreaming valley floor, now and then awakened by a little sun, a warm reminder of what was and what will be—then gray rain closes again, leaving only mist and wet forsaken stalks along the riverbank.





of the sun to the west, and great solitude and bulge of rock; his reward: unspoiled summit, great sweeping distance, solitude, and tired, delighted brotherhood.

Yosemite is frosty bivouac for the skier, the twisting ride to Badger Pass, the sudden downswirl of Pacific powder snow. For those who forsake the wire-strewn slope, there is winter certitude at Sentinel Dome, and more: the incredible dignity of great California firs, rust-red bark immense and calm, the branches vast and far above. Yosemite is the steep white track, frozen corn snow, the swish and glide of downhill run. And Yosemite is the steamy warmth of the lodge, drying socks by the fireside, and a welcome cup of coffee.

She is the song of night, down on the valley floor. In winter or summer, the dancing roar of pine fire, laughter and bottles of dark potent Dago red; songs, a quiet chuckle, the distant slamming of a car door. The joyous anticipation of tomorrow; the rich tired tranquility of today. There is warmth and simplicity in the evening, a friendly look, a ribald song, affection for those around the fire. The stars look down at the red diminishing reflection. The Valley is soft in the night and there is good peace and quiet, and the spirit of John Muir is beyond the shadowed redness of the flame.

Look well about you, wanderer! There is but one Yosemite on the face of the earth, and through the myriad moods, the shifting cyclic patterns, will always sound the chord of this, your need: simple joy and certitude, the face of life itself.

