

SIERRA

September 1960

CLUB BULLETIN



To conservationists, surely among the most dedicated people,
whose ardent history is just beginning to be written
but who would die content if their sole monument could be
that a thousand ages hence a child might find upon a living earth
this beauty they have known.

NANCY NEWHALL

Soft, Busy Americans – Do They Need Water Wilderness?

ORAL OPPOSITION to the National Park Service proposal to zone 20 percent of Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, for canoes, kayaks, wildlife, and wilderness, outnumbered oral supporting statements 14 to 3 at Cody, Wyoming, on August 23, and 14 to 12 at Idaho Falls on August 26. Supporting statements took the lead 23 to 6 at Lake Hotel in Yellowstone Park on August 24.

And an amazing performance it was. With a wide array of legal talent, the motorboat interests argued every possible point—valid and invalid, emotional and illogical—in a “running scared” effort to ward off the “nasty, discriminatory” proposal to set aside part of Yellowstone Lake for wilderness use.

“There will be great numbers of canoes and rowboats going in and making use of the many campgrounds,” we were told, “and will thus destroy the wilderness of the southern three arms.” And on the other hand, the opposition maintained, “few people will use the area by canoes or rowboats because Americans are soft.”

Opposition testimony continued with these ambivalent, sometimes conflicting (and even humorous) arguments:

“Very few motorboats use the arms—only four per day,” one man concluded—“yet the National Park Service proposal,” he maintained, “will prevent thousands of people from enjoying these arms by motorboat.”

Contrary to the facts as determined by qualified park biologists, we were told that the Molly Island birds and other wildlife are not disturbed by motorboats—and in fact are on the increase (all four species). We learned from opposition testimony that “some messy, disgusting old birds on Molly Islands” are depriving American citizens of their right to make use of their Yellowstone Pleasuring Ground, and that “the pelicans should go back to Southern California where (we were told) they came from.”

We were told that wildlife and birds are more disturbed by the noisy man walking on shore—the hiker—than by the quiet little motorboater who never touches shore, and only goes into the arms as a wildlife observer.

We were informed that contrary to the 1872 and 1916 acts, preservation of the natural scene and wildlife is only incidental to the use of Yellowstone as a pleasuring ground.

Hikers, campers, canoeists, mountaineers, bird watchers, and photographers were called “refugees from a nervous breakdown.”

We learned that Americans are too busy, too poor, and no longer physically able to paddle a canoe or hike—and hence there needs to be no place on Yellowstone Lake where they can visit water wilderness.

Supporters of the National Park Service proposal were called selfish to even ask for 20 percent of the lake for canoeing and wilderness, because we have the rest of the park in which to hike and canoe.

In defending the Park Service proposal against this barrage of absurdity, supporters of the zoning plan depended primarily on three arguments:

1. The accurate wording of the 1872 act establishing Yellowstone National Park and the 1916 act establishing the National Park Service.
2. The known damage to wildlife resources being caused by continuing motorboat use of the southern three arms.
3. The need for preservation of water wilderness in Yellowstone

COVER: *Sunset on Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.* By Bruce Kilgore.



Coulter Bay, Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Yellowstone is not unique with its motorboat problem. By Bruce Kilgore.

National Park—both for the direct users, the canoeists, hikers, and campers, and for Americans everywhere who benefit simply by knowing that wilderness still exists on Yellowstone Lake and that they and their grandchildren can visit it if they so desire.

Secretary of Interior Seaton’s decision will, we know, not be made entirely on the basis of the quantitative political support for one position or the other, but will be based, at least in part, on the validity of the arguments presented. Yet political weight cannot be ignored.

The record of the hearing was left open until September 30 for additional written comments. Any who have not already done so may register their views on this matter by writing: Director, National Park Service, Washington 25, D.C.

While the best things in life may be free of any monetary charge, there is usually the expense of effort, or the need to acquire understanding and insight, or other physical, mental, or spiritual exertion. We have yet to hear of any easy way to win the Congressional Medal of Honor. The supreme, the unique, the highest, and the best must somehow be maintained in American life—despite the fact that these things cannot be reached by a convenient, easy, comfort-laden vehicle.

To paraphrase a former director of the National Park Service, we are not so poor in areas available for the sport of motorboating that we need to make use of national park waters, nor are we so rich in national park streams and lakes that we can afford to devote them to such nonconforming uses.

There is room in America for wilderness—including room on Yellowstone Lake for a water wilderness experience.—B.M.K.

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

Space Problems: Babylon to Borrego

By CHARLES A. DeTURK, Chief, California Division of Beaches and Parks

PEOPLE HAVE RECOGNIZED the importance of open space as a necessary part of living since the dawn of recorded history. I wouldn't say the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were built as a state park, but they were built as an aesthetic thing and did provide space. Greek temples also showed recognition of the need for open space as did Greek marketplaces.

In Rome, a city of masonry, you find open space in the circus, the arenas, the coliseum.

William the Conqueror evacuated an entire English county to provide hunting space for the court.

In California we are beginning to understand Isaiah's prophecy: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

Germany Saved Black Forest

During World Wars I and II Germany did not find it necessary to destroy the Black Forest, nor Paris her large wooded parks, nor England her countryside.

William Penn forbade the cutting of one acre out of five of forestlands. The Boston Common showed recognition of need for open spaces. New York's Central Park is a vast acreage of immensely valuable land, but it is retained as open space.

In Cook County, Illinois, not a very large area, 50,000 acres have been set aside. A

little bit of ground was loaned for an atomic pile during World War II, but after the war Cook County refused the Atomic Energy Commission a single foot of this land.

Parks Have Cultural Job Too

State parks have a triple job: (1) to preserve some of our state's outstanding scenic assets; (2) to preserve open space for outdoor recreation which we think should be in beautiful scenic surroundings; and (3) to preserve things interesting and vital to California's cultural and educational background—not only things of historical interest but of geological, architectural or botanical interest.

In the first category are Humboldt, Point Lobos, Mount San Jacinto. California originally acquired Yosemite as a place of scenic majesty, transferred later to found the United States national park system.

We have just purchased 440,000 acres of the magnificent Anza-Borrego desert, most of it to be maintained unchanged—including coyotes—for its scenic attraction. The mountains are of extraordinary interest and a visit is extraordinarily rewarding from late fall to late spring.

One-quarter Inch Per Person

California does have a long, beautiful ocean front—a thousand miles long. But there are 15 million people here—that is

[we have only about] four inches per person.

Near Santa Monica, we are paying for that beach \$100 an inch—119 feet deep.

We do not have a plethora of waterfront—ocean, lake or river. We actually own 135 miles, much of it up and down. We are down to about one-fourth inch per person of usable recreational beach.

We must remember that a state fortunate enough to have an ocean front must share it with the rest of the United States. The people in Kansas and Nebraska, when they wish ocean recreation, may have it only on our Atlantic or Pacific shores.

Our state parks cover 660,000 acres in 150 units. Only 220,000 acres are in non-desert state park land. If we tried to get all California into [such] state parks, that would amount to 70 persons per acre.

Preserving Redwoods Is "Development"

Some people say, "Develop what you have before you buy any more recreational land." If we are to preserve scenic beauty and outdoor character, we cannot develop a recreational area too highly or it ceases to do the job. And while we are developing, the price of desirable sites goes from \$50 an acre to several thousands. To us, the preservation of a redwood forest is its development. We try to make it available with trails and necessary facilities, but we do not seek to cut it down to build picnic areas.

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GORDO

By Gus Arriola





Author Art, age 66, grandmother Polly, and four-year-old grandson Jon paddle their canoe in the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake.

Canoeing on Yellowstone Lake

By ARTHUR KIDDER

THE THREE SOUTHERN ARMS of Yellowstone Lake constitute a remarkably beautiful wilderness area. Dense stands of lodgepole pine and thickets of alder skirt the shore line with green meadows between. Only occasionally during our six days of canoeing in the latter part of July, 1960 were we aroused to the realization that we were not wholly surrounded by a primeval water wilderness. Moose, deer, waterfowl and many small birds and animals were in abundance. We paddled quietly through the clear cool water, observing, photographing and greatly enjoying the wildlife which was hardly disturbed by our presence.

For canoe travel, the arms compare very favorably with the lakes of the Quetico Provincial Park and Superior National Forest in Southern Canada and Northern Minnesota, except one cannot travel as far, nor from lake to lake as in the Quetico. Yellowstone Lake, however, has the same wilderness atmosphere and, in addition, the magnificent view of distant rugged mountains.

