

# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

November 1960



By the side of religion, by the side of science,  
by the side of poetry,  
stands Natural Beauty,  
not as a rival to these,  
but as the common inspirer and nourisher of them all.

—G. M. TREVELYAN



## Conservation: The Park Issue

By JOHN B. OAKES

This column is reprinted by permission from the November 13, 1960 New York Times.

IN THIS COLUMN on Oct. 2, the United States Forest Service was sharply criticized for its opposition toward creation of new national parks in the West out of some of the fine scenic and recreational land it controls in the national forests. Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, has declined the opportunity to use this space today to present his side of the argument. The controversy continues, however, in the ranks of both Forest Service and National Park Service, and can only be settled by executive decision at the top of the Administration.

Dr. McArdle has never publicly stated that he would oppose all new parks, but the fact is that there is not a single proposed national park in the West containing national forest lands which the Forest Service has been willing to help establish. It has not even permitted a projected study by the National Park Service of national forest lands in the North Cascades. This attitude is nothing new, although it is of new importance because of the growing competition for land and the growing urgency that the national park system be rounded out while there are still unspoiled areas suitable for preservation.

### Support and Opposition

Dr. McArdle has publicly stated that, "I am a strong supporter of the national and state park systems of this country. I believe there will be need for more park and seashore areas." He has also said in a memorandum to all Forest Service officers: "With respect to the specific proposals to transfer national forest lands to National Park Service jurisdiction that are now pending, such as the proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore, the proposed Great Basin National Park, the North Cascades in Washington . . . our policy is to consider each of these proposals on its merits . . ." Yet in each of these three cases, Forest Service opposition has been clear and explicit.

Why? One key is to be found in Dr. McArdle's succinct statement some months ago that "the Forest Service is in the recreation business to stay. Any proposals that recreation in the national forests could better be handled by another organization would not have our support." Another key, and the principal one, lies in the emphasis the Forest Service has been placing on the concept of "multiple-use" of national forest lands, which Dr. McArdle has described in these words:

"To the Forest Service it means that over substantial areas . . .

*COVER: The discerning mountaineer should notice that the alpine fir on the cover are freshly daubed with summer (rather than winter) snow. In spite of the date (August 23), members of the 1960 Sierra Club outing in Idaho's Sawtooth Wilderness Area were singing Jingle Bells while photographer Phil Hyde shivered under his focusing cloth. Mount Cramer's western face is shown from a pass near Ardeth Lake. (Preview of 1961 outings on page 10.)*

the timber, grass, water, wildlife, fish and recreational and scenic values will be utilized in the best combination of management to meet the needs of the American people that our judgment as land managers leads us to believe the people need and desire. It does not mean using each and every acre of land for all these numerous uses. Nor does it necessarily mean the combination of uses that will give optimum dollar returns or optimum unit output. It does mean harmonious and coordinated management of the various uses of various resources each with the other. This is basic policy . . ."

However, the primary purpose of the Forest Service is and always has been sustained yield timber production and watershed protection. These are two highly important functions but not ones that are necessarily conducive to the permanent preservation of unique and irreplaceable scenic and other natural resources.

The primary purpose of the national park system, on the other hand, is, in the words of the basic law of 1916, to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." There is a world of difference between the fundamental purposes of national parks and national forests, though this difference has been clouded over in recent years by both the Park and Forest Service in their scramble for funds and power.

### Growing Pressures

The Forest Service has gone into the "recreation business" (the term is Dr. McArdle's) in a big way. This is an entirely praiseworthy step in so far as it meets some of the growing pressures for recreation on steadily decreasing available lands. But the basic point is that any Forest Service lands—including those that have been set aside as "wilderness areas" where lumbering is not permitted—are subject to reclassification for consumptive use and exploitation at the whim of the administrator.

Once an area is set aside as a national park, it is not closed to the public (although normally hunting and lumbering are excluded) but it is permanently protected by law from exploitative uses. That is the difference—and it is a fundamental one—between national forests and national parks, not the allegation that one permits "multiple use" and the other "single use." National parks permit multiple use, too, although the uses are usually different from those in the national forests.

It is true that the National Park Service has injured its own case in this controversy by paying so much attention in recent years to the mass-recreational aspects of park planning. National parks are meant to permit man to get as close to natural surroundings of great beauty and scenic wonder as possible with the minimum practicable intrusion of our mechanized civilization.

Obviously, that does not mean that automobiles should be excluded from the parks, but it does mean, for example, that park waters should be enjoyed in tranquillity, free of the noise and stench of high-powered motorboats that are now to be found in several

(Continued on page 3)

**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 ...

## Serenity in Yosemite

**T**RY Yosemite Valley in November. The armies of summer have retreated and the regiments of winter have not yet invaded. You can enjoy in peace the fine weather and the clear air laden with that sad, pungent smell of autumn.

Where you hike up the trail to the base of Vernal Fall, broadleaf maples and oaks paint the landscape with russet, copper and gold. The dogwoods flash their salmon-pink when the sun touches their delicate leaves, and the pines, firs and incense-cedars hold their steady green in the symphony of color. Backdrop to this glory, the gray, scarred walls of the High Sierra stand implacably silent.

The Merced River hurls its silver over the black rocks of Vernal, but it is a small refined stream now compared with the torrent of early July. Most of the dozen falls in the Valley are stilled at this season or reduced to mere trickles. Even Bridal Veil shows only a token of water.

But rivers, creeks, waterfalls and lakes are only one form of treasure which nature has hidden in this enchanted region. Indeed, the grandeur of its geological evolution through the ages is most apparent as the year comes full-circle. Now the impressive bastion, towering two thousand feet above the Valley speaks its tale of primal action and glacial movement. El Capitan, North Dome, Half Dome, Glacier Point, Sentinel Rock and the rest fill the eye with wonder.

You need attempt no great feats of climbing or exploration, but can wander as inclined. One day, you may follow the low,

Maine, perhaps, will soon be where Massachusetts is. A good part of her territory is already as bare and commonplace as much of our neighborhood, and her villages generally are not so well shaded as ours.

And what are we coming to in our Middlesex towns? A bald, staring townhouse, or meetinghouse, and a bare liberty pole, as leafless as it is fruitless, for all I can see. We shall be obliged to import the timber for the last, hereafter, or splice such sticks as we have. And our ideas of liberty are equally

mean with these. The very willow-rows lopped every three years for fuel or power, and every sizable pine and oak, or other forest tree, cut down within the memory of man! As if individual speculators were to be allowed to export the clouds out of the sky, or the stars out of the firmament, one by one. We shall be reduced to gnaw the very crust of the earth for nutriment.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU,  
in his journal

shadowy trail from Mirror Lake into Tenaya Canyon, thence up the steep north trail to Snow Creek, having Basket Dome to the northwest, until you see the sun peeping over Half Dome. One day, you may take the long trail toward Upper Yosemite Fall; and again a short trail to the Lower Fall and along the north side of the Valley. Or, you are content to stroll in the level valley itself for a circular view of the surrounding peaks.

Wherever you walk, on trails, through woods, across meadows, you are sure to encounter something of special interest. For this is the joy of walking. There is always a surprise in store. It may be a pretty bird, a squirrel, an old Indian cave or a family of deer. All are important. Even a fallen tree with a boulder held in its roots tell its tale. To be free from highways, cities and the maddening crowd is a grateful, healing experience.

November in Yosemite! The still world

awaits the long, cold winter in a mood of solemn calm. In communing with it you may recall the words of Thomas Starr King who loved Yosemite,—“The truth of nature is a part of the truth of God; to him who does not search it out, darkness; to him who does, infinity.”