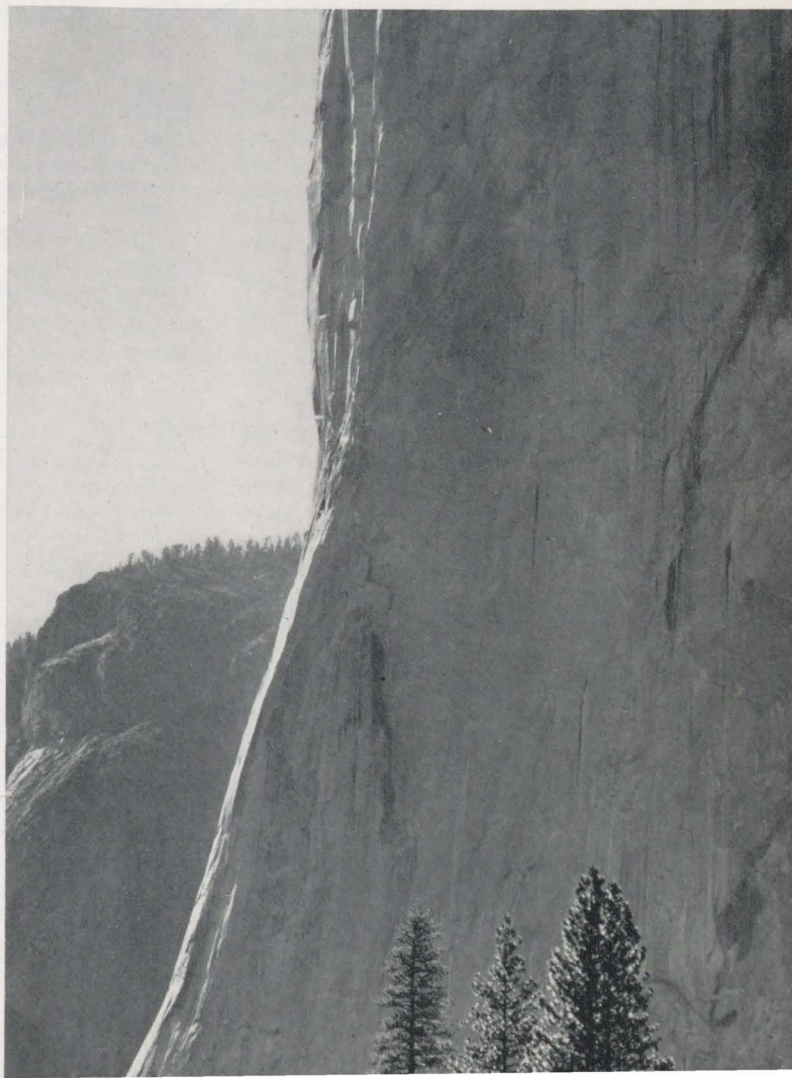
MICHAEL W. BORGHOFF

Yosemite Valley is the march of seasons, and more: plunging waters, the silver shifting tinsel of Bridalveil Fall, seen close; the thunder of Yosemite Falls; even the welcome trickle of a little waterfall on the Royal Arches.

She is the twisting merging vertex of distant Sierra summits seen from Half Dome on the updraft laughter of early June. She is yellow grasses against a gray-blue haze, the perpendicular rise of campsmoke in the still of morning. She is cold bite and sting, when the woods and slabs are hooded in deep winter, the walls and towers snow-flecked and remote, the windswept sky remoter still.

AND Yosemite Valley is rock: many shades of igneous rock, the most haunting the mica-flecked El Capitan granite, choked with moss, a fire flower blooming. She is the scoured blue ripples of Phantom Pinnacle; the looming bulk of the Cathedral Rocks or the vestal upthrust of the neighboring Spires; the overwhelming purity of El Capitan; and more, much more.

Here, on this rock, the climber finds his Mecca: the compact, interlocking simplicity of slab on slab, shard and flake and crack and hold; the burning left and right of granite infinity; his essential: the down-reflected dome of August's sun, lips parched and cotton-flecked; the ting-ting of well-driven steel or the hollow thump of exfoliation slab; the faraway spice scent of a bay tree growing horizontally outward from the vertical; the swarm and sting of ants; light splinters mirrored from white mica; the scrape of boot against hemp sling and holdless rock; the endless hammer-twist-hammer of placing an expansion bolt; and most splendid of all, the huddled summer bivouac far above the twinkle of the valley floor, the violent withdrawal



Condensed Financial Report

Financial Condition — December 31, 1958

A CONDENSED financial report for 1958 is submitted herewith. Complete financial statements including additional details are contained in an audit report rendered by Farquhar & Heimbucher, CPAs. This report is available for inspection at the club offices.

Two matters of major importance are particularly noteworthy. The first of these is the strong overall financial condition of our club. At the close of the year the total net assets amounted to over \$340,000, an increase of more than \$40,000 during the year. This total value does not include over \$100,000 of market appreciation in the value of investments owned. This rapid and substantial growth in overall resources, if it can be maintained, can be the means by which we shall meet the expanding need in the future for preserving scenic and wilderness lands and for carrying on research and education relating to their proper uses.

The second matter of fundamental importance is the increasing pressure on our current operating revenues caused both by inflation and by our increased conservation activities. Our actual current operating expenditures for the year exceeded current operating income by almost \$8,000. Of the total current operating expenditures of \$116,000 only \$82,000 or 70% was provided by dues and initiation fees. An additional \$14,000 or 13% was provided by special services for outings, lodges, and publications. The remainder came from investment income or charges against endowment funds.

The directors have recognized the need for financing extraordinary conservation programs and other special items out of capital funds and authorized such special appropriations in 1958 and again in 1959.

Your treasurer concurs in using a portion of our accumulated reserves for such purposes on a temporary basis. In order not to impair our effectiveness in the future, however, it will be necessary during this temporary period to find ways to increase our present operating revenues or to augment them by new sources of income.

The success of our investment program leading to substantial increases in both income and capital values is due to the professional services of William P. Wentworth, furnished on a volunteer basis.

Richard M. Leonard, who has served the Sierra Club in so many important capacities, generously continues to provide sound counsel and able assistance in financial matters.