The lake arms are large, and at this mountainous elevation, thunderstorms are frequent and violent and may be dangerous to the small boater caught unprepared. We were fortunate in not being stormbound during our cruise.

Our party consisted of two grandchildren, Wendy, 14 months, and Jon, four and one-half years of age, with their mother Pat, father Bob, grandmother Polly, and myself, a 66-year-old grandfather. The youngsters wore lifejackets all the time they were in the canoes. The rest of us, all good swimmers, wore life jackets only during windy weather. All four boats were well provided

with flotation of styrofoam and air-filled plastic bags and tubes.

On Wednesday July 20, with our two canoes, two kayaks, and camping gear and food, we were taken by launch to the Flat Mountain Arm where we set up camp on the south shore just beyond the motor boat limiting buoys. The two kayaks were taken along mainly for fun, although they were useful in moving camp. That afternoon we explored the upper end of the arm, viewing and photographing many gulls, pelicans and ducks, and seeing many fish in the shallow water.

The next morning we broke camp and paddled about ten miles out and around Plover Point into the South Arm, camping on a sandy point about two-thirds the way up the west shore of this arm. A lagoon nearby offered warm water swimming, 73°, as compared with the 61° lake temperature.

For all moves from one camp to the next, one canoe was paddled by Polly and me, with Pat, Jon and Wendy and some of the gear packed in the middle. This canoe was rather heavily loaded, but it seemed to be the only practicable way to provide the restraint necessary to keep Wendy from falling overboard. One kayak with a little gear was in tow. Bob paddled the other kayak, towing the second canoe with all the remaining gear. He found towing the canoe from his kayak easier than vice versa.

Friday we moved camp to the most southerly point of Peale Island, where we spent two nights and delightful days exploring the shore and watching a number of moose and deer, a baldheaded eagle, an osprey, a crane, flocks of geese, ducks, pelicans, gulls and many small birds.

The white pelicans are tremendous birds, and flight on their big wings is exceedingly smooth and graceful. The crane has a beautifully streamlined position while in flight—his head and neck out straight in front and his legs and feet equally straight to the rear in perfect alignment.

One evening we spotted a big bull moose with cow and calf about 150 yards from camp. Watching the moose feeding in the meadows or out in the shallow water ducking for underwater plants was always interesting. When another bull appeared from the woods we thought there might be a rumpus, but a little maneuvering by the first bull seemed to keep them all amiable—at least until darkness ended our show.

Sunday we made our longest move, about 15 miles, along the shore and around The Promontary to a very nice campsite on a wooded point one-half mile northwest of Molly Islands in the Southeast Arm. We arrived just in time to avoid a strong wind and the heavy waves which followed us up the Arm. That night we were put to sleep by the breaking waves on the rocky beach and the sound of the wind through the trees overhead.

On Monday we viewed from a distance the waterfowl gathered in great numbers on Molly Island. Here they are protected from humans and predatory animals. However, the young of some species are often preyed upon by birds less timid than their parents, who are frequently scared off their nests by noisy boats coming too close.



Dinnertime for Wendy at a campsite along one of the southern wilderness arms. Photos by the author.

We explored the shore from camp, around the southwest bay, past the Ranger Station and Trail Creek to the mouth of Yellowstone River, seeing moose, deer, flocks of geese, ducks, pelicans and other birds along the way.

We had a particularly enjoyable time searching the south end of the Southeast Arm, looking for the mouth of the Yellowstone River. In this vicinity there is a large delta area several miles across, built up of sand and silt deposited by the river during the past ages. This flat land is covered with marsh grass and a few small trees and is cut by numerous sloughs.

As you paddle along you are fooled into thinking each successive slough is the mouth of the Yellowstone. Upon entering, however, you find them shallow and dead-ended. Finally you notice a number of immense dead trees bleached by the sun and lying in the shallow water and sand along one of the sloughs. Suddenly you realize that these trees have been washed down by the River and this isn't a slough but the real mouth of the Yellowstone. At this time of the year, there is very little flow of water in the River and no velocity can be sensed at the mouth.

So interested were we in puzzling out the location of the Yellowstone mouth that we hadn't noticed the afternoon wind coming up, and we had to beat our way back to camp across rolling waves, tired but happy with our exploration.

The next day we packed up for our launch trip back to Lake after a most enjoyable and memorable 60-mile canoe camping trip in this beautiful wilderness.

For us, 15 miles of paddling silently along the shore into small inlets and around rocky points watching for wildlife all the way, with the smell of the forest in our nostrils, seems much more fascinating than possibly 60 miles of motorboating—roaring across the lake at top speed leaving a trail of foreign odor over the lake behind.

This region is perfectly suitable for experienced and careful canoeists. It seems feasible to have the canoes and outfit shipped by launch from West Thumb or Lake to the south end of the main lake and to start canoeing from there. It also seems entirely feasible for strong paddlers to start directly by canoe from West Thumb, cruising along the shore to the south arms if sufficient camp sites are made available.

My canoe, which will easily carry two adults with all necessary camping gear and food for two or three weeks, was made at a cost of about \$75.00 (An equivalent canoe can be bought for possibly \$225). This is the fourth year that we have used my canoe in rivers and lakes. Most of our trips cost nothing in addition to the automobile transportation and food (which we would eat anyway). All that it takes for such canoe camping trips is the acquisition of a canoe, canoe paddling practice, and the urge to go



When moving from one campsite to the next, grandparents Art and Polly travel with Pat and the two children in one canoe, while Bob pulls the other canoe with his kayak. The map, below, shows the public use plan for the lake, already heavily weighted in favor of motorboat use. Yet motorboat interests want the whole lake and call wilderness and wildlife supporters "selfish."





National Park Service rangers have recently collected over 1000 bushels of litter left by careless motorboaters and campers in the southern arms.

into the wilds. This is by no means a rich man's holiday. On the contrary, canoe camping is actually a poor man's vacation, but rich in rewards.

In spite of the general public's disregard of the proper disposal of refuse, we found that the Park Service is maintaining the shore of the lake, including designated camp grounds, in very good condition. I hope visitors to this part of the lake can be persuaded to maintain their camps so as to eliminate the present need for Park Service clean-up squads, thus releasing funds for more advanced purposes. If everyone will burn all paper and carry out all cans and unburnable refuse, it may also be possible to avoid attracting bears to the camps with a resulting increase in comfort.

The lake water, during our cruise, was cool, but not too cold for limited swimming. Fishing was extremely good, but we were too busy paddling, camping, photographing and exploring to take advantage of but a small fraction of our allowable limit.

Although mosquitoes were not bad, we did prefer to camp on points of land where the breeze helped to blow them away. There was plenty of driftwood all along the shore for our modest cooking needs. All in all, the camping was excellent.

I consider that the southern arms constitute an outstanding wilderness area. And as a result of our trip, I firmly believe that use of hand-propelled boats in the southern arms of the Lake is compatible with the preservation of this region in its natural condition, with an abundance of wildlife for the enjoyment and enrichment of present and future generations.



Yet litter is but a small part of the problem created (in part) by motorboaters on the arms of Yellowstone Lake. Large numbers of motorboats destroy wilderness—not only on the lake, but on shore as well, as the view of the Coulter Bay (Grand Teton National Park) boat parking lot (below) indicates. Photos by Bruce Kilgore.



Pressure from many motorboats at Yellowstone and their associated equipment needs have led the Park Service to propose and to begin building a "modern marina for 250 boats" at Bridge Bay on Yellowstone Lake. The question is thereby raised as to whether in so doing we are sacrificing natural values to "convenience, bad taste and playfulness" of present visitors.



What Is Happening in Our New Publishing Program?

By DAVID BROWER

YOU HAVE HEARD it often and may even have said it yourself: "The trouble with conservationists is that they are always talking to themselves."

I don't think this has been so, but even if it once was, it isn't any more. Our publishing program is finding new audiences every day—and bringing new strength to the club as a result.

Before *Dinosaur*, for example, we had to be content with one copy each of three silent films (two of them already a decade old). They did reasonably well wherever they went, but they had to be accompanied by someone who could narrate their story. Now we have published five sound and color films that tell their own story. There are 70 copies of "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," the most popular so far, in schools, libraries, and conservation-film distributing centers, and it has just won an Honorable Mention in an international competition.