—LEWIS P. MANSFIELD



## Conservation: The Park Issue

(Continued from page 2)

parks, including Yellowstone and Glacier. It means that winter use, including skiing, should be encouraged, but it does not mean development of large ski-resort facilities, including mechanical ski tows, as in Rocky Mountain.

### Inappropriate Intrusions

It means that while overnight accommodations must be provided in the larger parks, they should be kept as simple and unobtrusive as possible. It means that the construction of such facilities as those in Everglades National Park, recently described in an article in this

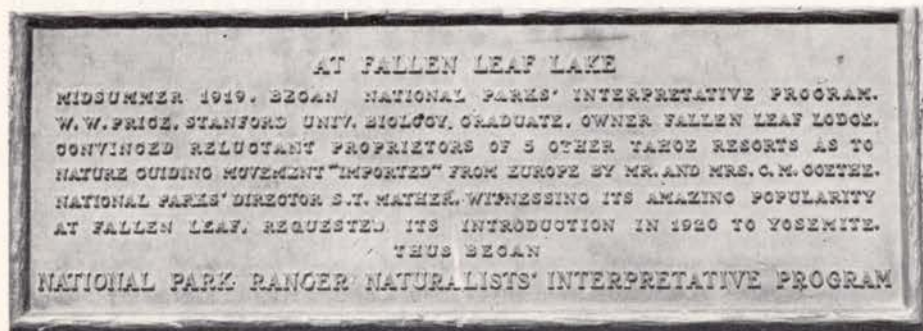
newspaper as “a multi-building resort center as luxurious as almost anything on Florida’s Gold Coast,” is totally inappropriate. Now that they have been wrecked by Hurricane Donna, there is an opportunity to replace them by something far less ostentatious.

Yet these deficiencies are less important than the fact that the Park Service is the only sure protector of the best of America’s scenery, wildlife and wilderness resources.

A few important remaining areas, many within national forest lands (and therefore, even if protected now, subject to ultimate exploitation), should still be added to the national park system. No bureaucratic squabble or private interest ought to be allowed to stand in the way of acquisition of these lands as national parks during what Secretary Seaton rightly calls the next few “critical” years.



*Explaining the real significance of our national parks to millions of visitors each year is the challenging job of the National Park naturalist, historian or archeologist. Whether on the battlefield at Gettysburg or in the midst of Big Trees in California, Americans are finding that, "what one knows best, one loves best." The Goethes, Bryant, Miller, Hall, Mather—all are names intimately associated with the formation of the unique Park Service interpretive program which celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. Park Service photos.*



# Revealing Parks to People

by

CARL RUSSELL

The author, a former Superintendent of Yosemite National Park, first joined the National Park Service in 1923 as part of the early group of nature guide rangers in Yosemite.

IN THE CURRENT record-breaking crowds of visitors to the national parks are several million people who are gaining their first true insight into the basic values of these superlative reservations. These park visitors get a notable part of this insight through their participation in "nature guide" trips and history tours, by attending campfire programs conducted by park naturalists and historians, and by visiting park museums. It is timely to note this increasing use of these unusual facilities because 1960 is the 40th anniversary year for the National Park Service field interpretive program.

Most of the men responsible for the introduction and development of coordinated interpretive work in the parks and monuments of the United States are still very much alive and kicking. Mr. C. M. Goethe of Sacramento, together with his

wife, the late Mary Glide Goethe, imported their idea of nature guiding prior to World War I. They had first observed this out-of-doors educational work being done at Switzerland's Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. Mr. Goethe writes:

Repeated visits to Europe, following the Swiss experience, yielded more facts. In Norway summer resorts found it profitable to maintain a staff of Nature Guides to serve their guests. In Britain field trips were called "School Treats." In Holland intelligent thinking about profits from bulbs and hothouse fruits was based on the grower's youthful nature studies. But more and more I am convinced that the continued urge to conduct our overseas studies grew out of that which first impressed us—the Swiss concept of indoctrination of loyalty—"what one knows best, one loves best."

In 1915 Mr. Goethe published in *The Nature Study Review* some proposals looking toward the furtherance of interpretive work in America, and he formed a society, The California Nature Study League, to promote the idea of organized nature guiding.

The years of World War I saw an interruption of travel to America's vacation spots, and during that period it was impracticable to put the Goethe plan into action. Immediately after the War (the summer of 1919), Mr. and Mrs. Goethe used their personal funds in organizing a nature guide program at Lake Tahoe. Again quoting Mr. Goethe:

Six resorts ringed the Lake. At one, Fallen Leaf, the owner was a longtime friend, the late W. W. Price, who had majored in biology at Stanford. He immediately saw the possibilities of what Mrs. Goethe and I were attempting. He converted owners of the other five resorts to the idea of extending hospitality to the two naturalists who conducted the Tahoe nature walks. So these naturalists covered six resorts, one a day, each week.

The men who initiated this unusual public service at Lake Tahoe were not new in the profession of interpreting field natural history. Both were well founded in the natural sciences and richly endowed with the ability to interest others in the lore of Nature. They were Harold C. Bryant, then educational director of the California Fish and Game Commission, and Loye Holmes Miller, University of California, Los Angeles. On August 3, 1919 their work was observed by Stephen T. Mather, Director of the then new National Park Service.

"Going to register [at Fallen Leaf] Director Mather passed the crowded rec-

reational hall—and missed supper. It happened that that evening's lecturing naturalist was Dr. Miller. He had rare ability to call wild birds. His talk on their music packed Fallen Leaf auditorium that night. Folks stood outside the winrows. Seeing this popular outpouring induced Stephen Mather to ask transfer of our experiment to Yosemite National Park."

Mr. Mather at this time conferred with Harold Bryant, also, and later at a Mather Christmas party in Yosemite, Mr. Goethe collaborated with Mather in projecting a definite plan for the transfer of the Bryant-Miller program to Yosemite in 1920.

The definite plan for 1920 found Harold Bryant first in Yosemite Valley; Dr. Miller arrived soon afterward. Bryant writes: "The aim of this service was to furnish useful information regarding trees, wild flowers, birds and mammals, and their conservation, and to stimulate interest in the scientific interpretation of natural phenomena," objectives which for forty years have characterized the naturalists' work in Yosemite and throughout the national park system.

Again quoting Dr. Miller: "We were appointed [in Yosemite] as temporary rangers with duties informally defined. Each morning a field trip was conducted by one or the other of us alternately, the alternate holding office hours for visitors who had questions. In the afternoon a children's field class was held. In the evening we alternated in giving talks at Camp Curry and in the 'Old Village' near Sentinel Bridge. They were busy days but the display of interest was rewarding. Week ends were devoted to overnight trips led by one or the other of us."

Drs. Bryant and Miller found an "information ranger" already on the job when they set up their "nature guide service" in Yosemite in 1920. Ansel F. Hall, just out of the U.S. Army in 1919, worked that fall and winter with Forrest S. Townsley, Chief Ranger, in arranging some of Townsley's taxidermy trophies for public display in the Rangers' Office. On May 3, 1920, Hall was placed in charge of the information office, the initial center in which Bryant and Miller held their "office hours." Enid Michael, wife of the Assistant Postmaster in Yosemite, contributed to the success of the information service by maintaining a display of local wild flowers. In 1921, the Chris Jorgensen Studio became available as naturalist



"Honorary Chief Naturalist" C. M. Goethe, above, and his wife, the late Mary Glide Goethe, launched a trial program of nature guiding at Lake Tahoe in 1919 which led directly to the institution of the same work in Yosemite National Park in the following year.