CLIFFORD V. HEIMBUCHER
Treasurer

	Total	General	Publications	Outings	Clair Tappaan Operating	Chapters
Assets						
Cash	\$ 35,509	16,603	—	—	2,183	16,723
Investments at cost (market value, \$421,225)	312,230	272,269	6,544	19,575	13,842	—
Accounts receivable	2,246	1,079	443	724	—	—
Inventories of merchandise for sale	19,110	—	16,546	1,585	940	39
Prepaid expenses	1,497	23	343	1,131	—	—
Land at cost held for resale	2,230	2,230	—	—	—	—
	<u>372,822</u>	<u>292,204</u>	<u>23,876</u>	<u>23,015</u>	<u>16,965</u>	<u>16,762</u>
Less Liabilities						
Accounts payable	3,703	1,263	136	595	1,485	224
Dues and credits for future periods	25,607	19,334	—	—	6,273	—
	<u>29,310</u>	<u>20,597</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>7,758</u>	<u>224</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>\$343,512</u>	<u>271,607</u>	<u>23,740</u>	<u>22,420</u>	<u>9,207</u>	<u>16,538</u>

Investments — December 31, 1958

	Cost	Market Value	1958 Income
Bonds			
U. S. Government	\$ 39,891	40,060	1,403
Industrials	67,911	67,075	1,567
	<u>107,802</u>	<u>107,135</u>	<u>2,970</u>
Stocks			
Preferred	33,233	31,380	1,529
Common	171,195	282,710	7,206
	<u>204,428</u>	<u>314,090</u>	<u>8,735</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INCOME	<u>\$312,230</u>	<u>421,225</u>	<u>11,705</u>

General Operating Fund — 1958

	Actual	Budget	Over (Under) Budget
Income			
Dues and initiation fees	\$ 82,177		
Income from investments	11,705		
Overhead charged to other funds	14,581		
Sundry	53		
TOTAL INCOME	<u>108,516</u>	<u>111,300</u>	<u>(2,784)</u>
Expenses			
General and administrative			
Rent	7,815	7,825	(10)
Salaries	26,219	24,000	2,219
Elections and meetings	2,575	2,100	475
Office expense	5,434	4,250	1,184
	<u>42,043</u>	<u>38,175</u>	<u>3,868</u>
Bulletins	17,261	16,250	1,011
Handbook	1,515	1,600	(85)
Conservation activities	32,437	26,000	6,437
Council	1,456	1,500	(44)
Wilderness Conference	—	200	(200)
Visual education	57	150	(93)
Mountaineering	137	175	(38)
Winter sports	22	50	(28)
Expansion costs	2,192	2,000	192
Pension costs	2,020	2,650	(630)
Sundry expenses	504	500	4
	<u>99,644</u>	<u>89,250</u>	<u>10,394</u>
Appropriations			
Allocation of dues to chapters	11,953	10,650	1,303
Memorial lodges	1,200	1,200	—
Library reserve	921	600	321
Insurance reserve	1,138	600	538
Film reserve	300	300	—
Morley Fund	700	700	—
Clair Tappaan Lodge income	350	350	—
Bradley Ski Hut	155	—	155
Budget reserve	—	7,650	(7,650)
TOTAL EXPENSES AND APPROPRIATIONS	<u>116,361</u>	<u>111,300</u>	<u>5,061</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME	<u>\$ (7,845)</u>		