Before *This Is the American Earth*, we were concentrating largely on how-to-do-it books, primarily regional. Total annual receipts from sales averaged \$10,000—most of it from our hardy perennials, *Starr's Guide*, *Going Light*, and the climber's guides to the Sierra and the Tetons. The whole book-publishing effort was run, you might say, whenever the Editorial Board and the Executive Director found some spare time.

Already the success of *American Earth* has done great things, tangible and intangible, with the assistance of Alfred Knopf, who distributes it to the trade in the East. Total book and film sales this year, with some of the best months still ahead, is eighty-five thousand dollars. The first printing of *American Earth* is about gone and another is on the press in New York. In keeping with Parkinson's Law, of course, club headquarters now takes up more space, filled with more staff. There are tangible by-products of this growth: Bruce Kilgore can be sent to Yellowstone to help the Park Service hold off motorized boats while the Executive Director goes south simultaneously to help the Forest Service keep motorized skiers from spoiling a primitive area. Meanwhile, Bob Golden can be checking up on preservation problems and wilderness impact in the Sawtooth

Mountains of Idaho, and Elmer Maryatt keeps the accounts straight. Throughout it all the rest of the staff keeps the ship on even keel.

So growth of the total program of the club, including publications, means that we can be manning several battlelines at once, and there are plenty that need manning. But growth of headquarters and staff will not make the Sierra Club greater or stronger. They will only place better tools at the disposal of the volunteers who *are* the club's greatness and strength. The staff is on hand primarily, as I see it, to try to do, with the customary club standards of excellence, what volunteers could not get done in time. It's a matter of having a crew on hand to whom the volunteer management can say "You will go" rather than "Will you go?"

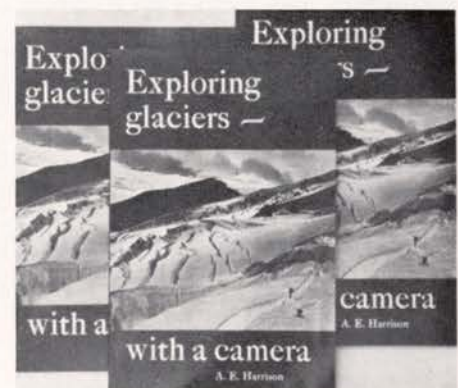
So publications have grown, and a program of more publications that these can encourage and support, as well as a staff which, while working on books and films, can get other needed tasks done.

The *Sierra Club Bulletin* progresses too, and the *Outdoor Newsletter* starts, all aided by what the book and film program can legitimately allocate to cover the cost of letting people know about books and films. The Wilderness Card project has enabled us at last to begin to publish as much color as we'd like to, in these days when almost all our photographers are shooting color. Maybe one of these days the SCB can be the *National Geographic* of wilderness. Who knows?

The intangibles? We can't measure these easily, even though the club exists for the purpose of serving and protecting intangible values. The most *tangible* intangible is what *American Earth* has done. When, for example, did *any* publisher, *anywhere*, not to mention a mere club with headquarters in San Francisco, have an entire editorial page in Wichita, Kansas, devoted to one of his books? That's what happened to us, and that's only a small part. *Outdoor Newsletter* (No. 3 and No. 7) takes 32 tabloid (11 x 17") pages to reproduce the comment this book has inspired so far across the country, in reviews and editorials (including some complaints about its overeffectiveness in discouraging overexploitation!)

In short, if you should still think we are talking only to ourselves, send in two quarters for those two back issues and see how many other people are listening, and how highly most of them think of the club, its publications, and its purpose! These issues underline how fortunate we have been to expand the program, and how important it is to keep posted on it.

Our publications purpose, so far, is (1) to make the most of the illustrative material coming from our great wealth of good, excellent and great photographers—and (2) by doing so, make the most of our point of view. Our point of view can be described in many ways, but for my intangible money I'll take the lines Nancy Newhall wrote to serve as a dedication for *American Earth* but that somehow didn't get in. Maybe you'd like to write them in your own copy. If so, you'll find them on our cover.



A New Conservation Service

Sierra Club publications—periodicals, books, films and postcards (but not television as yet)—continue to expand, although not nearly fast enough to meet the urgent needs in conservation publishing. To supplement an overworked monthly bulletin and to achieve a freedom of timing and format not possible in a regular (well, we *try*) monthly publishing schedule, a new conservation service—The Sierra Club *Outdoor Newsletter*—was inaugurated in January 1960. Its purpose as stated in ONL #1 was to "cover into this format the odds and ends that we have heretofore mimeographed in one form or another for distribution to various club leaders and to conservation co-operators scattered over the country." It was made clear at the outset that, "We shall publish the ONL at intervals, both long and short, depending upon the frequency with

which situations arrive that we need your informed help to cope with."

Since that time, six additional newsletters have been published and distributed in accordance with the subject-matter needs. Nos. 1 and 2 were mostly about park and forest policy; No. 3 was about the book, *This Is the American Earth*; No. 4 about the breaking of faith at Rainbow Bridge; No. 5 about the menace of power boats if they are ubiquitous on Yellowstone Lake; No. 6 was obliquely about parks for America's future with some strong sentiments against multipleusemanship; and No. 7 contained further reviews of *American Earth*, with their reassurance that thinking people in America care about wilderness, parks, and preservation.

The ONL is issued when the spirit moves us. And now for the first time, you can get in tune with that spirit, if you decide to subscribe to the Newsletter at \$2 for ten issues. They won't come regularly, but when they do, they'll have something important to say. Let us know if you want to be included.

How to Order Wilderness Cards . . .

Why write letters? Save postage, time and wilderness by using Sierra Club Wilderness cards! They can take the place of your regular postcards and perhaps at least a part of your stationery needs.

The giant cards and some of the jumbo's may be considered suitable for framing. Inter- and intra-chapter correspondence—when brief—could well make use of this means of communication. Doubtless other uses will come to the minds of our resourceful readers. If so, we hope they will drop us a line (on a Sierra Club Wilderness Card, if possible) offering their ideas for increasing the effectiveness of the program.

As a special introductory offer* (good through December 31, 1960), the Club will supply you with one of each of its 49 postcards (24 regular, 22 jumbo and three giant size) plus four Dinosaur cards from Five Associates for only \$2.88 plus 12¢ tax=\$3. (Regular price would be \$4.05.) A sample packet (worth \$1.25 at list) is available for \$1. See the inserted business reply envelope for details.

All income over expenses goes directly back into more conservation publishing—including the frequent use of color in the *Bulletin*—to help save for the future the heritage of natural beauty displayed so colorfully on our cards of the North Cascades, Washington; Volcanic Cascades, Oregon; Wind River Mountains, Wyoming; Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho; and Point Reyes, California

*While most members have seen the color plates used in the *Bulletin*, they have not yet had the actual cards in hand. Here is the chance!

Order Number, Title and Size of Wilderness Cards*

NORTH CASCADES, Washington

1. Trapper Mountain & Lake (j)
2. Johannesburg Mountain (r)
3. Huckleberrying, Cascade Pass (r)
4. Trailside Mimulus (r)
5. Bonanza Peak from Seven Sisters Ridge (r)
6. Glacier Peak, Cloudy Pass (r)
7. Autumn, Stehekin River (r)
8. Autumn, Stehekin Road (r)
9. Magic Mtn. and Alpine Gardens (r)
10. Trapper Mountain, above Stehekin (j)
15. Glacier Peak & Image Lake, Classic vista (g)
17. Myrtle Lake in Entiat Valley (r)
18. Glacier Peak & Image Peak at dawn (j)
19. Tapto Lake & Mt. Challenger (j)
28. Ten Peak Mountain and Alpine Parkland (j)
31. Ten Peak Mountain above Middle Ridge (j)
41. April Snow on Sinister Peak (r)

VOLCANIC CASCADES, Oregon:

12. Mt. Jefferson and reflection (j)
13. Lonely procession of fire peaks (r)
14. South Sister and reflection (g)
16. Wild garden and South Sister (r)
26. Wild Water, Linton Springs (r)
33. Indian summer, east of Mt. Jefferson (j)
34. Unnamed pond, Mt. Jefferson Wild Area (j)
36. Mimulus, meadow and marsh (j)
42. Waldo Lake, Oregon (r)
43. Evening at Elk Lake (r)
46. Skyline Trail and Firepeaks (r)
47. Waldo Lake and shoreline forest (r)
48. Family backpacking, Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area (j)
49. Waldo Lake, log and rock (j)