*This 1922 photograph of the Yosemite Nature Guide Service staff shows from left to right: Harold C. Bryant, Nicholls, Ross, Mrs. Michael, Hall and McLeod. Pillsburg Photo.*



*AT LEFT: Dr. Loye Holmes Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles, who together with Bryant, conducted the 1919 Tahoe Nature walks at Fallen Leaf Lake.*

headquarters, and Hall moved his exhibits and information service to this first Yosemite Museum. Bryant and Miller again were on the job, and this year Enid Michael was placed on the payroll as ranger-naturalist. Here a concerted effort was made to demonstrate what could be done if funds were available with which to build a museum commensurate with the need, and to employ an adequate staff of interpreters.

The story of the ultimate success of the small group of workers who pioneered in launching the Yosemite naturalist program is eminently worthy of telling, but it may suffice here to say that Ansel Hall was made head of a formally-organized

*Our national parks are more than nature or wilderness reserves, more than scenic playgrounds; they are stages in a great natural pageant. The park interpreter can help the visitor sense this deeper meaning.*  
National Park Concessions, Inc. Photo by W. Ray Scott and J. Wellington Young

Yosemite Educational Department in 1922. This move was followed by the creation in 1923 of a Service-wide Educational Department with Hall as Chief. His headquarters office was set up at the University of California, Berkeley. Only one year later Rockefeller funds were obtained with which to build a fire-resistant Yosemite Museum, a fine little plant which in 1925 became the home of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History. This training school for park naturalists and ranger-naturalists was organized by Harold C. Bryant and continued in operation until 1953.

Bryant was named as head of a new

unit, Research and Education, in the Director's Office, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1930. This Division has undergone a number of changes in organization and personnel during its thirty years of existence, but its objectives in interpreting the American heritage adhere to the definitions worked out by the pioneers referred to here. The tremendous increase in travel and attendant display of public interest and genuine concern for the protection of the parks and monuments vindicate every faith expressed by the Goethes.

The timely demonstrations at Lake Tahoe and in Yosemite Valley forty years ago led the way to a remarkably solid, nation-wide program in Americanism in which scores of millions of park visitors now participate each summer. Here, indeed, is a significant force in conservation; more, the national park interpretive program throws the spotlight on the foci of our national character and culture. Its bearing upon our love of the land is now quite clear to most leaders in science and government—and to Appropriations Committees. It is "an investment in the physical, mental, and spiritual well-being of Americans . . . an investment in something as simple, yet is fundamental as good citizenship—love of country."



# Scenic Supplements to Wilderness

A MINIMUM OF FIFTY permanent wilderness-type outdoor recreation areas on national forests located in eleven southern states is the goal of the U.S. Forest Service. Seventeen such areas have already been established.

Southern Regional Forester James K. Vessey of Atlanta, Georgia, used the September 24 dedication of the newest of the areas—1240-acre Cooper Creek Scenic Area on Georgia's Chattahoochee National Forest—as the launching pad for establishment of the areas southwide.

Vessey described wilderness use as a necessary and integral part of the intensive multiple use program being carried out on national forests. "The Forest Service nationally devotes a substantial portion of national forest land to wilderness-type use. To the extent that near-natural areas still are available in the ten million acres of southern national forests, we plan to add scenic and wild areas to meet the needs for wilderness-type uses in the future," Vessey said.

"Other uses of these areas, such as timber harvest, grazing, mining, or roads, which might interfere with their preservation will be modified or prohibited to retain the areas in a relatively natural state," the Southern Regional Forester stated.

Natural or wilderness areas with virgin, undisturbed forest are practically non-existent in the South. Suitable near-natural areas with older trees and little physical disturbance are correspondingly scarce in the South. Setting aside a substantial number of those remaining is the best means to satisfy future needs for outdoor laboratories and areas of relatively untouched wilderness setting.

Wilderness, wild, or scenic areas (the Forest Service classifies them according to size



Large groups such as the University of Georgia students above, bird clubs, garden clubs, hikers and others will be able to use the small scenic areas which the Forest Service intends to establish in the south. U.S. Forest Service photographs by Daniel O. Todd.

—wilderness 100,000 acres or more; wild 5,000 to 100,000 acres, and scenic areas up to 5,000 acres) thus are recognized as having a necessary place in the multiple use planning on southern national forests.

National forests of which Vessey spoke include lands from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico northward to North Carolina and Tennessee and westward to Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Sites set aside in this approximately one-quarter of the land area of the United States will be representative of the Appalachian and Ozark mountain, southern piedmont and coastal plain types of terrain, plant and animal life, and their interrelationships throughout the southeastern United States. Since the areas to be set aside will be located across the South, they will bring a maximum of wilderness-type uses to the public in this section of the nation.

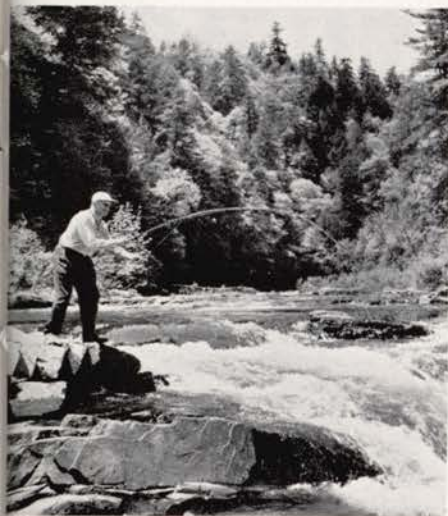
These areas will be used by lovers of the outdoors as places of solitude. Here they may walk on relatively undisturbed ground, as their forefathers did in virgin country. Bird watchers and naturalists will find birds, animals, and plants common to the south-

east. Fishermen will enjoy angling for native species in their natural habitat. Hunters will find populations of deer, turkey, grouse, and the smaller game birds and animals. Best of all, perhaps, visitors will enjoy areas typical of the locale as they looked to the American Indians.

"Definite, planned selection and preservation of some of the near-primitive areas remaining is our goal. Once scenic areas have been designated, they will be preserved in their natural condition as it exists today, modified only by the forces of nature and the changes occasioned by the greater public interest," Vessey stated.

The above news release together with a large selection of photographs (a few of which are used here) was recently sent to the *Sierra Club Bulletin* by George S. James, Assistant Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia. The Club is happy to see the planned development of small "scenic areas" for recreational purposes in the southern states where, the article maintains, "natural or wilderness areas with virgin, undisturbed forest are practically non-existent." This is a commendable program to supplement the preservation of real wilderness. It should not, of course, under any circumstances, be thought of as a substitute for the much needed dedications of sizeable segments of wild country in all parts of America.

—Editor.



Many forms of recreation not requiring a real wilderness setting can be provided by the establishment of scenic areas close to centers of population.



R. E. Frenkel

## Fun in the Snow

comfortable respite for cold skiers and is a pleasant objective for other visitors.

Again this year, the Roger Paris Ski School will be conducted at Clair Tappaan. Roger will conduct intermediate and advanced classes on Signal while Jackie will instruct beginners on Pumhouse Hill near the Lodge. Jim Nicklos is heading a new Winter Sports Group, volunteers who will be present weekends on Signal, to encourage development of various ski interests with emphasis on proficiency tests, slalom and racing techniques and local one-day touring.

Touring is a rewarding venture into the winter wilderness for both skiers and snowshoers. A series of outlying overnight shelter huts is maintained at about a day's journey from the roadhead: Peter Grubb Hut to the north of the Lodge and Benson Hut to the south, Bradley reached from Squaw Valley, and the Ludlow Hut reached from Highway 89. The Bay Chapter schedules a variety of tours, to huts, mountain tops and snow camping sites. Potential hut users should make reservations with the Manager at Clair Tappaan and obtain keys from him. Note that scheduled trips have priority.