Chapter Financial Statements — 1958

	Total	Angeles	Atlantic	Kern-Kaweah	Loma Prieta	Los Padres	Mother Lode	Pacific Northwest	Redwood	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco Bay	Tehipite	Toiyabe
Financial Condition—December 31, 1958														
Assets														
Cash	\$16,723	7,005	116	154	2,476	459	452	75	157	602	717	4,049	314	147
Inventories of merchandise for sale	39	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>16,762</u>	<u>7,005</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>2,476</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>4,049</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>147</u>
Less Liabilities														
Accounts payable	224	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	22	—	7	—	136
NET ASSETS	<u>\$16,538</u>	<u>7,005</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>2,476</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>4,042</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>11</u>
Income and Expenses—1958														
Income														
Dues allocation	\$11,953	2,692	491	135	1,655	372	707	227	247	270	364	4,447	192	154
Interest on savings	145	—	8	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Lodge fees	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	—	—	—
Other	6,453	—	30	844	138	200	188	31	7	271	1,339	3,159	179	67
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$18,803</u>	<u>2,692</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>1,808</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>7,728</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>221</u>
Expenses														
Office expenses	\$ 3,100	—	647	55	—	54	59	87	—	135	91	1,830	55	87
Conservation	927	—	—	91	56	—	101	233	—	72	113	231	—	30
Lodge operations	593	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	—	—	—
Film	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
Other	15,915	1,820	306	1,013	1,484	390	875	56	98	268	1,321	7,967	236	81
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>20,670</u>	<u>1,820</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,540</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>10,028</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>333</u>

Trustees Elect New Officers, Broaden Program

TRUSTEES for Conservation, a task force of 51 of the nation's leading conservationists who incorporated to concentrate on the legislative needs of conservation, held their annual meeting December 12 in the offices of the Sierra Club in San Francisco. President for the coming year will be Clifford Heimbucher, San Francisco management consultant, who is treasurer of the Sierra Club.

California Vice President will be Stuart R. Dole, San Francisco attorney, who is secretary of the club's Outing Committee. Secretary will be David Brower, past chairman of the Natural Resources Council of America and the club's executive director. Treasurer will be Dr. Robert Cunningham Miller, who is director of the California Academy of Sciences and was also chairman of the Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference.

Executive Secretary William J. Losh, well-known San Francisco public relations consultant, will continue to hold the post he has held since Trustees incorporated late in 1954.

The foregoing five were elected the Executive Committee of TFC, and will meet periodically to carry out its program.

Two other vice presidents were elected from the TFC roster: Joseph Wood Krutch, one of the nation's great literary men, whose latest notable book is *Human Nature and the Human Condition*, and William H. ("Holly") Whyte, Jr., who has been one of

the editors of *Fortune*, who gained wide notice for his book *The Exploding Metropolis*, fame from *The Organization Man*, and nation-wide thanks for his insight about needs of ways for preserving open space.

Current chief interest of TFC is the Wilderness Bill, and the organization is currently appealing for funds to help bring about passage of this major conservation proposal, to be considered for action early in the second session of the 86th Congress.

THE Trustees also gave careful consideration to the apparent change in attitude of the Internal Revenue Service toward legislative activity in behalf of conservation of the nation's resources, an attitude which has led many conservation organizations to become apprehensive of their most-favorable tax status, which allows contributions and bequests to be deductible and tax-exempt, respectively.

The new attitude, it was pointed out, serves to increase the load on TFC. In addition to the Wilderness Bill, the Trustees discussed the top-priority needs in conservation legislation across the nation.

It was the unanimous vote of TFC to continue vigorously in its original purpose, to favor and seek support for such conservation needs as these:

1. Study and implementation of additions

to the National Park System, such as the current "Save Our Shorelines" proposals for the Oregon Dunes, Cape Cod, Indiana Dunes, Point Reyes, etc., as well as park proposals for the North Cascades of Washington and the Three Sisters-Mount Jefferson-Waldo Lake complex in Oregon's Central Cascades.

2. Support of the conservation benefits to be obtained from pollution-abatement legislation, programs to increase research on the results of widespread application of poisons, and exchange of certain lands between Agriculture and Interior.

3. Follow-through on conservation programs in the critical appropriation stage, where harmful action can be stopped and beneficial action can be moved ahead, as well as continued investigation of the need and opportunity to free conservation organizations from the inhibitions which the Internal Revenue Service imposes on tax-status seekers.

The Trustees made it clear that such broadening of program would have to be kept within the limit of available resources. They would seek out means through which members of other conservation organizations could be kept currently informed about the TFC program and its need for contributions and letters to legislators on matters of major importance to conservation.