WIND RIVER, Wyoming:

20. Unspoiled wilderness near Clark Creek (j)
22. Trail in Jim Bridger Wilderness Area (r)
30. Sunset on Island Lake (j)
39. Alpine Lakes, Titcomb basin (j)
44. Fremont Peak above Island Lake (r)
45. Seneca Lake, Bridger Wilderness (r)

SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS, Idaho:

21. Pettit Lake, Sawtooth Valley (r)
23. Late sun on Lost River Range near Borah Peak, highest in Idaho (r)
24. Autumn snow at Alice Lake (r)
25. Sawtooth reflection in Little Redfish Lake (r)

POINT REYES, California:

29. South end of Drake's Bay (j)
32. Breakers rolling in (j)
35. Yellow Lupine and Beach (j)
37. Bishop Pine in Flower, Inverness Ridge (j)
38. Lupine, Bear Valley and the Pacific (j)
40. Wilderness or Chainsaws? (j)

MISCELLANEOUS:

11. Mud from logged watersheds meets clear

* Regular (r)—5¢ each
Jumbo (j)—10¢ each
Giant (g)—15¢ each
(Minimum mail order is \$1.)

water from wilderness, Sequoia National Forest, California (j)

27. Autumn in Echo Park, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colorado (g)

And More Books, Too . . .

Exploring Glaciers—With a Camera, by A. E. Harrison, is now available to help mountaineers rationalize their fun by learning how to make concurrent contributions to science. Considerable interest is being shown in this 80-page, 50-photograph "do-it-yourself book on ice," particularly in the Northwest, where people have quickest access to the subject described. An understanding and appreciation of the changes taking place on the glaciated peaks open up new avenues of enjoyment in the mountains. The glaciers have a marvelous story to tell. *Exploring Glaciers—With a Camera* is a translation of part of the story, and a stimulus to ferret out the rest of it for yourself. \$1.95.

A Climber's Guide to Glacier National Park, by J. Gordon Edwards, is on the press as this is written and should be completed by October 1.

The upper strata of the mountain wilderness world, it is true, are just for the mountaineers, or for the friends of the mountaineer who is patient enough to take unskilled people along on his easier scrambles. But if you are unwilling to ride on cushions forever, and if you are willing to walk before you run, to try man trails before you try goat trails, scrambles before climbs, timberline before glaciers—and other transitional steps as your need dictates—then this book will help you to see—both first-hand and vicariously—some real country which has been carved over the centuries by glaciers. It will explain how to probe as far as you think you should into Glacier National Park's third dimension.

In addition to detailed descriptions of some sixty routes up forty of Glacier's major peaks and general descriptions of many easier peaks and climbs, this 144-page pocket-sized book contains general and area maps, climbing-route diagrams, skyline drawings of the major summit views, and forty-eight pages of photographs by Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, Cedric Wright, Bob and Ira Spring, and others. \$3.75.

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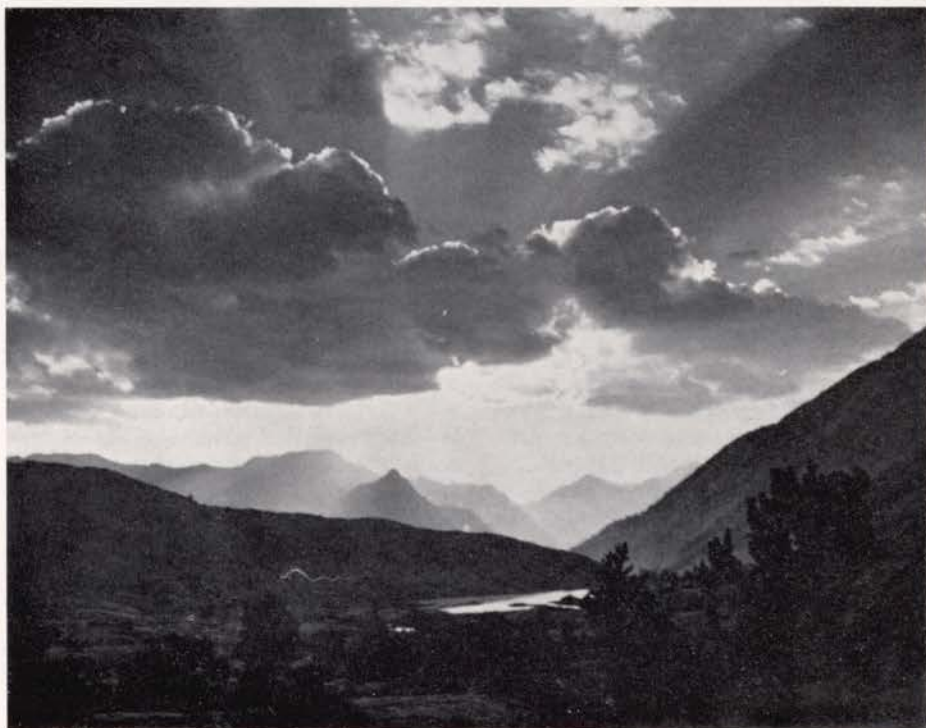
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WORDS *of the* EARTH

"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."—*David Brower*



CEDRIC WRIGHT



The ideals and ideas of the people who brought you *This Is the American Earth* now appear in a book by a man who was not only a musician, a poet, and a photographer, but also a man who could see more than beauty in the mountains he loved.

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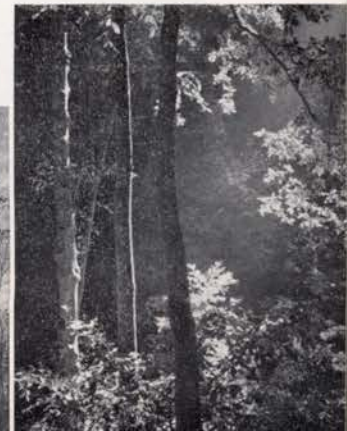
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"Above all, we his friends are grateful that because he saw clearly, we can begin to see clearly, or at least be less unseeing."





The opening session at Hood Canal and the hard work of resolutions. Photos by David Brower.

FWOC Debates — Should Man or Nature Manage Wilderness?

HOW BEST TO PRESERVE the remaining wilderness in national parks and national forests was the overriding concern at the 29th Annual Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention. Approximately 200 members and guests assembled on Labor Day weekend at Camp Parsons on the Hood Canal in Washington to hear authorities discuss such controversial subjects as Forest Service multiple use policy, over-development of national parks, and cave conservation. The Mountaineers of Seattle were host club for this year's sessions.

Speakers with widely divergent viewpoints addressed the convention. In a moving plea for wilderness preservation, Dr. Olaus J. Murie of The Wilderness Society spoke on the material and intangible resources of the land. "To make available the material substances of lumber, minerals, crops, grazing and dollars, must we put into a low status the intangible things that help the human spirit?" he asked.

Dr. Murie noted that Americans to date have evolved a relatively short-sighted civilization in which it is a long, uphill fight to achieve passage of a Wilderness Bill, the setting aside of an Arctic Wildlife Range,

the cleaning up of our polluted rivers and streams, and the preservation of wilderness on a par with other multiple uses.

Frank W. Lara, representing the National Wildlife Federation, indicated his belief that under multiple use principles, wilderness should have management plans. Mr. Lara, whose college training was in forestry, said that because an area is highly desirable as a wilderness area does not mean that an additional large fringe area is needed. Ruggedness or other physical requirements of wilderness areas make unnecessary a protective approach area. This, he declared, "would be wasting resources and contrary to multiple use principles." Man-managed wilderness is preferable to any type of nature-managed wilderness, he indicated.

Discussing wilderness preservation as practiced by the Park Service, Superintendent John E. Doerr of Olympic National Park warned that, "Just ahead are important years if future generations are to have adequate national park wilderness. It is important . . . to establish a firm, deep-rooted, nationwide tradition of adequate national park wilderness preservation."

Before and after the talks and discussions (and sometimes during), Resolutions Committee Chairman Clark Jones, with able help from Ed Darrow, Margaret Oberteuffer, Calvin Lockwood, John Osseward, Robert Wenkam, Lewis Clark and others, hammered out some twenty Federation resolutions which were unanimously passed by the delegates in the final convention session.

In brief, the Federation:

1. Reaffirmed its policies urging classification of the Waldo Lake drainage area as a Wild Area; supporting establishment of Dinosaur National Park; opposing dams and reservoirs which would invade national parks or monuments—specifically Bridge Canyon dam in Arizona below

Grand Canyon National Monument; urging that areas of known high scenic and recreational value be held in status quo until the National Outdoor Recreation Review Commission can examine them; urging early favorable action on a bill embodying the essence of S.1123, the Wilderness Bill; setting forth proper standards for national park roads; setting forth its belief that the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area* does not adequately protect the unique wilderness features of the area, particularly the forested corridor approaches and reiterating its recognition of the national park potential of the North Cascades.

2. Passed a six-part resolution relating to the *U.S. Forest Service* which:

A. Commended the Forest Service for its skill in estimating the nation's future timber needs and endeavoring to meet them.

B. Urged the Service to stimulate by unprecedented means the acceleration of intensive forestry, to the end that the gross potentials of timber growth will satisfy national requirements without denying the need of complete ecological wilderness units for public, scientific, wildlife, and water multiple uses.

C. Urged the Service to continue in its program of reclassifying Primitive Areas under Regulations U-1 and U-2, and to initiate a procedure for holding public hearings on the reclassification of existing Limited Areas, and to give serious consideration to assigning these lands in U-1, U-2, or U-3 status.

D. Urged the Service (1) to give full consideration, under the provisions of the new Multiple Use law, to the vision of well-known Forest Service leaders in the past, such as Aldo Leopold, "Bob" Marshall, F. C. Cleator, F. A. Silcox, and others who foresaw the importance of wilderness experience in the multiple-use land-management policies of the Service; (2) in re-



Clark Jones led the Resolutions Committee's deliberations which resulted in twenty policy statements.

*See page 16.

- classifying areas under U-1 or U-2, to give, as a dominant use, high consideration to the national heritage recognized in the low as well as the high elevation wilderness; (3) to give greater weight to the integral value of lowland forested areas adjacent to higher alpine areas in wilderness classification; and (4) to invite suggestions from outdoor groups for rounding out the national forest wilderness system.
- E. Urged the Service to discontinue publishing figures purporting to measure wilderness use and by implication, if not by actual argument, comparing "wilderness" values with other "recreational values," until it has data that are quantitatively reliable and that actually measure with an adequate degree of accuracy the real use, value, and benefit of wilderness to the people of the Nation.
3. Urged the Forest Service to require (1) that the Pacific Crest Trail be kept available at all times; (2) that signs be maintained so that travelers will not be lost or miss connections; (3) that trails be properly relocated when they have been replaced by roads; and (4) that the relocation be made concurrently with the construction of the road.
 4. Opposed any boundary change or reclassification which would remove Robinson Basin [in the High Sierra Primitive Area] from its present status as dedicated wilderness.
 5. *National Park Expansion:* A. Supported the effort to round out the national park system and commended the Secretary of the Interior for recognizing this urgent need and initiating action to meet it.
B. Noted that a major point of the Williamsburg directive was that Park Service management should keep clearly in view the importance of preserving wilderness areas within the park system.
C. Urged the Service to assign the highest possible priority to the acquisition of inholdings and urged Congress to provide adequate funds for this purpose.
 6. *Nonconforming Developments in National Parks:*
A. Supported the Park Service recommendation against construction of hotel and "related facilities" within the upper scenic areas of Mount Rainier National Park.
B. Opposed within the national parks and monuments other nonconforming facilities and uses, such as the proposed chair lift for Crater Lake, the proposed ski development in Seven Lakes Basin of Olympic National Park, and the use of power boats, particularly on the south arms of Yellowstone Lake.
C. Urged the phasing out of the use of all mechanized boats of five horsepower or over on natural lakes of national parks and monuments and opposed construction of marinas.
 - D. Commended the Department of Interior and the Park Service for the control and removal of nonconforming facilities and uses within the national parks and monuments.
 7. Reaffirmed earlier action favoring the retention of the roadless ocean strip of Olympic National Park in its present state and opposed the addition of roads either paralleling the coast, or as spurs, including those contemplated to Sand Point and Cape Alava, with the exception of an interpretive road to Teawhit Head.
 8. Urged Congress to enact legislation to achieve the purposes of the Omnibus Bill of the 86th Congress which recommended ten National Seashore Recreational Areas and specified ten additional seashores or Great Lakes shorelines for study by the National Park Service.
 9. Opposed the building of the proposed North Shore road through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina-Tennessee.
 10. Urged legislation in the Congress providing for study and a report on the advisability of establishing a national park in the Sawtooth Mountain Region, Idaho.
 11. Supported an extension of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission for a further period of two years, with provision that the Commission in the interim vigorously seek a temporary setting aside of imperilled lands of high recreational potential; and encouraged a separate appraisal of national wilderness needs to supplement the study now contracted for by the Commission, and [urged] that evaluations be made on the basis of long-term social and human values and not primarily on the basis of counts or estimates of the number of present or future users traveling within wilderness.
 12. Urged the Secretary of the Interior to administratively establish the Arctic Wildlife Range of the size now proposed.
 13. Supported a federal pollution-abatement program such as could be achieved by immediate expansion of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956.
 14. Resolved that whenever public authorities decide to modify or impair dedicated scenic resources with water-development projects, scenic resources which are reasonably equivalent in both character and quality should be acquired and dedicated to replace those lost, and the cost of acquisition and necessary development should be accepted as part of the project cost.
 15. Supported its member organization, the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, in its

aim of promoting the preservation of the natural scenic and cultural resources of Hawaii through the establishment of a state park system in the 50th State.

16. Urged all levels of government, national, state, county and local, to make the additional studies recommended by the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, and to begin immediately to implement the general recommendations for providing for California's present and future needs for public outdoor recreation.
17. Appealed to all American conservation and outdoor organizations to initiate effective programs of education on the urgent need for cave conservation.
18. Supported the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council in its goal of assuring that the preservation planning for the area from the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area on the north to the Diamond Peak Wild Area on the south be evaluated and effected by the best governmental skills of all the agencies available for this purpose.
19. Supported the control of billboard advertising along interstate and state highway systems.
20. Urged the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill immediately the provisions of the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act pertaining to the protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument, either by beginning construction of the restraining dam proposed at Aztec Canyon Damsite C, or else by halting construction of Glen Canyon Dam.

It was further resolved that "the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs considers that this threat to Rainbow Bridge National Monument represents an extremely grave threat to the entire National Park System, and that if the Secretary of the Interior fails to meet this responsibility immediately, the officers of the Federation are authorized to take or support any appropriate legal action, including injunction or advocacy of repeal of the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act, as may be required to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument."



John Hazle, President of The Mountaineers, and Paul Wiseman exchange comments while Karl Onthank, former FWOC president, watches the proceedings intently.

Second Thoughts on Highways and Freeways

The "Shovel-Headed Monster"

The State Division of Highways, which I find myself thinking of more and more as a mindless, shovel-headed monster biting huge chunks out of soft, green hillsides, is now casting hungry eyes at the delightful, two-lane highways that snake through the Marin countryside to Stinson Beach. The State, it would seem, has a dangerously simple viewpoint. If it curves, it must be straightened out. If it's narrow, it must be widened. If it goes through anything as distracting as tree-crowned hills with sweeping views of ocean and Bay, the distraction must be removed. And, finally, if you can drive no faster than 25, while enjoying the scenery, you must be made to go 65, with frightened eyes rooted on the bumper ahead.

Last Sunday, in the interest of pure research, I drove through Marin toward Stinson, up the Tamalpais road, past Mountain Home and Boot Jack Camp, twisting around the curves beneath the timeless trees laced by an occasional waterfall. Traffic was heavy, yes, but it moved steadily. The pace was slow and pleasant, and the drivers were content to laze along; nobody attempted to pass. The day was magnificent and moody: fog climbed the hills, to burn off in wisps at the top, and, on the final curves near Stinson, cattle grazed on the tiny ranches, shadowy in the mist.

It is across all this that the State wants to scratch its fingers, leaving long, ugly welts of concrete—through the hills, across the stumps of felled trees, over the oceanside slopes where the cows now roam. All this to get you to Stinson Beach 20 minutes faster. When it's the 20 minutes you spend winding through the quiet hills that makes the trip worthwhile in the first place.—HERB CAEN in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 4, 1960.

A Plea from Montana

Engineers are so concentrated on building a straight line road that they forget to make approaches by which cars may leave the roads to use picnic spots, park while fishing, rest, view the beauty of the Montana landscape.

Highway engineers ought to be required to take a course in aes-

thetic matters. They ought to be taught that sometimes a curved road presents a better mountain view, a superior pastoral landscape, a finer panorama of a pretty valley.

Sometimes it is better to make the road for service to the public which desires to use it for recreation purposes; every driver is not hell-bent on getting to the next town in the shortest possible time.

Often it would be wise to permit the rivers and creeks to run in their own channels and to wind the road instead of rebuilding a river or creek channel.

There are many elemental things which are being overlooked in America today as everything is sacrificed upon the altar of speed, designed to salvage time. It could be we live so fast that we do not have time, nor opportunity, to actually really live at all.—MILES ROMNEY, in *Western News*, Hamilton, Montana.

Scenic Roads for California

New Association Formed

Do California's new highways have to destroy the beauty that has always been California's greatest asset, and which has brought the State much of its present population and its tourist industry?

That is the question being tackled by a group of Marin County and Bay Area citizens who have been alerted by the danger that a section of world-famous California coastline may be permanently impaired by state highway engineers' plans for a freeway.

Their conviction is that the needs of the motorist can be harmonized with the eternal values of scenic beauty, the needs for outdoor recreation, and the requirements of agriculture, soil conservation, wildlife, and water supply.

The citizens' group has adopted the name of Scenic Roads Association, with headquarters in Marin but with membership open to interested persons throughout the Bay Area, State of California, and the country at large.

The Association will hire an outstanding planning engineer to offer an alternative to the Highway Division's proposed four-lane, 154-foot-wide freeway on the Marin Coast between Tamalpais Valley and the neighborhood of Olema.

The Association hopes the engineer's survey will create a model not only for Marin, but for the entire state, of what a scenic road might be. Planning studies will show not only how the road itself should be aligned, but will go into questions of land use along the route, to obviate any charge that usefulness of the road may be sacrificed to "frills."

Participating organizations include the Sierra Club, Point Reyes National Seashore Foundation, Marin Conservation League, and the Marin Audubon Society. Executive Director is Peter D. Whitney, writer, of Inverness and Berkeley.

The Association hopes that the model survey will lead to the majority of State Route 1—the Shoreline Highway—being improved for traffic efficiency, but preserved in two-lane form as a scenic road, possibly continuous with shoreline routes in Oregon and Washington.

The category of scenic roads would be akin to the "parkways" built by counties, states, and the Interior Department in the East. But, unlike the true parkway, it would not be entirely closed to commercial traffic. Instead, the definition would focus on the physical engineering and landscaping of the road, which would be fitted into the contour of the land with a minimum of destruction. It would persuade the motorist to drive more slowly and permit his passen-

This "benching" along the Mendocino coast is a real engineering achievement. Marin County, California, residents can expect the same along parts of Highway 1 if a freeway is built along their coast.



gers and himself to enjoy more fully the sights, sounds, and even the smells of the countryside.

At present, California's highway legislation compels the Division of Highways to consider only the efficient moving of traffic, with straight alignments and slight grades as the commanding criteria. The Division is forbidden to use gas tax money for beautifying roadsides.

Officials in Sacramento are studying a definition of a scenic road that would allow the engineers to build for beauty, and to use gasoline tax money for the work. They have acted in response to widespread demand, from Monterey County and from adherents of a Skyline Parkway south of San Francisco.

These officials, Mr. Whitney said, "need support, not only to win their battles against proponents of nothing but freeways, but also to persuade them to aim high and not compromise on standards of beauty and amenity. We must watch for any tendency to let the engineers use the words 'scenic road' when what they are producing, in fact, is just another high-speed highway with cuts and fills that ruin the countryside."

The new group is not anti-motorist, Mr. Whitney said, "On the contrary, one of the things we are trying to do is to restore some of the pleasure to what used to be called 'pleasure driving.'"

Those wishing to make immediate donations for scientific and educational work on the Scenic Roads Project are asked to send checks with covering notes, stating that they are for "scenic roads planning" to: The Sierra Club, P.O. Box 3471, Rincon Annex, San Francisco 20, California.

Highways and Urban Chaos

... The Comptroller General's men recently came upon a three-mile segment [of the Interstate Highway System] in "a very sparsely settled area" of Nevada on which three interchanges have been built at a cost of \$384,000. They will handle a daily traffic load of eighty-nine vehicles, serving, in the words of the General Accounting Office, "some old mines, a power line, four or five small ranches, and a house of ill repute."

... With no strong direction of the program, there has been no way to resist the political pressures to build a little bit of interstate highway in every county along the 41,000-mile route.

... A few legislators such as Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois have questioned whether this is the very best way to spend our money. Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota has asked whether the program wasn't merely hastening the day when, "You'll be able to drive eighty miles an hour along superhighways from one polluted stream to another, from one urban slum to another, from one run-down college campus to another."

... We may yet impart some sanity and public purpose to this vast enterprise. We may yet establish some equity in paying for the highways and restore some balance between them and other elements of our transportation system. We may even refute Belloc's dictum, "The general rule in history is that a city having reached its highest point of wealth becomes congested, refuses to accept its only remedy, and passes on from congestion to decay." But we shall not escape his rule that "the Road moves and controls all history."—from "New Roads and Urban Chaos," by DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, *The Reporter*, April 14, 1960.

"Bulldozers—Ten Abreast"

... Recently the fall of a centuries-old white oak was described in the paper by a neighbor of mine, a writer, Scott Seegers. He told how the mighty, old tree refused to move even after its bole had been cut through and how stubbornly it resisted all efforts to topple it. But the memory of the Father of Our Country had to be honored by a highway, and the tree, which quite possibly had looked upon Washington himself, had to come down. Ahead of the George Washington Memorial Parkway a swath several hundred feet wide is being



"It's hard to believe, folks! ... Only 2 months ago this gorgeous sight was an old meadow, over-run with old trees, bushes and weedy grass!"

Courtesy George Lichty—Chicago Sun-Times Syndicate

cut alongside the Potomac through forests, farms, and estates. It has already reduced the ageless bluffs across the river from Washington to a series of great slag heaps.

This speedway is only one of our advances in the field of transportation. The strip of unspoiled woodland bordering Foundry Branch which was given to Washington as a park by the Glover and Archbold families will be gutted from end to end by a four-lane highway unless the legal action taken by the donors can prevent it. We also have U.S. 240, a super-highway which has been bearing down upon the nation's capital out of western Maryland for the past five years to an accompaniment of controversy as to what its route of invasion of the District of Columbia should be. Should it plow through the fine residential area of Cleveland Park? Or should it be brought behind bulldozers ten abreast through the forest glades along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal or through those of Rock Creek Park (which, in the memorable words of one of the commissioners concerned, would "develop the park and make it a better place for people to take their children")?

... Progressiveness being a national characteristic, I am sure the inhabitants of other metropolitan areas are as familiar as we around Washington, D.C., with the chronic anxiety of not knowing where progress is going to strike next. We all have in common the new Interstate Highway system. This project, if it lives up to expectations, will wipe out 100,000 homes. It will be Sherman's march to the sea on a continental scale. It is of a battlefield that you are irresistibly reminded as you watch the bulldozers and graders at work. There is the same sweep of muddy or dusty devastation, impartially unsparring of the works of nature and man. ... from "America the Expendable," by CHARLTON OGBURN, JR., *Harper's Magazine*, August, 1960.

People You Know

PUBLICATIONS AND THE PEOPLE connected with them make much of the Sierra Club's news these days. Newest chapter paper is *The Great Lakes Sierran*, edited by *Dick Low*, who is also outgoing chairman of the Great Lakes Chapter. Activities there for the summer months included canoeing on the Iroquois River, spelunking in the Indiana Caverns, and rock-climbing and bog-hopping in Wisconsin.

Editor *Carl Bock* of San Diego's *Hi! Sierrans* is responsible for its lively new format, with a generous use of photographs and line cuts (some original, some borrowed from *SCB*), and a change of color scheme with every issue. Former chapter chairman *Glen Conklin* handles production.

Northwest Conifer is now the name of the former Pacific Northwest Chapter Newsletter. The chapter-wide naming contest was won by *Polly Dyer*; her prize: the right to precede *Al Schmitz* on a beach walk and to get first chance at the glass floats.

On the other coast, *Gurney Breckenfeld*, whose article on the projected Cape Cod National Seashore appeared in *House and Home*, has been appointed Assistant Managing Editor of that magazine. *Bob Shull* found a practice mountain for his summer knapsack trip in the Northern Cascades—every day he walked up the stairwell of the skyscraping new Time and Life Building in New York.

The July-August issue of *The Sierra Echo* totaled twelve packed pages of text, cartoons and maps on the activities of the Sierra Peaks Section, under the editorship of *Andrew Smatko*.

Ann Rogers is writing a gourmet column in the Bay Chapter's *Yodeler*, with directions for such delectables in pre-planned knapsack meals as High Sierra Curry, New Orleans Shrimp and Rice, and Frankfurters Hungarian.

Yodeleditor *Peter Whitney* is the author of "White Water Sport," a new and authoritative book on equipment and technique for the running of rapids in canoes and kayaks. *Bryce Whitmore*, leading the Bay Chapter contingent of paddlers, placed second in the International Slalom preceding the Arkansas River Race at Salida, Colorado.

Betty Ann Michener is an energetic leader in junior group activities for the Bay Chapter, assisted by *Susan Langstroth*, with guidance from chapter chairman *Phil Faulconer*. (Phil starts a year of travel and study around the world in October, and his executive duties will be taken over by vice-chairman *Bruce Grant*.)

Junior members are active in Kern-Kaweah, too. *Heather Tate* covered the I&E conference on outings for her mother *Mary Jane* (chapter chairman), and hopes to pro-

mote conservation interest in the schools. *Bruce Lenmark* advocates more rock climbing outings to interest college and high school age members.

Tehipite and Kern-Kaweah chapters have joint programming of some activities under the title Kertipite (which is fine if you know how to pronounce Tehipite in the first place!).

Tim McMahon has instituted an inventory of the back-country area available to Los Padres Chapter, which is fortunate in having enough territory to enable it to plan a wide variety of outings—up to a five-day knapsack trip. *Al Barbour* and *Ken Gray* are assisting in the survey, and have plans for a map and perhaps a guidebook.

Loma Prieta *Helen Scull* won a scholarship to the Audubon Society Summer Camp at Sugar Bowl, and two Mother Lode nominees, *Lydia Linow* and *Jerry Haynes*, were chosen for Sierra Club Morley Fund camper-ships.

John Goodman's talk on his work in Africa on a Fulbright grant made interesting listening at a Riverside Chapter dinner meeting, illustrated with photographs by his wife *Jeanne*. Both are biologists, and their study-safari resulted in many shots of animals, birds and remote native villages.

Dick Sill is in charge of rock climbing activities for Toiyabe Chapter. The summer was full of scheduled climbs for this group, which has plenty of scope at Sparks Rocks near Reno, Mount Rose Rocks, and Beckwourth Rocks, and doesn't have far to go to climb in the Donner Pass area or Desolation Valley.

But people go any distance—or length—to climb (rocks or otherwise). *Forrest* and *Mary Keck* have now climbed all 212 "official" 100 Peaks (how's that again?) in Southern California. And a record in weekend expeditions was probably the Fourth of July trip by air from San Francisco to Seattle of *Bob Hackamack*, *Ike Eikrem* and *Rex Smith* (with *Bob Berges* having gone on ahead by bus with 200 pounds of equipment). They climbed Mount Rainier in the wake of 57 Washington and Oregon climbers who were surprised but pleased to see Californians on "their" mountain.

—VIVIAN SCHAGEN

Edward L. Parsons

The death, on July 18th, of the Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Episcopal Bishop of California from 1924 to 1940, closes a regular membership in the Sierra Club which has been held continuously since 1901. Bishop Parsons, then a young man newly arrived from Connecticut, joined the Sierra Club to

go on the first High Trip. He told of helping to push the supply wagons over the rough trails from Yosemite Valley to Tuolumne Meadows. This was the only outing in which he could participate, for his work in the Church, and the needs of a young family, absorbed his time.

His lifework in human conservation is well known, but not many people know of his continued interest in the work of the Sierra Club. Too busy to enjoy Club activities, he still found time to support the Club in its conservation objectives. His last action for the Club was a letter, written only a few weeks before his death, urging Senator Clair Engle to support Point Reyes as a National Seashore.

—CICELY M. CHRISTY

The Point Reyes Film Fund: A Report to the Membership

A year ago the committee of the San Francisco Bay Chapter, which had been given the responsibility of producing a film on the Point Reyes peninsula, was wondering how it could ever raise the thousands of dollars necessary to complete the film. Today, six copies of that film are working full time telling the story of Point Reyes, so much in demand that it was hard to find an available copy for use at a recent important meeting in Oregon.

The total raised by our appeal for funds to the entire membership of the Sierra Club was \$8,677. It covered the purchase of film; the expenses and professional fees to the two photographers, *Laurel Reynolds* and *Mindy Willis* (and the film is greatly indebted to them for gifts of much of the best footage taken by them in former visits to Point Reyes) and all the expense of processing, sound track, narrator, copies for Sierra Club use, and those final adjustments and revisions which take so much time and money. In addition, 20,000 copies of a two-color brochure were printed to distribute with the film. Printing and mailing the appeal for funds and the acknowledgment cards cost \$550, about 7 percent of the total. We understand this is considered a very low percentage of the results.

The committee is most grateful for the excellent response. Nearly 1500 of those pink envelopes with the seal-like emblems on them came flooding into the Sierra Club office, some with pleasant "good luck" messages on them, many from outside the state, some of them from children who contributed their own money. We acknowledged gifts of \$5 or more, but all the work was done by volunteers in evening or lunch hours, so if we missed an acknowledgment or did not answer a note, please excuse us. Your check was indeed welcome, and we

know that you will someday see and enjoy the results.

Too many volunteers participated for us to name all of them here, but we owe special thanks to Fred Gunsby, our editorial consultant, to our printer A. Louis Elliott, who took pleasure in devising ways to cut his own profits, and to Doris Leonard who helped the threads of coordination between Club, photographers, National Park Service, and laboratory.

The committee learned many things this year, among them the fact that all prior estimates should be regarded as minimum. We expected costs of about \$6000 and appealed to the membership for \$5000 to add to a sum already raised by the generosity of Howard Hirstel and other Bay Chapter members. Some intuition must have guided the donors, for on August 1, 1960, with all bills paid, the Point Reyes fund stood at just over \$30.

The film is completed, but the project of Point Reyes National Seashore needs your continued support. There are more and more reports of sales of land along that shoreline. On the other hand there is a slow but steady growth of interest among national administrators. Secretary of the Interior Seaton has now announced his support of Point Reyes as a National Seashore, which makes it much easier for the National Park Service to work actively for the project. By the time a new Congress considers new bills on the National Seashores our film will have helped to make thousands of people familiar with the charm of Point Reyes peninsula.

—CICELY M. CHRISTY, *Chairman*
Point Reyes Film Fund Committee

Club costs not included above: commissioning of Philip Hyde to interpret the Point Reyes country in still photography, to help reach other audiences differently; a series of color cards promoting the film, based on photography by Hyde and Philip Faulconer; untold midnight and other hours spent on the film by a member of the club staff; investment in our inventory of copies of the film for sale; overhead expenses inevitably involved in seeking and spending special funds. Total, about \$5000 beyond that \$30 "surplus."—E. F. MARYATT JR., *Office Mgr.*

Bridger Wilderness Designated

On August 19, the Secretary of Agriculture designated the former Bridger Primitive Area, Wyoming as a wilderness area. The change in status of the 383,300-acre wilderness is part of the Department's policy of "reviewing all national forest primitive areas and re-establishing as wilderness those portions predominantly valuable for that purpose." The same news release announced the setting aside of 283,000 acres in the Tongass National Forest, as a scenic area, the first such area designated in Alaska.

Letters

Let's Save Egyptian and American Antiquities

Editor:

I found the enclosed clipping in the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 14, 1960:

"[Egyptian] Culture Minister Sarwat Okasha says offers have been received from 16 countries and institutions to help safeguard ancient Egyptian temples and monuments threatened by rising Nile waters when the Aswan High Dam is built.

"... Mr. Okasha said approval of the United States Congress is pending to allot \$20,000,000 to safeguarding the temples..."

I believe Congress should allocate the \$20,000,000 to Egypt for saving their temples and monuments from Aswan Dam waters, but that it should also be willing to allocate the same sum to save our own Rainbow Bridge from Glen Canyon Dam waters.

WESLEY E. SHELBERG
Oakland, California

Conservation and Politics

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

At this time of year news of elections and political campaigns comes pouring from all mass media. All, that is, except the conservation journals. Somehow, most conservation organizations continue to hide their heads in the sands of "political non-partisanship." Does this mean that conservation is somehow beyond the scope of the two-party system? Do conservationists believe that the rate at which we diminish our country's natural resources is unrelated to the nation's overall economic policy?

How long can conservationists hopefully plead for wise use and mature judgment in resource matters, if they fail to support the wise, mature, experienced and courageous friends of conservation at election time? There are several such candidates for public office in the United States today, but who in the conservation movement is offering them the slightest support? Can we stand idly by and see them defeated?

Because of their forthright stands on National Seashore programs, a California congressman and a senatorial candidate from Oregon are marked for political extinction by the opponents of this legislation. If these candidates are defeated, the opportunity to establish the Oregon Dunes and Point Reyes National Seashores could be lost forever.

Should not the Sierra Club, or some comparable conservation organization in the United States, do a great public service by pointing out the conservation issues at stake in the current political campaigns?

Is there a way that a tax exempt organization may present such factual information, and still stay in the good graces of the Internal Revenue Service?

MARTIN FRIEDMAN
Mill Valley, California

• What do other members think?—Ed.

Defective Crampon

Editor:

The November 1958 *Sierra Club Bulletin* carried a highly complimentary article about

the "Avcin" crampon. I purchased two pairs of these, new last Fall and used them for the first time this past weekend.

We did *not* walk on rocks, dirt, or ice with them—went up and down a corn snow filled couloir for a slope distance of about 1,000 feet at an angle of from 45° to 55° at the top. Mine repeatedly came apart—the only tool I had was a scout knife screwdriver which just wouldn't do the job.

But today in checking our gear I found that the other pair which my son had worn was broken, with the metal showing coarse crystallization.

I then clamped another of the sections [of my pair] in a vise and with a gentle pull (I'd guess not over 50#) it broke just as my son's had. Again the metal was crystallized—and it broke on the first bend!

In view of the *Bulletin's* article, I thought you should know about this and possibly issue a word of caution before someone gets killed!

GARDNER B. MILLER
Missoula, Montana

Litter Solution: Plastic Bottles?

Editor:

It is becoming increasingly apparent that if it isn't taking place now, some serious consideration must be made [in the near future] of one of the biggest nuisances we are presently enduring, namely, beer (and soda) bottles.

With the technical skills of the United States thrown at us by advertising, etc., why is it not possible for industry to develop a plastic bottle that can withstand bottling pressure and yet be disposed of by throwing on the campfire and burning? Nearly every picnic has a fire if only to look at, as it seems to be inherent for us to "build a fire."

At this point I am inclined to hold the beverage manufacturers responsible for this growing nuisance. Please don't get me wrong—I like beer and pop as well as the next fellow—so my motives are not to bring back prohibition!

BETTY CROUSE
Juneau, Alaska

Mammoth Road

Editor:

As a Madera County landowner I have no desire *whatsoever* to have the Mammoth Road built across the mountains. I also question the justification of using funds of any branch of any governmental agency for such a project.

As an ardent enjoyer of the High Sierra from on foot or on horseback I am opposed to *any* roads being constructed into or through the High Sierra Primitive Area.

I think that we have definitely come to the time when conservation of natural resources of this type in as near their natural state as possible will prove to be of much greater benefit than the so-called "opening" of these areas by roads.

Modern construction methods have shown that roads like this could be built in a relatively short time *if and when* they were *really* needed.

CARL HOBE
Fresno, California

Bulletin Board

*You have a constitutional right to
express your viewpoint on these matters*

Our June predictions have come to pass: when the 86th Congress adjourned early in September, almost every major conservation measure died that had come before it. This legislative inaction, combined with the increasing population pressures, means that an unnecessary part of our American heritage of scenic resources is lost to thoughtless and uncontrolled development.

Notable among the conservation measures *not* passed by the 86th Congress were the following: (1) the Wilderness Bill; (2) bills to establish national seashores; (3) bills to authorize studies of national park potentials in highly scenic parts of the North Cascades, Washington, and the Sawtooth Range, Idaho; (4) an appropriation to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument from being flooded by the waters of Glen Canyon dam; (5) the pesticides coordination bill; (6) legislation to establish an Arctic Wildlife Range in Alaska by act of Congress.

Most of these bills are expected to be introduced in the next, the 87th Congress. This will depend upon whether enough citizens exercise their Constitutional right to let their representatives know—before and after election—what the citizens want and will support.

Of the few conservation measures voted by the 86th Congress, two are very significant: (1) the revision of Dinosaur National Monument, which is now established by congressional action rather than presidential proclamation, and (2) the "Multiple Use" Act, which gives legal status to certain administrative procedures long followed by the U. S. Forest Service—and which recognizes the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas. This latter is not a substitute for the Wilderness Bill.

Since Congress did not appropriate funds for protection of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the Sierra Club Directors have requested the Secretary of the Interior to operate the Glen Canyon Dam so that its high water level is kept below the elevation of the site proposed for a barrier dam (at Site C) to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument, and that such operation continue until protection is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Colorado River Storage Project Act.

Pointing up the need for more regulation of power boats, the National Park Service

conducted hearings in August to determine whether the three southern arms of Yellowstone Lake should be reserved for hand-propelled boats and wildlife. See page 2.

The Forest Service has established a 458,500-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the North Cascades of Washington. (See *Late News* item below.) The White Chuck corridor is excluded, as is the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area that the principal organizations have sought protection for, and in which most of "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" was filmed. (See Forest Transportation Plan map, *Sierra Club Bulletin*, June, 1960, page 11).

The Forest Service is now studying reclassification of the North Cascades Primitive Area. Some proposals have been made to divide the area into two or three Wilderness Areas and to eliminate certain regions to allow logging. The public is invited to express its views before a formal proposal is made. Comments should reach the supervisors of the Mt. Baker National Forest, Bellingham, Washington, and the Okanogan National Forest, Okanogan, Washington, before December 1, 1960.

The Forest Service is reviewing the testimony advanced at their August hearing in Independence, California, regarding the possible construction of a ski development in and above Robinson Valley, near the climax of the Sierra Nevada. The proposed ski development would invade and destroy portions of the High Sierra Primitive Area. The Sierra Club has recommended that alter-

nate sites for such a ski development be encouraged.

The first part of the California Outdoor Recreation Plan, a pioneer study in recreational needs and resources, has just been published. Hearings are being held currently under the jurisdiction of the California State Legislature to ascertain and evaluate public reaction to the plan.

The "Scenic Road" concept is gaining recognition and support as new plans for highway development are announced. Taking a cue from Monterey County citizens, Marin County citizens are concerning themselves actively with the possible treatment of Highway 1, which runs along some of their county's—California's—most scenic coastlands. (Highway 1 in Marin County is currently on the Division of Highway's Master Plan for freeway development.) A Division of Highway's hearing in Marin in August drew hundreds of attendants, the overwhelming majority of whom favored "scenic road" consideration for Highway 1 rather than freeway treatment. A Scenic Roads Association has subsequently been formed. (See page 12.)

The California Division of Beaches and Parks, following a policy of vigorous action, is preparing a second Five Year Plan for acquisition and development. The Sierra Club, long vitally concerned with California's scenic resources, is cooperating by offering several proposals for desirable areas to be included in this plan.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

LATE NEWS

Washington, D.C., September 7, 1960—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson today designated 458,505 acres in the State of Washington as the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. [The 1959 proposal had been 422,925 acres.] Parts of the Suiattle, Agnes, and Phelps Creek Valleys are included.

Roads, timber harvesting, and other commercial developments will be prohibited. Only trails for foot or horse travel will provide access to the wilderness. Prospecting and mining, including construction of access roads for mining, may be undertaken under provisions of U.S. Mining Laws. However, if roads are constructed to mining claims or private lands, the portions of the area

affected may be eliminated from the Wilderness without further hearing.

There is an extensive area to the north, between the wilderness and the existing North Cascades Primitive Area, which also has high scenic and recreational values. Forest Service policy for this area, referred to as the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek Area, will be to manage it primarily for recreational use. Roads, campgrounds, winter sports developments, and resorts will be authorized. Other uses will also be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated with recreation.

[A more complete report, with maps, photographs and the Sierra Club position on this matter will be carried in the October issue of *Sierra Club Bulletin*.]