Hutchinson Lodge, just west of Clair Tappaan, is ideal for groups of eight to twenty-

**T**HE FIRST SNOWS and chilly winds of winter have already touched the Sierra. At Donner Summit our own Clair Tappaan Lodge is being readied for its twenty-seventh season as headquarters for Sierra Club winter sports enthusiasts.

More comfortable than ever, the Lodge now has, in addition to basic cooking and eating facilities, a variety of living accommodations: dormitories, dormettes or family rooms of four to eight bunks, and cubicles of two bunks each. The main living room, headquarters for folk dancers, was supplemented last year with a reading and quiet game room, and this year a new basement recreation room is available. All of these facilities have been built over the years by enthusiastic volunteer labor of our summer work parties.

The same spirit that built the Lodge is implicit in its operation; our professional staff of Manager Keith Lummis, Chef Diane Clayton, and Tow Operator John Thune operate successfully and economically only with the cooperation of each member-guest. Each guest daily signs a work sheet as he volunteers to perform a housekeeping or kitchen chore. A hostess assists by defining the job, finding the necessary tools and if necessary awakening those doing early morning work.

Clair Tappaan Lodge is located just west of Donner Summit on U.S. 40 at an elevation of 7000 feet. A parking lot is across the road about 150 feet south of the building. A convenient and comfortable means of reaching the Lodge is by our chartered bus which leaves the Bay Area Friday evening and returns Sunday night. It is advisable to wear warm clothes and adequate footgear on the

trip as the trail to the building is over snow and the weather may be frigid. Everyone is requested to sign the register and work sheet on arrival. These are located in the main floor lobby adjacent to a map of the building showing bunk locations.

In the morning, after a hearty breakfast, skiers may choose to ski our own Signal Hill (rope tow) about one-half mile distant, or to go to one of the nearby resort areas. The attractive Warming Hut on Signal offers a

R. E. Frenkel





Let's Go!

## 1961 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

### American Plan

#### By reservation

	MEMBER	GUEST
Basic rate per day.....	\$4.50	\$5.50
Week-end packages:		
(a) Friday night through Sunday dinner.....	9.00	11.00
(b) Friday night through Sunday lunch.....	8.50	10.25
(c) Friday night through Sunday breakfast.....	8.00	9.50
(d) Saturday dinner through Sunday dinner.....	7.00	8.50
Extension of reservation:		
Breakfast, lunch, lodging—per unit.....	1.00	1.25
Dinner.....	1.50	1.75
Full week.....	27.00	33.00
Mid-week (Monday through Friday).....	20.00	25.00
Transportation via chartered bus (beginning Friday, January 6, 1961).....	6.00	6.00

Make CTL reservations at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco. Send full payment, and give age and sex of each person wishing reservations, to facilitate assignment or bunks. Refunds will not be made after Thursday. Cancellation charge will be made.

**HUTCHINSON LODGE**—Reservations are made directly with the Manager, Clair Tappaan Lodge, Norden, California. Rates are \$2 per person per night with a minimum charge of \$16 per night. Same refund and cancellation rules apply.

**OUTLYING HUTS**—Scheduled trips have priority. Reservations are made with the Manager at CTL, and keys are obtained from him. A suggested donation of \$1 per person per night may be sent to the Lodge in the envelopes provided at the huts.

ANITA SURAN

## Ski Touring in 1961

This winter Bay Chapter ski tours will visit all four Sierra Club huts near Norden as well as the one on Mount Shasta. Park Service shelters at Lassen Peak, Ostrander Lake in Yosemite, and perhaps Pear Lake in Sequoia will also be weekend goals. These huts contain good stoves, a supply of fuel, and cooking pots, plus a range of sleeping accommodations—some have bunks, some mattresses, and some "soft" pine floors.

Trips suitable for all levels of experience are scheduled. Several tours will snow camp. All Sierra Club members—whether Bay Chapter members or not—can participate in these tours.

Persons wishing to tour for the first time are referred to the discussion of ski touring in the front of the Bay Chapter Schedule for January-April. These will be available in mid-December. The tours will be listed there in detail also. Tours begin in early January and run through April. Training sessions will be held in early season.

In brief, the requirements for touring are the ability to carry a 15-30 pound pack and ski with reasonable confidence. Participants must be familiar with the use of climbers for going uphill and have a moderate amount of stamina. Equipment needs are skis, boots, climbers, pack, sleeping bag, dark glasses, and warm clothing. Borrowed or rented equipment is usually unsatisfactory.

For advice on equipment and tours, write Neil Anderson, 1876 Arch Street, Berkeley 9, or a Winter Sports Committee member.

R. W. HACKAMACK



1961

## Wilderness

## Outing

## Previews

**I**T'S NEVER TOO EARLY to start planning your next Sierra Club wilderness vacation. To help you out with the preliminary plans for next summer, the Outing Committee is announcing its tentative program of summer Wilderness Outings for 1961. The information below is brief and subject to change, but we hope it will give you some indication of what to look forward to next summer.

Reservations for any of these trips should not be made before the final announcement appears in the February *Bulletin*.

**SIERRA HIGH TRIPS**—Kaweah Peaks area, Nine Lakes and Moraine Lake via Mineral King, Sequoia National Park, two 2-week sessions starting July 23, August 6.

**HIGHLIGHT TRIPS**—An easy traveling trip in the Silver Divide area starting from Lake Edison, 1 week, July 8; followed by a longer trip along the Sierra Crest, via Lake Edison, from McGee Pass to Second Recess,

Helen Dole



Peter D. Whitney

Lake Italy and Blaney Meadows, 2 weeks, starting July 15. Out-of-state trips are planned to Glacier National Park, Montana, 11 days, early August; and Sawtooth Wilderness Area in Idaho, 11 days, late August. (Trips limited to 50.)

**SIERRA BASE CAMPS**—On Sunset Creek, Middle Fork of Bishop Creek, Inyo National Forest, three 12-day sessions starting July 9, July 23, August 6.

**BACK-COUNTRY CAMP**—Close under Isberg Pass near Triple Divide Peak, Yosemite National Park, 2 weeks, July 16-29 (limited to 55).

**SPRING DESERT TRIP**—A combined camping-walking trip exploring the Indian country of Navajo National Monument in northern Arizona, 5 days starting March 27.

**SPECIALS**—(I) Tonquin Valley in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada, 11 days, August 1-11. (II) North Cascades in Stehekin Valley-Bridge Creek area above Lake Chelan, Washington, 12 days, July 3-14. (III) Oregon Cascades at Mount Jefferson and Mount Hood, 12-day split trip (part base camp, part high trip style), July 17-28.

**BURRO TRIPS**—In the Evolution country via North Lake, two 1-week trips and two 2-week trips in late July and early August (limited to 22 and 24). There is also the possibility of a trip in the Trinity or the White Mountains in Nevada.

**FAMILY BURRO TRIPS**—Probably in Northern Yosemite via Green Lakes or Twin Lakes, visiting Smedburg, Benson and Summit Lakes, Kerrick Canyon and Matterhorn Canyon, two 2-week sessions starting July 30, August 13 (limited to 5 families each).

**WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS**—Either Walker River area or Marble Moun-

tains, two 1-week trips, July 1-8, July 8-15; Walker River area, two 1-week trips, July 15-22, July 22-29; Minaret area, four 1-week trips, July 29-August 5, August 5-12, August 12-19, August 19-26. (Trips limited to 10 families each.)