D. R. B.

Toxic Pesticides Insufficiently Tested

THE PUBLIC should be mindful of one inescapable fact in viewing the clash between Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and commercial cranberry interests. The fact is that the development and use of poisons for killing plants and insects have far outstripped facilities to fully test the chemicals for all possible immediate and long-term harmful effects on humans and other life, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The reasons which led Secretary Flemming to make his announcement and the charges that have been leveled against him by cranberry producers and sympathetic agriculture

groups have been covered fully in the press and on the air. The weedkiller that was used by some cranberry growers in the Northwest, aminotriazole, has been found as a residue on cranberry products. The Food and Drug Administration, earlier this year, refused to accept any foodstuffs with a residue of the weedkiller, because laboratory tests had shown a link with the production of cancer in test animals.

The volume of all plant and insect poisons being used for control purposes in the U.S. has risen at least seven times above the 1940 level. Most chemicals in use today were not on the market before World War II, and

more than 60 have been developed in the past few years. More than one billion pounds of chemical poisons are being used on farms each year.

Few states effectively regulate the poisons. Under law the manufacturers print instructions for use on the package labels and there the responsibility ends. Aminotriazole was cleared for use in cranberry beds after the berries are picked. Some growers obviously used it prior to harvest. Those who did apparently did so in ignorance or contrary to recommendations, but in either case it was used at their own risk.

Happenings in the past few months certainly must have given Secretary Flemming added cause for concern. A classic example is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's ambitious and widely criticized Federal-State project in the Southeast for the complete eradication of the imported fire ant which, in some areas, is classed as an agricultural pest. Heptachlor, the poison that has been used most, is mixed with clay pellets and showered on thousands of acres from the air. Large dieoffs of birds, fish and other animal life followed some operations. Livestock and farm pets also have been killed. Only after bitterly attacking its critics did the USDA reluctantly somewhat reduce the aerial dosage level.

Now after thousands of acres have been treated, researchers have found that the violently poisonous heptachlor breaks down under exposed conditions to an even more toxic compound, heptachlor epoxide. On October 27 the Food and Drug Administration proposed to reduce to zero its previous ruling that 0.1 part per million of heptachlor residue was permissible on more than 30 agricultural products. Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide has been found in milk, in the tissues of beef animals, and on grains, fruits, vegetables, and forage crops.

"Although chronic toxicity studies have not been completed on heptachlor epoxide," a F&DA official said, "it has been shown in acute toxicity studies that heptachlor epoxide is more toxic than heptachlor. Evidence is not available to show that such residues would be safe."

The public should realize that there also is no evidence to show that residues of aminotriazole or its weathering byproduct would be safe either.

News media reveal that the USDA is siding with the cranberry growers, a position that seemingly stems from financial, not health, considerations. If that is true, then the public should be thankful that there is another agency to protect its health.

Book Reviews

CLARENCE KING, by Thurman Wilkins (Macmillan Co.) 440 pages: bibliography; index; illustrated by five photographs. \$7.50.

This is the story of a vivid personality set in an equally vivid age of history. Clarence King's life, 1842-1901, coincides with the era of American expansion westward, and in an age of hard and headlong living King was in the thick of it. Fresh from Yale he rode across the plains with a wagon train and immediately joined William H. Brewer in explorations of the High Sierra and other California ranges. Geological surveys took him into the wildest parts of the West. There are episodes of fantastic contrast: capture by Apaches, lush living at Virginia City, a career nearly ended by lightning on a peak in Nevada, and a comic search through back streets of Panama City to find a foster-nurse for an abandoned baby.

King's outstanding accomplishment, the survey of the 40th Parallel, brought him national fame. It was he who exposed the famous diamond swindle which victimized William C. Ralston, and he was called as expert witness in many famous mining lawsuits. There was an interlude as cattle baron in the great days of the western range, and then King turned again to mining, always hoping for the fortune which never quite materialized. Too honest and generous to use the accepted business ethics of the time, he wished in his later years that he had stayed with his first passion for geological science.

The book is easy to read. The immense

amount of research which preceded it is seen in 20 pages of bibliography and 40 pages of notes which cover the press, public documents, writings and personal reminiscences of the time.

CICELY M. CHRISTY

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, by the editorial staffs of Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine. Lane Publishing Co., Menlo Park, California, 1959. Paper bound, 127 pages. \$1.75.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, by the editorial staffs of Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine. Lane Publishing Co., Menlo Park, California, 1959. Paper bound, 127 pages. \$1.75.

These two guide books, abundantly illustrated with excellent maps and photographs, bulwarmed by dates, prices, and addresses where further information can be obtained, could well become bibles for newcomers who wish to explore the state. Even an old California hand will surely find here new suggestions for back roads to be explored or interesting towns to be visited. How many annual visitors to the Monterey area have seen Dennis the Menace Playground, or the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History which has a national reputation for its displays? A few suggestions are given for pack trips or walks, but the emphasis in out-of-city areas is on motor trips, car camping and fishing. No attempt is made to give details about lodgings or restaurants. But within their own scope these are honest, up-to-date and well organized "Discovery Books."

National Wildlands News is a new, independent publication "dedicated to the preservation of national parks, monuments and wildlife refuges as nature sanctuaries." Tabloid size, 4 pages with a 2-page pictorial insert, the first issue (December, 1959) gives current news on many vital conservation subjects, and in a forthright editorial answers its own question, "What Is Our Purpose?" Devereux Butcher, formerly with the National Parks Association, is editor; J. F. Carithers of Tucson, western editor. Annual subscription rate is \$1 for 11 monthly issues (August omitted); separate issues, 10c. Write *National Wildlands News*, 2607 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 8, D. C.

Mountain Talk

AFTER MY TRIP this summer, I want to propose a new Sierra Club Section. It is to be called "The Lazy Knapsackers."

Up till now, I've always associated with rock climbers. Their happy cries of, "On the rocks by six!" would rouse me from a warm bed in pitch dark to tackle some peak. To get to the base of the climb, we'd carry tremendous packs of 65 to 80 pounds over terrain that still haunts me four years later. (I suspect my last two children were a desperate excuse for staying home from such goings on.)

This summer, having decided I wasn't in condition to accompany the Waddington trip, I invited myself along on a trip my brother-in-law and a friend were taking. I offered my company timidly and was accepted so graciously and enthusiastically that my morale was greatly lifted.

I was told the men would do the work—one the cooking and one the washing—and I was along to entertain around the campfire. This seemed easy enough, and brushing up on my jokes and songs, I gaily set off. What I didn't realize was that my com-

panions were out for pure pleasure and nothing stood in the way.

Our procedure was very simple. We never walked more than four hours a day, including rest stops and lunch. We never went to bed before midnight and no one dared lift his head from his sack before 10:00 a.m.



Some days we walked for only 1½ hours. Once after an hour's walk, we came to a lovely spot and almost stayed, but that was too much even for us and on we went! Our approach over the passes was simple.

We, or at least I, and one of the men to keep me company, would literally walk 100 steps and then sit and admire the view. I can describe in detail every tree, rock and bush facing the passes I crossed!

In the Sierra a few miles opens a completely different vista. Your view can change just as much in one mile as in ten.

Meals were leisurely; we spent lots of time just sitting, in meditation and admiration. On occasion, we'd invite guests to join our campfires.

My husband doesn't know it, but he's lost a traveling companion. No more 10 hours of hiking, no more fighting the brush, no more rushing here and there. The mountains will be there, and I suspect if I take it easy, I'll be here longer too.

Anyone interested in a trip like ours is welcome to join the new section. Arrangements are being made for a special pin showing a hiker, sitting down, admiring the view. After three such trips, you qualify for a super-pin showing a hiker in his sleeping bag!

DEMETRA C. WILSON

(Reprinted from a recent *Yodeler*.)