**RIVER TRIPS**—(a) Grand Canyon, Arizona, two 9-day trips, May 26-June 3, June 6-14. (b) Dinosaur National Monument, Utah: Yampa and Green Rivers, 6 days, June 19-24; Flaming Gorge and Lodore Canyon, 9 days, June 26-July 4. (c) Rogue River, Oregon, three 6-day trips, June 26-July 1, July 3-8, July 10-15. (d) Middle Fork of Salmon River, Idaho, two 6-day trips, July 24-29, August 7-12. (e) Main Salmon River, Idaho, 6 days, July 31-August 5. (f) Canoe-Columbia River, B.C., two 6-day combination raft and canoe trips, August 17-22 Canoe River, August 23-28 Columbia River. (g) Jackson Lake-Snake River in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, August 14-23, 3 days of backpacking.

**KNAPSACK TRIPS**—(a) Colorado River (Thunder River) in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, 6 days, June 4-10. (b) Lassen National Park, 1 week, July 8-15. (c) Sierra Crest—McGee Creek to Lamarck Col, 2 weeks, July 15-29. (d) Rock Creek-Miter Basin (Introductory), 1 week, July 29-August 6. (e) Cascade Valley via Duck Pass (Introductory), 1 week, August 6-13. (f) Out-of-state: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and Wheeler Peak, Nevada (proposed Great Basin National Park), 2-week split trip, August 12-26. (g) Tehipite Valley, 1 week, August 26-September 4. (h) Triple Divide Peak, Yosemite National Park, 1 week, September 2-10. (Limited to 20.)

**CLEANUP WORK PARTY**—Shadow Lake-Lake Ediza region, 7 days, August 12-19 (limited to 25).

# Book Reviews

**MOUNTAINEERING: THE FREEDOM OF THE HILLS**, by The Climbing Committee of The Mountaineers. 444 pages, 6 × 9", with 16 plates. Seattle, Washington (523 Pike Street). 1960.

*Mountaineering* presents an unusually detailed treatment of nearly every art and skill of value to mountaineers, written in an authoritative yet entertaining manner, the result of the cooperative efforts of dozens of writers and hundreds of reviewers. [It does, however, omit coverage of the subject of ski mountaineering because as editor Harvey Manning says in his preface, the 1947 *Manual of Ski Mountaineering* "was considered still sufficiently current that the present editors decided against coverage of the subject even before learning that a new edition will be available in 1960."]

Contents include large sections entitled "Approaching the Peaks," "Rock Climbing," "Snow and Ice Climbing," "Safe Climbing," and "The Climbing Environment." Each of these is in turn subdivided, so that the "Approach" Chapter includes subsections on "Equipment," "Camping and Sleeping," "Alpine Cuisine," "Wilderness Travel," and "Navigation in the Hills," and the other chapters are similarly treated. Sixteen beautiful and spectacular full page photographs are spaced throughout the book, showing magnificent high altitude views in the Cascades, Olympics, and various Canadian and Alaskan ranges of mountains. The dozens of artistic sketches are a happy addition, also, and clearly illustrate climbers in action as well as various detailed drawings of equipment, procedures, and terrain.

The discussions are generously laced with sophisticated humor, and the sketches are further enlivened by appropriate facial expressions and body positions. Although the primary object was to dispense vital information, nearly every page will provide an appreciative chuckle (or at least an involuntary smile). For example, the topic of "jump rappels" informs the reader that these "are not only spectacular to watch but are frequently spectacular in their consequences," that "the jerky descent places tremendous strains on the anchor, which in failure may make the last bound a very long one," and that "the rappeller who in one of his bounds passes an overhang often gets rather badly battered around the head and chest" . . .

Writing in this vein, the contributors have been able effectively to emphasize the hazards, ordeals, and pleasures awaiting those who assault mountains anywhere on earth, without the use of repeated admonishments or superfluous verbiage. The Mountaineers have performed a great service by preparing this enjoyable and informative book, and it will certainly be a valued possession of any person who enjoys the forests and mountains of western United States and Canada.

J. GORDON EDWARDS



**MY WILDERNESS: THE PACIFIC WEST**. William O. Douglas. Doubleday, New York, 1960. 206 pages, illustrated. \$4.95.

William O. Douglas, Justice of the Supreme Court, is a wilderness man at heart. An inveterate traveler in, observer of, and writer about American wilderness areas, he is an outright conservative—indeed a reactionary in the best sense—when it comes to keeping progress at arm's length from this rugged land he loves.

Today, for instance, Justice Douglas finds the greatest threat to the Sierra Nevada is the clamor for more highways through it. In *My Wilderness: The Pacific West*, he notes:

"California's population is 15 million today, and it will certainly be at least double that by the end of this century. That means greater and greater pressure on these inner meadows. The bald truth is that these high lakes and basins will not survive that mounting use if they are made more readily accessible . . ."

Speaking of the Wallowas of Eastern Oregon, he observes: "The passion for roads is partial evidence of our great decline as a people . . ." Justice Douglas sees no possible way to open roadless areas to cars and retain a wilderness. His suggestion: pack in, or walk.

This 12th book by Justice Douglas is by no means a carping one. It is an unpretentious personal record of wilderness areas he has visited and enjoyed. It is one man's account of the Western continent's unspoiled beauty, and an urgent plea to keep this beauty supreme. This plea for effective conservation is merely a by-product in this excellent personal journal. It is a travel book essentially.

In it he describes a Pacific beach at the tip of the Olympic Peninsula; the Middle Fork of the Salmon in Idaho; Hart Mountain in southeastern Oregon; Goose Prairie, Goat Rock and, among other regions, the pristine and awesome Brooks Range of Alaska.

Justice Douglas writes exceedingly well, as he has before in describing his multitude of journeys—Cyprus to the Tibetan border, Southeast Asia to the Soviet Union.

The present book is one of the season's most pleasant "outdoor" books to read. One need only to observe the author's section on the Sierra to realize the extent of his regard for the wilderness that remains in this country. The Sierra seems to be a favorite stamping ground of this Maine-born Northwesterner. He came to love it first when as a boy he first read John Muir.

Justice Douglas quotes Muir on the flyleaf of this book. It is a line from "Alaska Fragment" (1890), and it sets the tone of *My Wilderness: The Pacific West*. "In God's wilderness lies the hope of the world—the great fresh unblighted, unredeemed wilderness. The galling harness of civilization drops off, and the wounds heal ere we are aware . . ."

WILLIAM HOGAN, *San Francisco Chronicle*

**NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA**. Doit Yeager. Lane Publishing Co., Menlo Park, California, 1959. 96 pages, illustrated. \$1.95.

A guide to Yosemite, Lassen, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon national parks. Includes much factual information on the facilities of each park plus sections on history, geology, natural features, and flora and fauna. Many maps and photographs. Briefer references to California's national monuments are also included.

**NATURE IN THE METROPOLIS**. William A. Niering. Regional Plan Association, New York, 1960. 64 pages, illustrated. \$3.

Published as part of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Project of the Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region, this booklet states the need for conservation in metropolitan areas, where rapid increase in population threatens the open space that now exists. Excellent photographs communicate the urgency of the problem and the necessity for finding a solution. While specific in scope, it is general in its application—in that similar problems are faced in all parts of America.

**AMERICA'S WONDERLANDS—THE NATIONAL PARKS**. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., 1959. 512 pages, with 466 illustrations, 390 in full color. \$11.50.

A color picture tour of the scenic national parks and monuments of the United States. In addition to photographs and accompanying descriptions of the areas, offers short geological histories, pictures and descriptions of wildlife and wildflowers, and tips to the traveller on what to see and do, where to stay, what to bring. Easy-to-follow maps and a special section entitled "How to Make the Most of Your National Parks Vacation" make the book valuable for the family planning a national park trip or the armchair traveller.

**MANUAL FOR OUTDOOR LABORATORIES**. Richard L. Weaver, Editor. Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, Illinois, 1959. 84 pages, illustrated. \$1.25.

Describes the development and use of schoolgrounds as outdoor laboratories for teaching science and conservation. A compilation of sixteen articles by successful teachers in these fields. Offers many practical and adaptable suggestions for constructing outdoor laboratories on schoolgrounds, including ideas on how to landscape schoolgrounds, how to erect a weather station, how to maintain an outdoor theater, and even how to plan picnic sites.

**CLIMBING MOUNT WHITNEY**. Walt Wheelock and Tom Condon. La Siesta Press, Glendale, California, 1960. 36 pages, illustrated. \$1.

The story of Mount Whitney and the ways to climb it, with descriptions of the trails, rock-climber's routes, history, geology, plants and animals, and hiking equipment. Numerous maps, drawings, and photographs.



# People You Know

## Nancy Newhall Honored for Work on *American Earth*

Nancy Newhall was given the Lillian Fairchild Award in early November for her work—in collaboration with Ansel Adams—on *This Is the American Earth*.

The award, established in 1924 by the late Professor Herman LeRoy Fairchild, University of Rochester geologist, in memory of his daughter, is a citation and \$150 given annually to a resident of Rochester or the area who within the last year has produced "the most meritorious and praiseworthy creation of art, poetry, or literature of the imagination."

## Gladys Coakley Retires

One reason why the Board of Directors has had confidence in the accounts of the Sierra Club during the past ten years has been that Gladys Coakley was keeping the books. In 1950 the officers of the Club, realizing that professional assistance was needed in this field, offered Gladys the job. Although head bookkeeper at Haslett Warehouse Co., she had been looking for more relaxing activities; so she accepted our offer as an opportunity to work along the lines of her experience without the pressures of a growing industrial enterprise.

She soon found, however, that the Sierra Club was growing too, both in size of membership and in the complex web of activities. As for relaxation, that's what she's been waiting for in her retirement from the Sierra Club office, effective November 1.

Several directors and many other of



Sierra Club Directors and former Secretaries Lewis Clark and Dick Leonard congratulate Gladys Coakley on her retirement.

Gladys's friends honored her at a party late in October at the home of Elmer Maryatt, Club Office Manager. The gratitude of Club leaders and the best wishes of many friends go with Gladys in her well-earned "relaxation" as she plans to see some scenic places away from San Francisco.

LEWIS F. CLARK

## Wilderness Alps Wins Award

The Sierra Club's 16mm, sound and color motion picture "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" has received an honorable mention

in the 1960 Photographic Society of America International Cinema Competition. The award was made in Houston, Texas, October 14, 1960. More than seventy copies of this film are now circulating in schools, libraries, and conservation film distributing centers in various parts of the country.

## Polly Dyer Fills Board Vacancy

Pauline A. (Polly) Dyer of Seattle, Washington was elected by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting on October 15 in Los Angeles to fill the vacancy created by

*Dr. George H. Ford of the University of Rochester presents the Fairchild Award to Nancy Newhall.*



*Wilderness Alps of Stehekin will soon carry the wording below in its title footage—indicating a new milestone in the development of a quality conservation education program.*

The Photographic Society of America  
Motion Picture Division  
proudly announces the selection of  
this film for  
HONORABLE MENTION  
in the 1960 PSA International  
Cinema Competition

the resignation of A. Starker Leopold in October. Dr. Leopold, Professor of Zoölogy at the University of California, was recently appointed Assistant to the Chancellor at Berkeley, in addition to his other duties—a cumulative pressure that led him to give up his position on the Board.

Mrs. Dyer will serve as Board Member through May 1961. A former president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, a member of The Mountaineers, and one of the founders of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, she has long been active in West Coast conservation matters and particularly in representing wilderness interest in the Northwest.

## Toiyabe Aids Earth

The important story told in *This Is the American Earth* will now be available to a new group of readers and viewers in Nevada as a result of the efforts of the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club. As reported in the June 20 edition of the *Reno Gazette*, a copy of the book was presented to the Washoe County (Reno) Library on behalf of the chapter by Chairman Samuel Houghton.



Chapter Chairman Samuel G. Houghton is shown in this *Reno Gazette* photo presenting *American Earth*, on behalf of the Toiyabe Chapter, to Miss Mary Poole of the Washoe County (Nevada) Library staff.



Ansel Adams

## Emerald Bay Alert

A report by the State Division of Highways on alternate routes at Emerald Bay is expected in the near future. Both the upper route around Emerald Bay and the lower route across the mouth of the bay have been found feasible for all year use. The upper route including a tunnel and some snow shed construction will probably be the more expensive, if we measure expense purely in terms of construction costs. On the other hand, the lower route would bridge the

mouth of the bay, bisect D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks and deface several miles of virgin Tahoe shoreline.

Many people have strong hopes that out-of-pocket expense will not be the only standard to be considered in deciding between these two routes. Governor Brown, in his recent statement at the dedication of the "Avenue of Giants" Parkway in the Redwoods said: "Engineering considerations are important . . . but it is equally sound state policy to retain scenic beauty in the unspoiled wilderness . . ." and ". . . the dollar, important as it is, will not be the only consideration. For their (the Redwoods) beauty, too, we need these great forests—just as we need the Anza Borrego Desert, the Rubicon Trail at Emerald Bay and the Point Lobos cliffs . . . The parks must stand as a permanent and protected part of California's heritage of unspoiled natural beauty." The low level route would obliterate a good portion of the Rubicon Trail.

After the Highways report is issued, hearings will probably be scheduled by the highway engineers and by the Highway and Park Commissions. Some action in the legislature is also probable. As the matter develops, interested persons will again want to let it be known that the people of California want to preserve Bliss Park and Emerald Bay Park and to save one of the few remaining areas of natural beauty at Lake Tahoe. Those who wish to be alerted when the time comes may send their names to David C. Dunlap, Chairman, Emerald Bay Committee, % Sierra Club.

DAVID C. DUNLAP

## Renew Hetch-Hetchy Debate

Attorney Stanley Dickover represented the Sierra Club at the mid-September Department of the Interior hearings on San Francisco's application to construct an aqueduct tunnel from O'Shaughnessy Dam in Hetch-Hetchy Valley, Yosemite National Park, through the park and the adjacent Stanislaus National Forest, California, to Early Intake on the Tuolumne River where a hydroelectric plant would be built. The City of San Francisco maintains that the proposed construction complies with the 1913 Raker Act, which allowed construction of the dam.

The Sierra Club has complained that the city's proposal would further ruin choice Sierra recreation lands, and that the city has not been diligent in carrying out work on the project during the forty-seven years since passage of the Act. The Club maintains that the city forfeited rights to any further construction in the Tuolumne watershed under terms of the Raker Act, which stipulates that there shall be no three-year period without development work at Hetch-Hetchy.

Harwood Lodge celebrates its 30th anniversary this year. The beautiful stone structure, a popular weekend and ski mountaineering center for Southern California (Angeles) Chapter club members, was named as a memorial to Aurelia S. Harwood, former Sierra Club president.

An exhibition of photographs by Philip Hyde (our cover photographer) will be held during the month of January at the George Eastman House, Rochester, N. Y. The Eastman House, a photography museum, will also display the photography of Edward Weston and Wynn Bullock.

# Condensed Financial Report

## Financial Condition - December 31, 1959

A CONDENSED financial report for 1959 is presented to the members on these pages. Complete financial statements containing additional information and details are included in an audit report rendered by Farquhar and Heimbucher, C.P.A.'s. This report is available at the club offices for inspection by any member.

The rapid rate of growth of the club continues to be reflected in the increase in financial resources. During the year net assets increased by \$54,000 to a total of \$397,000. This total value does not include over \$125,000 of market appreciation in the value of investments owned.

Although the general operating fund expenses and appropriations exceeded the budget by about \$4,000, this excess was almost covered by increases in income, so that the net excess of expenditures over income was less than \$500. Of the total operating expenditures of about \$124,000, approximately \$92,000 or 74% was covered by dues and initiation fees. An additional \$18,000 or 15% was provided by special services for outings, lodges, and publications. The remainder of \$14,000 or 11% came from investment income.

As your treasurer, I am again indebted to William P. Wentworth for furnishing professional investment counsel service on a volunteer basis and to Richard M. Leonard for taking over financial supervision during my frequent, and occasionally prolonged, travels.

CLIFFORD V. HEIMBUCHER  
Treasurer

	Total	General	Publications	Outings	Clair Tappaan	Chapters
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash	\$ 92,414	\$ 71,710			\$ 4,230	\$ 16,474
Investments at cost						
(market value, \$447,305)	319,915	269,231	\$ 17,964	\$ 19,752	12,968	
Accounts receivable	5,381	1,246	3,875	246		
Inventories of merchandise for sale	25,075		23,578	357	1,049	
Prepaid expenses and advances	16,405	239	15,083	1,033		
	<u>459,190</u>	<u>342,426</u>	<u>60,500</u>	<u>21,388</u>	<u>18,247</u>	<u>16,624</u>
<b>Less Liabilities</b>						
Loan payable	10,000	10,000				
Accounts payable	3,983	1,501	1,064	117	525	
Dues and credits for future periods	47,767	21,670	18,682		7,415	
	<u>61,750</u>	<u>33,171</u>	<u>19,746</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>7,940</u>	<u>770</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>\$397,440</u>	<u>\$309,255</u>	<u>\$ 40,754</u>	<u>\$ 21,271</u>	<u>\$ 10,307</u>	<u>\$ 15,854</u>

## Investments - December 31, 1959

	Cost	Market Value	1959 Income
<b>Bonds</b>			
Government	\$ 35,026	\$ 34,575	\$ 2,133
Industrials	74,274	71,473	2,525
	<u>109,300</u>	<u>106,048</u>	<u>4,658</u>
<b>Stocks</b>			
Preferred	38,333	35,965	1,591
Common	172,282	305,292	7,818
	<u>210,615</u>	<u>341,257</u>	<u>9,409</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INCOME	<u>\$319,915</u>	<u>\$447,305</u>	<u>\$ 14,067</u>

## General Operating Fund - 1959

	Actual	Budget	Over (Under)
<b>Income</b>			
Dues and initiation fees	\$ 91,658		
Income from investments	14,067		
Overhead charged to other funds	17,973		
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$123,698</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,698</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
General and administrative			
Rent	7,700	7,700	
Salaries	27,293	28,000	(707)
Pensions	2,296	2,900	(604)
Elections and meetings	2,659	2,700	( 41)
Office expenses	7,247	5,250	1,997
	<u>47,195</u>	<u>46,550</u>	<u>645</u>
Bulletins	17,336	17,250	86
Handbook	2,049	1,600	449
Conservation activities	35,245	30,000	5,245
Council	614	900	(286)
Wilderness Conference	1,395	1,000	395
Visual education	(45)	150	(195)
Mountaineering	31	150	(119)
Winter sports	55	50	5
Miscellaneous	1,475	950	525
	<u>105,350</u>	<u>98,600</u>	<u>6,750</u>
<b>Appropriations</b>			
Allocation of dues to chapters	13,708	12,400	1,308
Memorial lodges	1,200	1,200	
Library reserve	1,022	600	422
Film reserve	500	500	
Insurance reserve	600	600	
Morley Fund	700	700	
Clair Tappaan Lodge income	900	900	
Emerald Bay Fund	200		200
Budget reserve		4,500	(4,500)
TOTAL EXPENSES AND APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$124,180</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,180</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME	<u>\$ (482)</u>		

### WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

The 7th Biennial Wilderness Conference sponsored by the Sierra Club will be held in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, April 7 and 8, 1961. The program will be devoted to "Our American Heritage of Wilderness" and a number of nationally known conservationists will participate. Dr. John de B. C. M. Saunders, Provost of the University of San Francisco and Dean of the School of Medicine, will serve as conference chairman. Individual sessions will cover "Wilderness and the Moulding of the American Character," "Wilderness and the American Arts and Literature," "The Face of America," and "The Vanishing American Wilderness."

## Chapter Financial Statements — 1959

Chapter	December 31, 1959					Year 1959		Earn (Loss)
	Cash	Other Assets	Total	Liabilities	Net Assets	Income	Expenses	
Angeles.....	\$ 6,869	\$ 50	\$ 6,919	\$ 266	\$ 6,653	\$ 7,530	\$ 7,882	(\$352)
Atlantic.....	57	.....	57	.....	57	570	629	(59)
Great Lakes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern-Kaweah.....	747	.....	747	.....	747	1,182	590	592
Loma Prieta.....	2,587	.....	2,587	.....	2,587	2,082	1,971	111
Los Padres.....	444	38	482	60	422	748	823	(75)
Mother Lode.....	581	14	595	210	385	1,699	1,707	( 8)
Pacific Northwest.....	110	.....	110	.....	110	308	273	35
Redwood.....	155	.....	155	14	141	217	233	(16)
Riverside.....	613	.....	613	20	593	479	467	12
San Diego.....	797	.....	797	.....	797	2,638	2,559	79
San Francisco Bay.....	2,996	.....	2,996	75	2,921	9,409	10,529	(1,120)
Tehipite.....	361	25	386	.....	386	351	279	72
Toiyabe.....	157	28	185	130	55	231	187	44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$16,474</b>	<b>\$ 155</b>	<b>\$16,629</b>	<b>\$ 775</b>	<b>\$15,854</b>	<b>\$27,444</b>	<b>\$28,129</b>	<b>\$ (685)</b>

## Spring Sierra Club Outings: The Southwest

### Navajo National Monument

A new kind of wilderness outing, a spring desert pack trip, is being planned for next Easter week.

It will be a combined camping and walking trip to explore the Indian Country of Navajo National Monument in northern Arizona. The group will rendezvous on Monday, March 27, at the Monument headquarters and will hike into the Tsegi Canyon system for five days of wilderness exploring. They will visit Keet Seel, Scaffold House, Betatakin Ruin and probably Inscription House ruin.

Navajo National Monument is said to be the finest single concentration of Indian antiquities in the southwest.

Contact the club office for your reservation and for additional details.

### Knapsacking Grand Canyon

Those who have visited Arizona's Grand Canyon National Park by one means or another never tire of retelling its beauty and wonders. But few have seen or told of Thunder River, a remote feature (discovered as recently as 1904) in the northwestern corner of the park. Tumultuous Thunder Spring gushes suddenly from the colorful redwall limestone to cascade over a series of falls to Tapeats Creek just two miles above the mainstream of the Colorado.

Dr. John Ricker will lead a knapsack group into the enticing region during the week of June 4-10, and he provides enough advance publicity to whet the appetites of you backpack enthusiasts.

The trip starts at 7,500 feet elevation on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon amid Pine and Spruce forests. Members will hike down 5,000 feet to Thunder River Canyon, traveling partly on trail and partly across country. During the descent they will pass

from the Canadian life zone at the rim to the Sonoran at the bottom, and go down three distinct cliffs of sandrock or limestone, each separated by a desert valley.

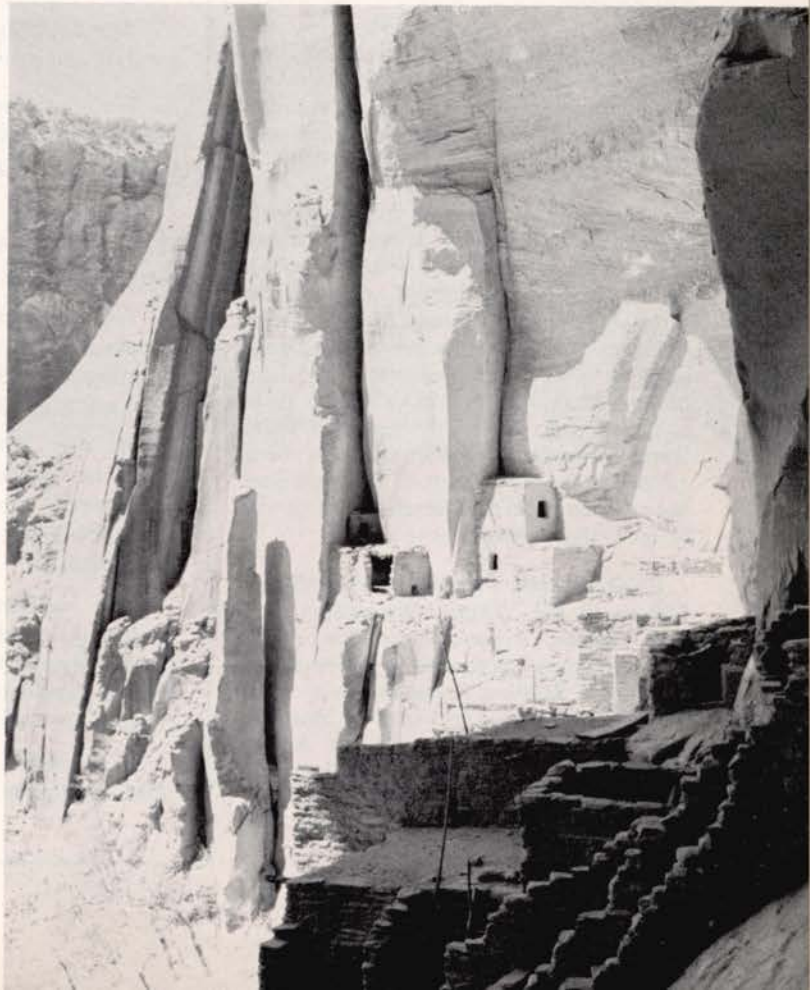
Dr. Ricker promises time to explore the caverns of the river and to look over the ancient Indian ruins in the vicinity. He reports that swimming is good and fishing possibilities are excellent.

Obviously this trip will be entirely different from anything in the Sierra Nevada.

The country is difficult to enter without an experienced leader, but Dr. Ricker knows it well. Water must be carried on the trail. Each individual can expect to carry more weight than usual in the form of fluids, but can offset this by taking along a lighter sleeping bag and fewer articles of spare clothing.

Anyone who has taken a few weekend hikes with a pack should be able to enjoy the trip, but only 20 people will be included.

*Betatakin Ruin (in Navajo National Monument, Arizona), shown here with monoliths framing the front of the cave, will be seen by participants in the 1961 Sierra Club Easter week outing. Photo by Alfred Schmitz.*



## Bulletin Board

Results of the recent election indicate a widespread popular endorsement of the scenic conservation concept: in states all over the union, legislators with records of positive conservation action were returned to office.

And in New York state, by a vote of 3 to 1, the people authorized a bond issue of \$75,000,000 to acquire park lands. (Look for further details in the January SCB.)

★ The platform of the Democratic party (see below) contains specific endorsement of a National Wilderness System, as well as a pledge to add seashore areas to the national park system. President-elect John F. Kennedy has urged the implementation of both these platform positions. He has also stated his support of (1) a Youth Conservation Corps; (2) a greatly stepped-up federal recreation program—to be achieved through cooperation of state and local governments; and (3) an improved federal pollution control program.

The 87th Congress will convene on January 4, 1961, and can be expected to take a stand on conservation issues in short order. It is your constitutional right to express your opinion to your legislative representatives.

★ The race between commercial exploiters and the park planners to determine the fate of our shorelines grows ever more crucial. While Congress has delayed action on the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts, machines have been hard at work scraping away the native scene, and land prices have skyrocketed. In California, more and more key land in the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore area has been advertised for subdivision. If Congress does not act soon to save our seashores, there will be no available seashores to save.

In accordance with the wishes of the Indians in the Yakima, Washington, and Fort Apache, Arizona, reservations—who wish to expand economic development—three more Roadless Areas have been abolished. The 105,000-acre Goat Rock Roadless Area and the 48,000-acre Mount Adams Wild Area in the Yakima reservation have been eliminated, as well as the 13,000-acre Mount Thomas Roadless Area in the Fort Apache reservation.

★ Unless funds become available—through action by the California State Legislature this winter or through private donation—the magnificent virgin redwoods adjacent to Big Basin State Park, Santa Cruz County, will be lost to the people forever, even as were the mighty Butano forests. Logging is due to start on West Waddell Creek, which contains some of the finest and largest of the few uncut giants left in central California.

A conference on the problems of acquiring open space for recreational use will be held under the joint auspices of the University of California Extension School and the Citizens

for Regional Recreation and Parks on January 27, 1961. Among the principal speakers will be Dr. Marion Clawson of Resources for the Future who will speak on "The Race for Open Space."

Last month's Bulletin Board inadvertently carried the statement that, after six years of study, the Sierra Club has formulated a recommended policy for the United States Forest Service. This should read—the Sierra Club has recommended a policy for the administration of our national forests.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

### FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

(As adopted at the Democratic National Convention, Los Angeles, 1960.)

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** A thin layer of earth, a few inches of rain, and a blanket of air make human life possible on our planet.

Sound public policy must assure that these essential resources will be available to provide the good life for our children and future generations.

Water, timber, and grazing lands, recreational areas in our parks, shores, forests and wildernesses, energy, minerals, even pure air—all are feeling the press of enormously increased demands of a rapidly growing population.

**OUTDOOR RECREATION:** As population grows and the work week shortens and transportation becomes easier and speedier, the need for outdoor recreation facilities mounts.

We must act quickly to retain public access to the oceans, gulfs, rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs, and their shorelines, and to reserve adequate camping and recreational areas while there is yet time. Areas near major population centers are particularly needed.

The new Democratic Administration will work to improve and extend recreation opportunities in national parks and monuments, forests, and river development projects, and near metropolitan areas. Emphasis will be on attractive, low-cost facilities for all the people and on preventing undue commercialization.

The National Park System is still incomplete; in particular, the few remaining suitable shorelines must be included in it. A national wilderness system should be created for areas already set aside as wildernesses. The system should be extended but only after careful consideration by the Congress of the value of areas for competing uses.

Recreational needs of the surrounding area should be given important consideration in disposing of Federally-owned lands.