Ski Touring and Snow Camping Schedule

HERE, in condensed form, is the ski touring program which will appear in the San Francisco Bay Chapter schedule for January-April, 1960. Any club member is invited to participate in tours suited to his ability and stamina. Skiers with overnight knapsacking experience and the ability to make continuous downhill runs through any kind of unbroken snow with reasonable confidence and control will find the tours generally within their capacities.

Leaders' names appear in parentheses, followed by an indication (in italics) of the difficulty of the trip.

- Jan. 1-2-3—South of Echo Pass, maybe to Round Top, if there is any snow at the time. Snow camping. A scouting trip for experienced 3rd-class skiers. (Bob Frenkel.) *Strenuous*.
- 9-10—Bill Ludlow Hut, up McKinney Creek, the locale of the 1960 Olympics cross-country. (Carl Werner, Art Wilder.) *Easy*.
- 30-31—Peter Grubb Hut, always popular. (Fred and Lotte Kramer, coördinators; Ralph Smith.) *Easy*.
- Feb. 13-14—China Peak-Huntington Lake area; snow camping. Another scouting trip for experienced 3rd-class tourers, probably to-

ward Red Mountain. (Bob Frenkel.) *Moderate to strenuous*.

- 20-22—Pear Lake Hut, Sequoia National Park. A 3-day week end for those not attending the Winter Olympics. (George Wallerstein, Fred Sandrock.) *Strenuous 3rd class*.
- Mar. 5-6—Benson Hut and Squaw Valley. (Hans Ostwald, Carl Werner.) *Moderate if weather is good*.
- 12—Donner Pass to Donner Lake, day tour. Assemble at Clair Tappaan Lodge at noon. (Fred Sandrock.) *Easy*.
- 12-13—Desolation Valley-Pyramid Peak area. Snow camping. (Earl Oliver, Denis Rutovitz.) *Easy to camp; climbs are optional*.
- 19-20—Ostrander Lake Hut, Yosemite National Park. (Jim and Betty McCracken, coördinators; Art Wilder.) *Moderate to tiring*.
- Apr. 9-10—Freel Peak. Snow camping. (Ned Robinson, Phil Faulconer.) *Moderate to strenuous, depending on conditions*.
- 14-17—Easter Vacation Special: a trip of about 4 days, possibly in the Palisade Glacier area. Snow camping. (Allen Steck, Larry

Williams.) *Experienced 3rd-class skiers only*.

- 16-17—Mount Lassen. A small hut may be available for 8 or 10 (4 bunks); otherwise, snow camping required. (Norm Turner, Phil Faulconer). *Easy plus optional climbs*.
- 30-31—Mount Shasta Alpine Lodge. (Denis Rutovitz, George Wallerstein.) *Easy to lodge, but strenuous optional climb to summit*. (This may be postponed until the Memorial Day 3-day week end if it appears there will be adequate snow then.)

It is obvious from the qualifications in the above schedule that the writer expects another dry year. His guess is a total snowfall at Norden of 250 inches—now watch the storms roll in!

NEIL ANDERSON, *Chairman*
Ski Touring Subcommittee



Bulletin Board

ON THE NATIONAL SCENE

Far-flung hearings

★ The club was represented not only at the Oregon Dunes hearing (see pp. 3, 4), but also at December hearings on the proposed Great Basin National Park (Ely, Nevada), the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore (Orleans, Mass.), and the proposed Knowles Project, directly involving Paradise dam and indirectly involving Glacier National Park (Missoula, Montana).

Samuel Houghton, vice-chairman of the Toiyabe Chapter, spoke in Ely; Louis Di Paolo, Atlantic Chapter member from Tenafly, New Jersey, traveled north to testify at Orleans; and Executive Director David Brower flew to Missoula to make a statement at the Senate hearing there. The January *SCB* will report more fully on these peregrinations.

ON THE CALIFORNIA SCENE

Redwoods Threatened

Several conservation problems of national importance have erupted in California. Most striking is what is happening to some of the Coast redwoods which individuals all over the nation contributed more than \$14,000,000 to save:

The California Division of Beaches and Parks is attempting an all-out effort to save perhaps the finest stand of giant redwoods in the state, the Rockefeller Grove in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. These irreplaceable *Sequoia sempervirens* are threatened by the rapidly advancing erosion of the Bull Creek watershed, set into motion by the logging off of the natural protection of trees and undergrowth. Before logging started in 1947, Bull Creek was a mild stream, 40 to 60 feet in width; in 1959, it had become in times of heavy rainfall a ravaging torrent as much as 300 feet wide. This year, it destroyed 25 virgin redwood trees, ranging in height from 310 to 340 feet.

The Division plans call for acquisition of 18,000 acres of logged-over land in the Bull Creek watershed, reforestation of this area, and the construction of small dams to eliminate floods. Further development of this land for recreational use is also envisioned.

The Sierra Club Board of Directors sup-

ports this far-sighted planning by the Division of Beaches and Parks.

San Jacinto Again

★ A Park Commission hearing, requested by conservation groups spearheaded by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, will take place in Los Angeles, January 15, to discuss the application of the Winter Park Authority for a new contract to construct a tramway up Mt. San Jacinto.

The previous contract, between the Park Commission and the Winter Park Authority, expired January 1, 1957, when the Commission unanimously refused to grant a second 5-year extension. Because of recent changes in Park Commission authority, any new contract would have to be between the Director of Natural Resources and the Winter Park Authority.

A tramway up Mt. San Jacinto, already one of southern California's most heavily used recreational areas, would deface and ultimately destroy another of our rapidly vanishing spots of natural beauty.

Bodega Head

★ Renewed interest has been expressed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in the acquisition of land for development of a power plant on Bodega Head, one of northern California's most picturesque beach areas. (The P. G. and E. has the right of eminent domain.) The Sierra Club has gone on record opposing any commercial development of Bodega Head, which was originally included in the five-year plan of the Division of Beaches and Parks as an area of high scenic value and recreational potential, worthy of inclusion in the State Park system.

The Sierra Club is protesting an application by the Calaveras County Water District to the Federal Power Commission to construct reservoirs and power houses in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California, which would alter the terrain and developments within Calaveras Big Trees State Park.

An alert reader tells us that onetime Sierra Club member Professor Felix Bloch of Stanford University shared a 1952 Nobel prize in physics. Are there any other predecessors to Dr. Emilio Segrè, listed in November *SCB* as our first Nobelman?

*Starred items need your special help now.
Ask your chapter conservation chairman.*

Green for the Golden Gate

At the December meeting of the California State Park Commission, enthusiastic support was evidenced for creation of a Golden Gate State Park, to embrace both sides of the scenic and historical entrance to San Francisco Bay—when, and if, the military relinquishes its holdings there.

The Sierra Club Board of Directors, which had previously advocated national monument status for this magnificent area, has applauded the foresight of the Division of Beaches and Parks in setting forth long-range plans for the establishment of this new state park.

The Park Commission has suggested that the California Legislature memorialize the United States Congress to enlist support of this project.

Park Funds Scant

★ The California Division of Beaches and Parks program, notable for its many constructive aspects, is in jeopardy because of lack of funds. Budgeted to operate on the basis of \$12,000,000 a year, the Division received only \$7,000,000 last year, may receive only \$5,500,000 this year. Unless the Legislature votes the additional necessary funds, we can look for future rigid curtailment of acquisition and development of our state parks, one of our most valuable assets.

After a United States Forest Service team of experts pronounced the Robinson Valley Ski Development (in the High Sierra Primitive Area, California) of dubious economic feasibility, pointed out the high avalanche hazard, and evaluated the ski potential as "an attractive minor winter sports area," and after careful consideration and study of its own, the Sierra Club reached these conclusions: the boundaries of the High Sierra Primitive Area should not be modified to exclude Robinson Basin; Robinson Valley best serves the people as an integral part of the natural setting of one of the two principal gateways to the greatly used and enjoyed wilderness beyond; other east-side areas, such as the Mammoth-June Lakes region, warrant further sports development.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN