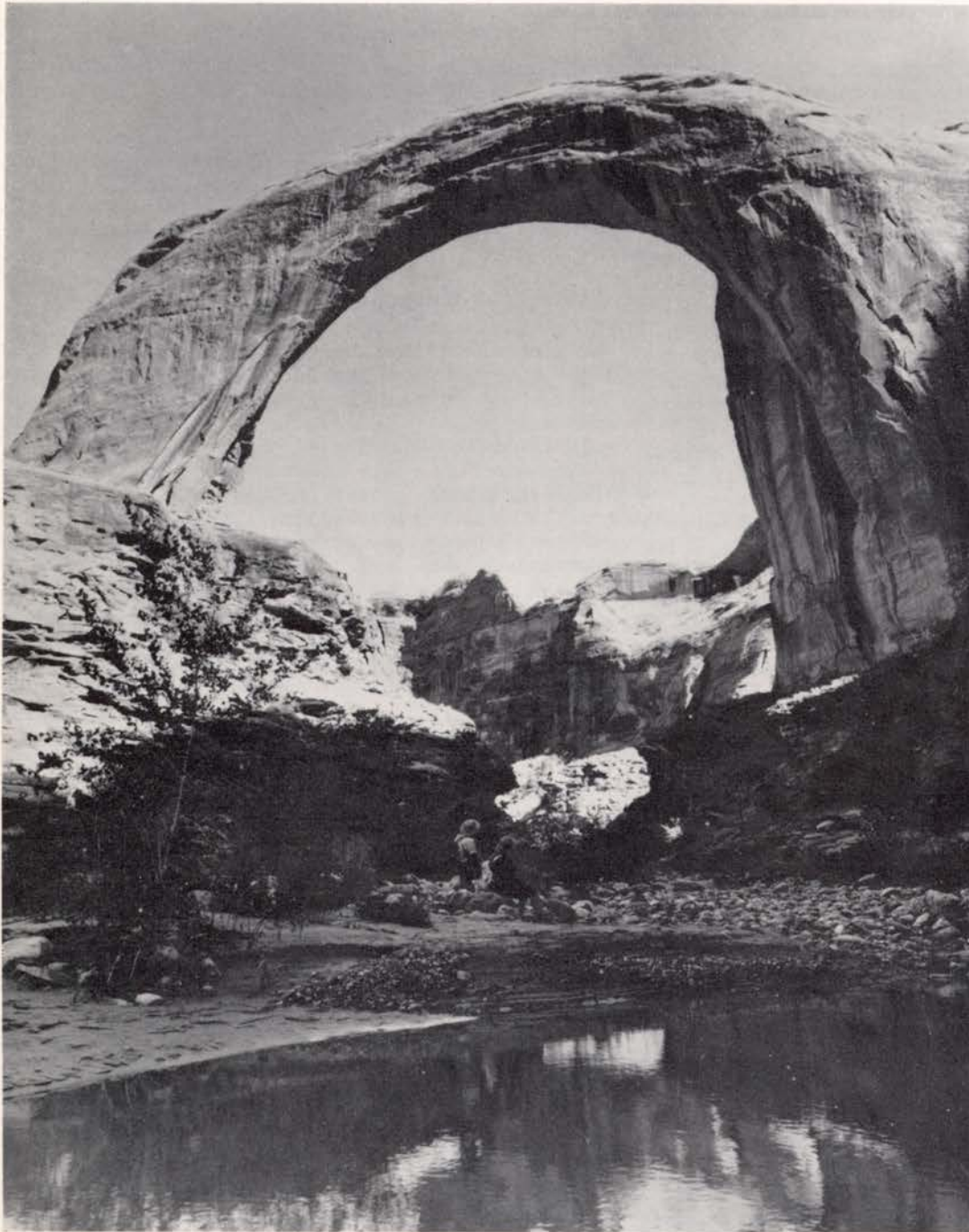


# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

June 1961



Headlong, heedless,  
we rush . . .  
to allow shortsighted  
men pleading specious,  
lesser needs,  
to violate our parks,  
forests, wilderness . . .  
to ruin for all time  
what all time  
cannot replace —

— From *This Is  
the American Earth*

Rainbow Bridge and the Quicksands of Time

# Rainbow Bridge and the Quicksands of Time

Resourcefulness, action, and promised protection  
Or Defeatism and dishonorable breach of agreement?

The honor of the United States Bureau of Reclamation is at stake in Rainbow Bridge National Monument. So is the safety of the National Park System for which American citizens-at-large and all major conservation organizations fought so hard when they blocked the proposed Echo Park dam in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colorado.

The question that now inevitably arises is this:

Were the nation's conservationists sweet-talked into dropping their opposition to the Colorado River Storage Project by tongue-in-cheek reclamationists who had no intention of fulfilling their promise? The reclamationists promised to drop their Echo Park invasion, promised to protect Rainbow Bridge, agreed that no Colorado Project dam or reservoir would lie in any national park or monument. This promise was written into law. Conservationists dropped their opposition to the stalled Colorado Project as a result and it promptly passed the Congress.

Now, with millions upon millions of tax dollars safely appropriated and spent on the principal project unit, Glen Canyon Dam, the reclamationists' campaign to abrogate the agreement is about to succeed. Using such rationalizing themes as "the cure is as bad as the disease," they have persuaded a good many trusting people that nothing should be done about living up to the agreement. Grossly exaggerated claims, backed by expensive training aids (the taxpayers' expense), allege that the best thing to do is nothing. In defeatism, the Bureau of Reclamation is claiming that protection of Rainbow would cost too much, that materials aren't available for the protection the Bureau proposed and the conservationists praised, and that it's too late anyway.

**"... the cost ... is insignificant ..."**

Just six years before, the Reclamation Commissioner told Congress: "We have satisfied ourselves that the cost of a dam which will protect the Rainbow Natural Bridge ... would not be excessive." His Regional Director testified: "I said maybe it would cost 1 or 2 million dollars. It is insignificant; that is, it is within the contingency factor that we have for the \$421 million estimate for the Glen Canyon unit."

According to the present Reclamation Commissioner, addressing Members of Congress, Press, and conservation representatives April 29, 1961, at Page, Arizona, the gates will close at Glen Canyon Dam on or about December 1962. The waters will begin to rise rapidly, and within a month or two will flood out the Site C protective dam-site the conservationists have found acceptable.

### The Greatest Welsh

The greatest welsh in the history of conservation will have been accomplished—unless you, your Congressman and Senators, your Secretary of the Interior, and your National Park Service blow the whistle on those who would not honor an agreement made in good faith.

Further details are provided on pages 8 and 9 herein and in *Out-*

COVER: Rainbow Bridge, 309 feet high, is the focal point of the National Monument in southern Utah and of the proposal for an enlarged Navajo-Rainbow National Park. It is also the center of a controversy over whether or not an agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the conservationists of the nation should be honored. Photograph by Walter C. Chamberlin.

door Newsletter No. 1, Volume 2 (dated May 29, 1961) which contains a comprehensive photo-story completed in the course of the Secretary of the Interior's April 29 survey of the Rainbow situation.

We urge you to involve yourself in this—to exercise your constitutional right to be heard, repeatedly, until the agreement is honored. This is a right which can die without exercise. Your National Park System is at stake. The hard-won Echo Park battle can be kidnaped by the intruder at the backdoor while you relax in your living room.

### Conservation Minutemen Needed

Or you, as citizen-conservationist, can speak out now as you did then, and as other citizen-conservationists did before you in order to make your parks possible, and let it be known that the National Park System is for keeps, for enjoyment by tomorrow's citizens too, and not for gaps.

Defeatism created no parks and will preserve no parks.

They come from vision. Vigilance will be needed from time to time to rescue them.

Such a time is here now, and there is no substitute for your own private vigil, and your own arrangement for a friend to stand guard when you must sleep.

We urge you to do all you can to require that the Bureau of Reclamation keep its word and its honor. It has much good work ahead of it; defeatist counsel should not allow an indelible black mark, "not to be trusted," to be written across its record in the battle at Rainbow Bridge.—D.B.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES: Secretary of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.; your own Representative and Senators, House (or Senate) Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.; Chairman, Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives (or U.S. Senate), Wash., D.C.

For additional information on this important matter, read the May 29, 1961 *Outdoor Newsletter* mentioned above (available from the club office for 50¢) and "Some Dam Facts About Protecting Rainbow Bridge" by Arthur B. Johnson, a 28-page publication of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Inc.

This latter publication gives details on the protective structure which would be needed to leave an unscarred Bridge Creek Canyon and a natural setting for Rainbow Bridge itself. It gives maps, cross-sections of dams, important technical drawings and graphs plus specific details of the timing and costs involved in providing the protection originally promised by the Bureau of Reclamation. Illustrated. Bibliography. Available from the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco, 35¢.

*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...

## Board Reaffirms Opposition to Mammoth Pass Road

GOODMAN's Jack London Hall in Oakland was the site of the 1961 organization meeting of the Sierra Club Board of Directors, May 6. Dr. Edgar Wayburn assumed the Presidency for 1961-1962; other officers elected were: Vice-President, Lewis F. Clark; Secretary, Charlotte E. Mauk; Treasurer, Clifford V. Heimbucher; and Fifth Officer, George Marshall. Welcomed as new Directors were Jules Eichorn and, in absentia, William O. Douglas.

William E. Colby was re-elected Honorary President, and a new Honorary Vice-President was added to the list of those who have served the club so faithfully—Dr. Harold C. Bradley, a University of Wisconsin emeritus professor and President of the Sierra Club, 1957-1959. Another deserving member, long active in the Angeles Chapter, Dr. T. D. Atkinson, was made an Honorary Life Member.

Posthumous honors were paid to a former Director and President, Walter L. Huber, and to a young man who was struck down by infectious disease at the prime of his service to the club, David R. Simons. The Publications Committee was authorized to select a peak in the Sierra to be named for the former and one in the Cascades for the latter, the recommendations to go to the Board on Geographic Names.

On other internal matters, the Board:

- expressed appreciation for the extraordinary efforts of the General Secretary, the Conference Committee, and the cooperating organizations in presenting the extremely successful Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference.
- approved the dates of April 19-20, 1963 for the Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference.
- affirmed the authority of the Safety Committee established by the Executive Committee on March 18, 1961, and delegated to the Council the coordination of safety procedures on all club trips and activities.

### Conservation

Turning to numerous conservation prob-

lems on a long agenda, the Board disposed once again of the controversial proposed road over Mammoth Pass. Earlier Board action on May 5, 1956 and June 8, 1957 was reaffirmed, opposing a trans-Sierra road in the Mammoth Pass region. In its place, the Directors recommended improvement of the Sonora Pass highway as a means of more efficient trans-Sierra travel. The Board also urged deletion (from the California Freeway and Expressway System) of the Leevining approach to Tioga Road and Yosemite National Park. [This section was approved by the California Highway Commission in early 1961 as a four-lane freeway.]

Several important California state park matters demanded Board action, including:

- the recommendation that the State float a new bond issue for acquisitions and additions to the State Park System.
- endorsement in principle of a measure to restore the policy-making authority of the California State Park Commission.

• opposition to the granting of general authority to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources to exchange lands within the State Park System (although the Directors supported specific exchanges via Legislative channels if shown to be desirable).

• proposed acquisition as a state park of a 400-acre site in the Delta area of the Sacramento River near Walnut Grove, known as "The Meadows."

• recognition that Torrey Pines State Park is unique in its preservation of the grove of Torrey pines and its marsh waterfowl habitat, and recommendation that no developments should be undertaken that would interfere with these primary values.

Establishment and definition of a California public recreation policy, as outlined in S.B. 1214, received the endorsement of the Directors, while the proposal by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to construct a power plant on Bodega Head was

*(Continued on page 12)*

*Eleven of the fifteen members of the Sierra Club Board of Directors attended the May 6, 1961 Organizational Meeting. Seated are Mrs. Pauline A. Dyer and Secretary Charlotte E. Mauk. Standing from left to right are David R. Brower, Executive Director; Lewis F. Clark, Vice-President; Edgar Wayburn, President; Jules Eichorn; Elmer C. Aldrich; Clifford V. Heimbucher, Treasurer; Bestor Robinson; R. Clifford Youngquist; George Marshall, Fifth Officer; and Ansel Adams. Directors Nathan C. Clark, William O. Douglas, Richard M. Leonard, and William Siri were unable to attend.*

Peter Eubanks





*A friend of Muir and the Sierra:*

## William Keith—"Poet-Painter"

By EDWARD M. LINDSAY

JOHN MUIR called William Keith the "poet-painter." His dedicated biographer, Brother Cornelius of Saint Mary's College, has described him as the "Old Master of California." Others have referred to him as one of America's greatest landscape artists. He was, without a doubt, the most famous and successful California artist of his day. His paintings regularly sold for top prices, and many wealthy notables of the West, among whom were Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Senator James D. Phelan, Mrs. Mark Hopkins and Collis P. Huntington, owned Keiths.

Keith was a man of character and courage. He was a tireless and prolific painter. Unlike many artists, he did not wait for sudden inspiration to motivate his brush. Instead, he put in regular hours at his studio. He was married twice during his lifetime. His first wife was Elizabeth Emerson, an artist and a distant relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Shortly after her death, he married Mary McHenry, who was the first woman to graduate from Hastings Law School and a strong advocate of Woman Suffrage.

Both women contributed greatly to his development as an artist—Elizabeth by leading him into painting and persuading him to take a painter's career; and Mary indirectly, by being a most faithful and sympathetic wife.

The San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 destroyed Keith's studio, and the efforts of years went up in smoke. Keith, who was sixty-eight years old at the time, worked with renewed zeal to replace what had been lost.

He lived the last twenty-five years of his life in Berkeley, on property that is now part of the University of California. He loved to roam about the campus late in the afternoon and study the lights and

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Editor's note: *We learn from Brother Cornelius that, "Keith, at various times, was in the Sierra Club parties in the mountains. There, outside of Muir, he met many Sierra Club members; one of the most notable was William E. Colby. Keith admired Colby's leadership of those sturdy mountaineers and gave him several of his fine paintings, four or five of which Colby has given to St. Mary's Keith Gallery."*

shadows that played through the sweeping oak trees.

Keith was born in Scotland in 1838, and he died in Berkeley in 1911. He traveled thousands of miles throughout the West and to Alaska seeking vistas to paint. His long career as an artist paralleled the development of art in California.

He first came to California in 1858, as a wood engraver on assignment to do some illustrations for *Harper's Weekly*. He came again in 1859 and settled in San Francisco as an engraver. However, he soon turned from engraving to painting.

One of his first assignments was a commission to paint a series of scenic views for the Oregon Navigation and Railroad Company. He journeyed to the Northwest and made many sketches along the Columbia River, and of Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker and Mount Shasta. This was the turning point in his career. He rented a studio in San Francisco and seriously turned to landscape painting.

Keith and Muir met for the first time

*"Headwaters of the San Joaquin"*  
by William Keith. A Craftsman Photo  
Courtesy the Oakland Art Museum.

in Yosemite Valley in 1872. The two men had much in common—they were of the same age, of Scottish birth, and they were both sincere lovers of nature. From the start they became close friends, and their friendship lasted until Keith's death.

Keith had explored much of the West in his search for subject matter, but it was Muir who introduced him to the high mountain country of California, particularly the Sierra above Yosemite. The two were frequent companions on excursions into rugged and wild regions of California and the Northwest. Keith made thousands of sketches and notes, which he used later back at his studio.

In 1875, Keith and Muir, accompanied by John Swett and J. B. McChesney, took a long trip into the Sierra. Keith wrote an account of this excursion, which appeared in *The Overland Monthly* of August and October, 1875. He described their route from Yosemite Valley:

... by way of Gentry, proposing to cross Yosemite Creek, up to Lake Tenaya, past Mount Hoffman, Tuolumne Meadows, Soda Springs, past Dana and Gibbs, up over the Summit, down Bloody Canyon to Mono Lake and skirting the eastern slope of the Sierra, exploring the head of Owen's River.

Muir exerted a strong influence over Keith's painting during this period. His enthusiasm and deep feeling for the mountains stimulated Keith, and his ideals of the majesty and grandeur of nature became Keith's artistic goals.

Scenes of the outdoors, vast panoramas, especially of the West, were extremely popular throughout the country, and the artists catered to this taste. Keith painted many mountain epics, which were widely acclaimed. Among these were "Crown of the Sierra," "Headwaters of the San Joaquin," "The California Alps," "Headwaters of the Tuolumne River," "Donner Lake" and "North Fork of the American River."

John Muir felt very strongly that a painting should be an almost photographic representation of a particular scene or locale. Later in Keith's career, when he turned from mere representation to expression, Muir became somewhat disillusioned with his paintings.

*(Continued on page 14)*

## Channel Islands Park Proposed

SAN MIGUEL, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz islands off the south coast of California have been on the map ever since Cabrillo and the men of his caravels set foot on their shores 400 years ago. But many people in the nation and in California for that matter have never heard of these remarkable "kingdoms in the sea." Rapidly developing events indicate that the citizens of our country will be learning some fascinating geography and natural history in the months ahead.

Off and on for several decades proposals have favored the creation of a park on the Channel Islands, and now at last a renewed effort to preserve the island group seems destined to be successful. To newsmen at the recent Wilderness Conference, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced: "Legislation on the Channel Islands will be introduced in this session of Congress."

Earlier the Santa Barbara *News-Press*, southern California's oldest daily, commented in a front page editorial: "The possibility for a national park of spectacular proportions in Santa Barbara's front yard is exciting to contemplate." A staff columnist envisioned an island sanctuary where no automobiles or motorcycles would profane the scenic roads and trails, where sightseers would tour on horseback, in horse-drawn trolleybuses, by bicycle and on foot.

Many conservationists here supported the natural resources platform of the local Democratic candidate for House of Representatives during the recent national campaign. The plank receiving the most thorough discussion was the one advocating a Channel Islands Park. This campaign with its wide educational publicity stimulated regional and federal interest in the park idea.

Experience in promoting dedication of other seashores illustrates the long hard work necessary before legislation becomes law. Much groundwork for favorable action

on the Channel Islands, however, has been laid here. The Los Padres Chapter of the Sierra Club is studying the project and last spring invited Robert Sharpe to a public dinner meeting. Mr. Sharpe is a member of the N.P.S. Pacific Coast survey team which inventoried the West's few undeveloped beaches. Sharpe stressed the urgent need "to create public awareness of what stands to be lost if action to preserve these shorelines is not taken now," and quoted the following statement from the final survey report: "The Channel Islands constitute the greatest single remaining opportunity for the preservation of representative seashore values, including biology, geology, history, archeology, paleontology, wilderness and recreation."

Another important measure of Santa Barbara's vital concern for the offshore islands was the capacity attendance in the large Natural History Museum auditorium this March at a series of Adult Education lectures describing the islands' unique wildlife, 80 endemic plants, and archeological treasures, including human bones dating back some 10,400 years, possibly the earliest remains of man in North America.

About twenty miles from the mainland, Santa Cruz Island looms several thousand feet above the sea, its hulk, 21 miles long, in full view of Santa Barbara. It is the largest of the three islands meriting park status and contains more than 62,000 acres of mountain and valley landscape with 65 miles of shoreline. The other island cattle ranch is Santa Rosa. San Miguel, presently owned by the federal government, is a Navy bombing range.

The townspeople, who look across the channel with a sense of wonder and unfulfilled adventure, may soon realize a dream to set foot on the near-distant shores. And the nation, too, will have gained one of its most valuable parks.—FRED EISSLER.

*Graceful Aloes frame a view of Santa Barbara, California, with the Channel Islands some 30 miles off-shore. Photo by Josef Muench.*





Photo by Marion Patterson

## How to Restore a Graveyard

By SHIRLEY SARGENT

THE DO-IT-YOURSELF craze which began with cavewomen and natural childbirth has spread to every phase of life, to the consternation but ultimate joy of handymen and doctors who are called in to repair the damage to material and self. I managed not to succumb to the mania of refinishing old furniture, re-upholstering, making lampshades, and taking up "inferior decorating," but on one unsuspecting day in 1957, I blithely decided to restore a graveyard.

Summers I live in a forested area adjacent to Yosemite National Park which is knee-deep in pine needles and age-old history. I was minding my own wildflower-watching one mountain-blue day when I noticed some mounds in a minute clearing surrounded by thick second-growth pines. Jim Cuneo, the local, craggy pioneer, then a young seventy-seven, assured me that this was the burial place of five men.

Immediately, I thought of Indians, bows and arrows, war paint, a battle—

Jim said, "No, the abandoned graves belonged to white men."

That was better yet. I thought of John Muir, conservationist and mountaineer extraordinary; James Hutchings, hotel keeper in Yosemite valley and an old "Chamber of Commerce" man by virtue of his early, enthusiastic writings on Yosemite; George Anderson, who in 1875 was the first man to climb Half Dome—

Research and interviews, which took weeks instead of the anticipated, pleasant afternoon, said, "No." Hutchings and Anderson were interred in the Yosemite Valley graveyard; Muir on his ranch near Martinez, California.

Our neglected graveyard was populated by the bones of an early pioneer, a Belgian Jack-of-all-trades, two itinerant laborers and an alcoholic. No one noteworthy; no one famous. The deaths had occurred between 1884 and 1918 and three of them were

prosaic enough. Two met my demanding romanticism, though certainly not with glorious, warrior-like demises. One was killed in a rock slide; the other froze to death and then lay stiffly on a rancher's porch for six sub-zero weeks. The ground was frozen so hard a grave could not be dug.

Wryly, I concluded that, infamous or not, these Boot Hill inhabitants, by their rough-hewn hands, wit, and even zeal for liquor, had unwittingly contributed to Yosemite history and deserved a more fitting resting place than a pine-choked thicket.

Jim Cuneo, my amused conspirator and chief information specialist, agreed and forthwith began removing the offending, spindly trees. Weeks later, a park-like clearing with a magnificent view of a mountain meadow served as final "home" for the barely discernible mounds.

I then envisioned signs, rocks outlining the plot, my self-appointed task as "mortician" at a respectful end. I went to work. The first rain washed all the ink off the carefully-lettered signs; some boys utilized the stones as a crude fort.

The rancher who owned this land roared at my consternation and explained kindly that a "certain ranger" had iron pipe all cut for a suitable fence. The "certain ranger" howled that the rancher lied; that the last man buried in 1918 had picked out a granite marker ten years before his death. When the marker was in place, as promised 49 years before by the rancher who was then a small, impressionable boy, then, by golly, the ranger would supply the fence.

By this time the other residents in my bailiwick were unanimous that of the "QLC's" (quaint local characters) hiking around, I was the quaintest. Only the teenagers were pro-graveyard and this may have had something to do with the blackmailing fact that I was their chauffeur and chap-eron.

Jim showed me the marker picked out 49 years ago. It was a monumental, arrow-shaped slab six feet high and weighing roughly 400 pounds. The teen-agers, with a jeep and chain, towed it to the graveyard in 15 minutes.

Thankfully, I resolved to let the rangers put up an iron fence and cement the granite rock in place.

"By golly," said the startled ranger, "so you really moved that rock after all these years." He would be up to see it right away; by golly, and then they would go ahead with the fence.

Within a month the "certain ranger" was transferred to a distant park and, by golly, I suspected that he had requested the transfer. The sneak!

Hopefully, I wrote my story for the *Mariposa Gazette*. Eureka! The published article earned two phone calls, a letter, and a sketch of how the bodies lay. I thought I had interviewed every knowledgeable old timer in the county, but the ones I had missed now indignantly gave me additional dates and data. But it was fall and I returned to the city where my only do-it-yourself project was to earn enough money to finance another summer.

Operation Graveyard was off to a death-do-us-part start on July 6, 1958. I had concrete, lucite markers with names and dates, and determination to finish the job so that the dead—and the living—could rest in peace.

I foresaw two shovelling days, some help from my teen-agers and a tidy, ordered graveyard.

Instead, 25 "QLC's" showed up with five dogs, a chisel, a cement mixer, an electric drill, and 400 feet of extension wire that snaked through the woods to the nearest outlet. The rancher snorted off with his tractor and returned later with four more granite boulders approximately the same

size and of lichenized age, so that all of the five men should have markers.

Several hot, hard-working hours later, a rancher surveyed the five gray markers. "They look as if they belong," he said proudly. "I promised old Drake here"—he patted the arrow-shaped, lucite-marked stone—"that I'd move this rock and we sure did it in style."

"Now all we need to finish the job," the rancher said, scraping mortar off of a granite headstone, "are some rails for a criss-cross fence and that old two-horse wagon off in the woods there. We used that as a hearse for Drake here in '18."

## People You Know

The Wisconsin Section of the Great Lakes Chapter was organized in mid-February when thirty-five outdoor enthusiasts met at the home of *Dr. Margaret Prouty*, of Waukesha Beach. *A. N. O'Neill* of Milwaukee was elected chairman, with *J. J. Werner*, Madison, vice-chairman; and *Marjorie Dee*, Kenosha, secretary-treasurer.

Full-page stories and pictures on the activities of the Great Lakes Chapter have appeared in two Chicago newspapers. One, titled "They Lack Sierras [sic] but Find Mountains of Fun," shows chapter members rock climbing, canoeing, and otherwise enjoying the out-of-doors, as explained in an interview with *Kenneth Anglemire*, chapter chairman. The other features winter camping, with pictures of hikers on snowshoes, sleeping bags in the snow, campfire-building, and other pastimes evidently novel to the usual Chicagoan.

The Sierra Club's anti-litter campaign slogan "You Can Take It With You" is reaching new audiences every day. In addition to fine publicity in *Sunset Magazine* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Max Knight* arranged for placement of an article on this subject in *Aufbau*, a German-language weekly in New York and in several publications in Germany and Austria.

*George L. Collins*, recently elected an honorary life member of the Sierra Club, has been given the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award, its highest honor, for his "more than thirty years of outstanding service in the fields of conservation and recreation resource planning with the National Park Service."

The big three-pronged fork artfully shaped like Neptune's trident and used for turning the blazing logs in the cavernous fireplace at Parsons Memorial Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows was made by *Francis Whitaker*, metal craftsman of Carmel, who with this handiwork last summer commemorated his twentieth year as a member of the Sierra

Club and his first visit to the Meadows two decades ago.

Immediately, our graveyard was locally famous. Ansel Adams, foremost western photographer, sent some of his students up to immortalize it on film. It was included by "QLC's" for all "housepests" as a scenic must. Occasionally, I found wildflowers jammed into a demijohn.

The wagon was not moved; the fence was not built.

In the summer of 1959, Jim Cuneo and Digger O'Sargent hauled in three loads of aged mossy rails in a borrowed pickup and towed the rickety, two-horse wagon into a prominent place by the granite headstones.

All during 1960 the rails gathered more

Club and his first visit to the Meadows two decades ago.

The United States Board of Geographic Names lists Parkinson Peak among its 1960 decisions for California. This peak in the Argus Range (Inyo County) is named for *Charles Burl Parkinson*, who scouted it for the Desert Peaks Section of the Sierra Club shortly before he met accidental death on Boundary Peak in Nevada in 1959.

*Richard H. Pough*, of Pelham, New York, a Sierra Club member and one of the nation's leading conservationists, received the Garden Club of America's Francis K. Hutchinson Medal on April 11 for his leadership "in the fight to preserve the few remaining natural areas throughout the country, by setting them aside in perpetuity, as living museums of our natural history heritage." Previous recipients include Louis Bromfield, Walt Disney and Rachel Carson.

New chairmen have been appointed for three important club committees: *Randal Dickey, Jr.*, Conservation; *Ned Robinson*, Lodges and Lands; and *Rolf Godon*, River Touring.

*Thomas Kendall* is director of an eight-week basic mountaineering course given by San Diego Chapter in cooperation with the city's Park and Recreation Department. *Allen Van Norman* is lecture chairman. The course is now in its fifth year, with an average attendance of 100 in the past. There were 237 would-be mountaineers on hand to enroll for the 1961 session.

VIVIAN SCHAGEN

A signal honor was paid to the Bay Chapter's River Touring Section in May when three of its members were nominated to represent the United States at the World Championship white-water races to be held on July 22, 23 and 26 near Dresden in East Germany.

*Bryce Whitmore* was chosen as fourth member of the U.S. men's single kayak slalom team; *Elsa Bailey*, chairman of the

moss, cobwebs and squirrels' nests. The wagon became a prop for camera fiends and a favorite pretend seat for small would-be wild Westerners.

Resignedly, I am studying a fact-filled handbook on "How to Build a Rail Fence," envisioning a neat, final end to my four-year project in a resplendent rail-encircled, fully restored graveyard.

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To avoid any chance of our contributing to a graveyard-restoring craze in national park areas, we would remind readers that Miss Sargent's restoration activities are outside the park.—*Ed.*

Section, and *Jackie Paris* were among three nominated to the women's single kayak group.

Selection was by a committee of the American Canoe Association, the official accrediting body for canoeing in the U.S. In the case of Bryce Whitmore, the choice was based on his record at the 1960 Arkansas River International Slalom. Bryce there won second place overall and first among American competitors. He defeated one former World Champion and all those who were this year nominated to the team with him.

It is a reflection of the orphan state of canoeing in the U.S. that there were no funds available to help these competitors go to East Germany. As a result, none of the three Sierra Clubbers could afford to make the trip.

PETER D. WHITNEY

## Adams and Albright Honored

Honorary degrees were conferred on Sierra Club Board Member Ansel Adams and the Club's Honorary Vice-President Horace M. Albright at the University of California Chapter Day ceremonies in Berkeley on March 20. The citation for the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts describes Adams as "a native Californian whose pictorial recording of places and events has established him as one of the leading photographers in the world . . . [whose] camera has captured for our delight the beauties of Yosemite, the Sierra Nevada, and many other regions richly endowed by Nature . . . an outstanding leader of one of the youngest and, partly through his efforts, one of the most promising of the graphic arts."

Albright, named as Doctor of Laws, was honored as "A distinguished planner and conservationist, with a life-long interest in his country's natural resources . . . a leader in the development of the National Park Service . . . as President of Resources for the Future, Inc., a devoted trustee of our national heritage."

# Rainbow Bridge: Final

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR Stewart L. Udall, on his recent trip to Rainbow Bridge National Monument in southern Utah, demonstrated his ability to get to the top—as well as to the bottom—of things. With a little Sierra Club coaching (by Executive Director David Brower), the Secretary rappelled down onto Rainbow Bridge from the nearby plateau.

But the trip to the Bridge on April 29 was not a mountaineering event—nor an outing for pleasure. The some sixty people—congressmen, senators, newsmen, conservationists and Department of Interior officials—were making an important final field trip, the last on-the-ground investigation before an important decision is made. This decision by the Secretary of the Interior will determine whether the beautiful natural arch, the National Monument, and an important national park principle are to be protected from the waters of Glen Canyon reservoir when they begin rising behind Glen Canyon Dam in late 1962 and early 1963, or whether the reclamationists, the anti-park forces, and the prophets of “the bridge is doomed anyway” have done too good a job of presenting their case to the American people.

In 1955 at the height of the fight to keep Echo Park dam out of Dinosaur National Monument in northern Utah, the whole Colorado River Storage Project was stalled in Congress because of the opposition of the unified conservation forces of the nation to this incompatible intrusion upon a unit of the national park system. Only after two protective provisions were written into the act and conservationists withdrew their opposition could the act pass. Those two provisions—those two agreements made in good faith,



*The two flags (see arrows) indicate the approximate top of the Glen Canyon reservoir fluctuation zone if no protective structures are built down canyon from the natural arch.*

Bruce M. Kilgore

David Brower



*Bridge Creek Canyon at the “narrows” (left) could be the before in a “before and after” sequence: the beautiful desert stream sliding through the carved sandstone from broad pool to deep pool and the desert gardens beneath tapestried walls—all this could change to the scene at right, where a photographer is sinking into the quicksand-like muck of Labyrinth (or Catacomb) Canyon, if a Glen Canyon reservoir is allowed to rise in Bridge Creek Canyon. “Labyrinth” Canyon (right) is even now subject to the influence of the cofferdam in Glen Canyon.*

Bruce M. Kilgore





# Act

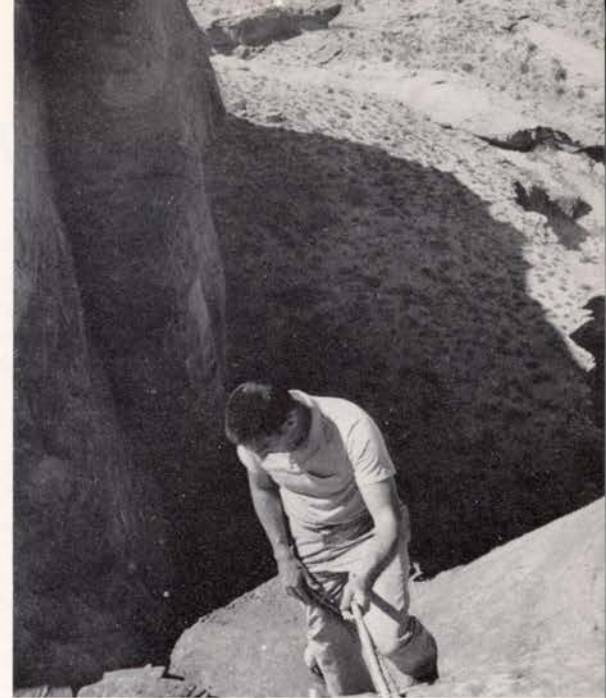
*Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall rappels down to the Bridge.*  
Photo by William B. Smart,  
Chief Editorial Writer,  
Deseret News-Salt Lake Telegram

presumably by men acting with honor—are these: (1) "It is the intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir constructed under the authorization of this Act shall be within any national park or monument" and (2) "that as a part of the Glen Canyon unit the Secretary of the Interior shall take adequate protective measures to preclude impairment [by Glen Canyon reservoir] of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument."

The details of the protective plans are complex; the topographic factors surrounding the Glen Canyon area, the Forbidden Canyon and Bridge Creek Canyon region are extremely involved. Yet the results of a reservoir at Lake Mead, some 200 miles downstream are obvious; silt, quicksand, tamarisk jungles, bleaching and erosion of the banks from the high water mark down to the surface of the fluctuating reservoir and the *sameness*—the bleak, repetitive sameness of the silt-banks, the tamarisk, the regular bleach marks—all contrast unfavorably with the beauty, the interest, and the ecological variety of the natural streamside. And in the streams which now empty into the Glen Canyon cofferdam pool—from Navajo Canyon, from Warm Creek Canyon, from Labyrinth Canyon—we can see even more graphically—even more exactly—what is to come in Aztec Creek Canyon and in Bridge Creek Canyon if we simply let the reservoir water rise where only occasional flash-flood waters have risen before. The photographs in Outdoor Newsletter No. 1, Volume 2 (dated May 29, 1961) testify amply to this fact.

In geologic terms, Dr. Angus Woodbury may be right—for Rainbow Bridge, without special silt-pumping efforts, may be doomed. Whether the conservationists are successful in their efforts to require the Bureau of Reclamation to provide the protection it promised (we like the Site C dam, about one mile upstream from the junction of the Colorado and Aztec Creek, which need damage no unflooded scenery) or whether the waters of the reservoir lap at the footing of the bridge by the end of 1963, in either case the bridge may in geologic time lose its natural setting. But in the former case—with Site C—we will have, even by Bureau of Reclamation estimates, more than 200 years of relatively unmarred enjoyment of the bridge in its unspoiled state. If we let the waters rise, we will lose its natural character in less than a year—and there is too good a chance that we may lose the bridge itself within the lifespan of our children. For despite assurances to the contrary, one has only to look at the Temple in the Lake Mead area to know what millions of tons of water can do to the normal pattern of an area. A careful study of how Rainbow Bridge was first cut (by a meandering stream) raises questions regarding just how much pileup of silt it would take to enable a Bridge Creek flash flood to begin accelerated erosion activity on the free end of the famous arch.

Yet now, toward the end of June, 1961, it appears that those who would ride roughshod over the original protective agreement have the upper hand. Unless conservation-

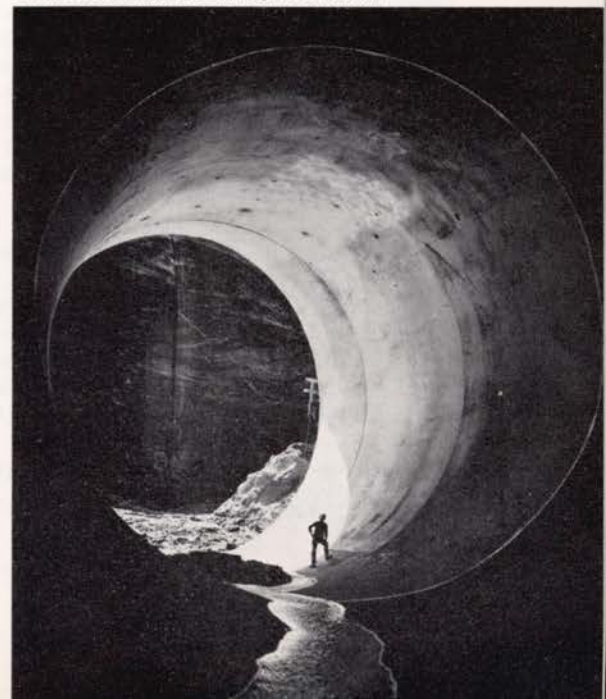


ists in every state of the Union exercise their constitutional right to express their opinions forcibly to their representatives in Congress and to the Secretary of the Interior, the protection for the bridge, for the monument, and for this vital segment of the national park system will be lost.

Contrary to the Bureau of Reclamation statements, there *is* time—but only if you act now, *before* your summer trip. And there are funds—forthcoming Glen Canyon power revenue that would never have been created had the reclamationists not made the promise to protect the remarkable natural wonder they now threaten to destroy.—B.M.K.

*One of two key structures at Glen Canyon Dam—which can provide the time necessary to build the protective works in Aztec Creek Canyon—this 41-foot diameter diversion tunnel can pass the entire flow of the Colorado River. These tunnels can be kept open, if Secretary Udall so decrees, until protection is provided.*

Bureau of Reclamation Photo by A. E. Turner



The Cast: Major roles in this final act at Rainbow Bridge are being played by the men shown along the stream at the Narrows. From left to right, Senator Frank Moss of Utah, Congressman John Kyl of Iowa, Reclamation Commissioner Floyd Dominy, Congressman J. T. Rutherford of Texas, Chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, and Congressman David King of Utah. How they play their roles will be determined in large part by the vocal reaction of you, the audience.

David Brower



# Roads and Wilderness

## The Tioga Road Was Dedicated . . .

On June 24, 1961, the controversial Tioga Road through the northern part of Yosemite National Park, California, was dedicated. On hand for the ceremonies were some one hundred specially invited guests of the National Park Service and the Yosemite Park and Curry Company plus the official representatives of the Service, the Company and the Bureau of Public Roads. President Edgar Wayburn represented the Sierra Club.

In speeches directed in large part toward the Sierra Club—which has long made known its dissatisfaction with the way in which the realignment was laid out through the glacial-polished back-country—Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr. and National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth spoke of the past and the future of the road and the parks. Continued dispute over the way the road was built, Secretary Carver maintained, could seriously damage the general park program. "Let us unite on the goal of making our park resources match the needs of our society. If you would preserve the right to enjoy the wilderness, you must expand wilderness reservations."

Defending his agency's actions in full, Director Wirth said, "We are proud of Tioga Road and of the wonderful opportunity that it gives visitors to see and appreciate Yosemite National Park. For the few who could make the grade to what we now call Olmsted View, the view of the valley and of the park has long been known as one of the greatest sights in the world. Now anyone who can get in a car, no matter how old or feeble, may share this magnificent treasure of the American people."

The Sierra Club agrees with Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in his judgment that the Tioga Road was a "mistake" and an "egregious error" because of the unnecessary scarring of the landscape brought about by the particular alignment selected. The *Sierra Club Policy and Standards for National Park and Other Scenic Roads* calls for providing "appropriate safe roads which lead to scenic features or to other park destinations, and which, as required by park law, avoid unnecessary damage to the natural landscape." The Club believes—in line with its policy that, "No excavation should be permitted for the sole purpose of obtaining a constant gradient." It feels that, "The plan and profile should be varied as far as necessary, within limit standards, to eliminate all cuts into natural structures of unusual beauty, interest or occurrence, such as glaciated granite . . ." The Club believes that both of these cardinal principles of good scenic road planning were bypassed in the realignment of the Tioga Road.

The Club did not oppose improvement of the Tioga Road; it opposed the unnecessary scarring of the landscape which can result—and in this instance did result—from incomplete planning. Nevertheless, the Club hopes to work in a cooperative manner with the National Park Service to help with the expansion of the dedicated wilderness referred to by Assistant Secretary Carver and the avoidance of any repetition of the "egregious errors" in park road planning referred to by Secretary Udall.

The new road is a fine, high speed road; but unfortunately this simply increases the danger of additional pressures for a freeway over Tioga Pass and into the park. Already the Leevining grade is being improved and similar treatment is underway for the Big Oak Flat entrance. One road improvement leads to another and conservationists and the National Park Service must join together in attempting to prevent the inevitable pressures for further improvement of the Tioga Road into a four-lane trans-Sierra freeway.

## . . . and a Freeway Now Threatens

As the Tioga Road was being dedicated in Yosemite National Park,

conservationists were reminded that in February the California Highway Commission adopted a freeway routing for the relocation of portions of State Sign Route 120 (Tioga Pass Road) between the Yosemite National Park Boundary and 1.25 miles southwest of Leevining, a distance of 11.2 miles. The route—recommended by State Highway Engineer J. C. Womack—generally follows or parallels the existing highway but provides for numerous short relocations to eliminate steep grades and sharp curves.

According to the *Inyo Register* for February 2, 1961, "A public meeting was held by the Division of Highways in Leevining on August 31, 1960, at which the recommended route was discussed. Subsequently the Mono County Board of Supervisors had waived a public hearing on the matter by the Commission."

Plans of the Division of Highways call for the construction of a modern two-lane highway with control of access and with provision for an ultimate four-lane freeway. As the *Inyo Register* points out, "The highway outside the park is on the California Freeway and Expressway System" at the present time. Only vocal objection to this designation of the Yosemite Park approach road as a freeway can prevent further pressure to extend the freeway right on through the park. Such objections should be registered with the California Division of Highways, 1120 N Street, Sacramento, California. In addition, every citizen can exercise his constitutional right to keep his state representatives and his Congressman informed about his views on this vital subject.

Courtesy George Lichty—Chicago Sun-Times—Daily News Syndicate



"... And this new 12-lane freeway will enable 3 times as many motorists to enjoy this scenic beauty twice as fast!"

## Mammoth Pass Hearing

The equivalent of several volumes of testimony—much of it favoring the proposed project—was recorded at the Mammoth Road hearing held on May 16 in Fresno, California, by the Bureau of Public Roads. The proposed trans-Sierra crossing, which would parallel the San Joaquin River for much of its 83-mile length, would cost the public about \$19 million.

The proponents of the road, primary among which are the Madera Chamber of Commerce and the Mono and Bishop Chambers of Commerce plus the Madera and Mono Boards of Supervisors, argued that the road is needed for national defense, logging, mining, recreation and trucking.

"These reasons largely are commercial," said Dr. Harold Crowe, honorary vice-president of the Sierra Club, "and cannot be weighed against the spiritual reasons advanced by the conservationists to save the wilderness aspects of the area which the proposed road would violate."

"Nobody wants to violate the High Sierra," said Chester H. Warlow, Fresno attorney and a former chairman of the California Highway Commission. "Neither do we want an all for me, none for you situation. Some of us will have to see that beautiful country on wheels, not on foot."

A. J. Hurley, a businessman from the Mammoth Lakes area of Inyo County, said: "The spiritual values of the wilderness cannot be discounted, but then neither must they be denied the many in favor of the few. The national forest wilderness areas belong to everyone."

Countering this argument—an argument which is used by all opponents of wilderness—conservation groups have pointed out that any road or highway is of recreational value only by virtue of the places to which it leads. A Mammoth road would provide no campgrounds, no resorts, no lakes. It would merely connect two overused and overdeveloped areas—Bass Lake and Mammoth Lakes. The same money spent on recreation in areas already opened by roads would provide some 19,000 family campsites.

Some 29 proponents of the road presented statements orally, while 16 opposition statements were recorded. Included among the opponents in addition to the Sierra Club were The Wilderness Society, the Nature Conservancy, and such ardent conservationists as Superior Judge Raymond J. Sherwood of Solano County, Genny Schumacher, an editor from Mammoth Lakes area, Dr. Samuel Ross of Fresno, and Jack Zaninovich, a Tulare County rancher. Zaninovich said he ships hundreds of tons of grapes and raisins east every season, but added he would willingly give up part of his profits if the road were not built.

Sheridan S. Farin, regional engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads, said the decision for or against the road will be made jointly by his agency, by the United States Forest Service, and by the California Division of Highways after the transcript of the hearings is evaluated and studied.

"It may be some time in September before we make our recommendation," said Farin. "After that, it will be up to the Bureau of Public Roads (Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.) and the Forest Service (Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.) to make the final decision."

## A New Climbing Classification Proposal

By ALLAN MACDONALD

Chuck Pratt and I are presently putting together a "Climber's Guide to Yosemite Valley," separate and independent of the *Climber's Guide to the High Sierra*. We expect to include more than 200 routes, nearly 85% of which will be above 4th-class difficulty.

The present grading system used in the High Sierra Guide—a system which classifies climbs as class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 according to the difficulties of the climb, as determined by the type of equipment needed—is adequate for most mountain areas of the Sierra, but has little value in Yosemite Valley; for here almost all of the routes are 5th and 6th class. It has therefore become meaningless for climbers to call a route simply "class 5" when there are more than 100 class 5 routes—all differing to some extent in difficulty. A need has arisen for a more descriptive and detailed grading system.

About 100 questionnaires were sent recently to climbers in California, and a meeting of the Sierra Club Mountaineering Committee was held to discuss this problem. As a result, the following system has been almost unanimously agreed upon and we expect to use it in the future Yosemite Valley guide:

- The Decimal System rates the physical difficulty of individual 5th- and 6th-class pitches—5.0, 6.0 being the easiest 5th and 6th class; 5.9, 6.9 being the most difficult. Classes 1 through 4 are the same as in the High Sierra Guide. They have no decimal breakdown. This system is presently in use in Southern California at Tahquitz Rock, a climbing area that parallels Yosemite Valley. The decimal standards for Yosemite will conform, as closely as possible, with those in use at Tahquitz.

- The *Grade* refers to the over-all difficulty of the complete climb. It considers length of climb, route finding, climbing time, number of difficult pitches, etc. Roped climbs will be grouped into six categories, each of increasing difficulty and designated by Roman Numerals I through VI (similar to the Alpine System). All unroped climbs have the Grade O.

Listed below are Yosemite climbs which are characteristic of the Grades. These standard climbs have been agreed upon by the majority of the more experienced climbers active in the past few years in Yosemite

and will be used to rank the other climbs.

GRADE	CHARACTERISTIC CLIMB
I	Sunnyside Bench, Monday Morning Slab W Side
II	Royal Arches, Lower Cathedral Rock Overhang-Bypass
III	Phantom Pinnacle, El Capitan Tree Traverse
IV	El Capitan East Buttress, Worst Error
V	Sentinel N Face, Middle Cathedral Rock N Face
VI	Half Dome NW Face, El Capitan S Face
O	Half Dome via Cables, routes up Tenaya Canyon

(NOTE: In the guide only one standard for each grade will be shown. Final selection of standards is still under discussion. Those climbs listed above are intended as examples only. The Decimal System will be handled in like manner.)

We recognize that border cases will occur in grading systems of this type. The editors will discuss these routes with the persons who have climbed them before making a final decision.

In the guide, after the name of the climb and preceding the actual route description, will be the Grade and a decimal representation of the most difficult 5th and 6th class pitches as shown in the following example:

### AWIAH POINT

Buttress. IV (5.7, 6.3). First ascent . . . This will enable the climber, at first glance, to get an idea of the difficulty of the climb and to compare it to his own ability. Within the route description, the difficulties of key pitches will also be shown.

We feel this grading system is especially suitable in Yosemite Valley for three reasons: First, the Southern California climbers have found it extremely helpful in classifying the climbs at Tahquitz, and it has been used in the climbing guide to that area. Second, the grading system is already in popular use in Yosemite Valley and is familiar to nearly all Valley rock climbers. Third, there is no other system at the present time that can be applied to Yosemite climbs as easily as this one. It is designed for technical rock climbing areas.

[Comments from climbers who agree or disagree with Mr. MacDonald are welcome. The Sierra Club Publications Committee wants to know what members think of this proposal prior to approval of the guide for publication.—Ed.]

# Letters

## Parks for America

Dear Mr. Brower:

Thank you for the beauty, the excitement, the tears of your prose poems in "New Parks for America's Future?" They bring an all-too-seldom emotional experience—the most intense of the sort, perhaps, since two summers ago when I walked alone from Mount Olympus through the rain forest hand-in-hand with the Almighty, in a world created fresh that very morning.

Your gift is great, your use of it for lasting good.

MRS. GRACE KENT  
Seattle, Washington

• "New Parks for America's Future?" is included in Reprint No. 4 of the Sierra Club's Reprint Series, "Sierra Club Policy on National Parks," at 25¢ each.—Ed.

## Delay in Halls of Congress

Editor:

For a good many months now we've been reading about the perils of the Wilderness Bill on its way down the Congressional corridors.

As a lay conservationist I can't understand why this bill and other important conservation measures are continually delayed in the halls of Congress. I have heard vague references to the work of "special interests" and active lobbyists but I still can't understand how these pressures are sufficient to delay legislation which is so clearly in the public interest.

Perhaps you could shed light on this subject by reviewing the steps required before a Congressman's good idea becomes a part of the law of the land.

NINA ELOESSER  
San Francisco

• See "How a Bill Becomes a Law" and the accompanying diagram on page 13.—Ed.

## North Cascades

Dear Sir:

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information. Yours very truly,

THOMAS M. PELLY  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Attached to this letter was a copy of H. R. 2056, Mr. Pelly's bill "to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the central and north Cascades region of the State of Washington, and for other purposes." Although referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on January 6, 1961, no action has so far been taken. The complete wording of this bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby authorized and directed to make a comprehensive study of the scenic,

scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the central and north Cascades region in the State of Washington lying generally between the Stevens Pass Highway and the Canadian border for the purpose of evaluating fully the potentiality for establishing therein a national park or other unit of the national park system.

SEC. 2. Within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the Congress the results of such study and his recommendations concerning the advisability of establishing a na-

## Summer at CTL

Skiing is over, but Clair Tappaan Lodge (located just off Highway 40 at Norden, 90 miles east of Sacramento) is open for business as usual. Swimming and fishing are available in several mountain lakes just a short hike from the lodge. Folk dancing, bridge, browsing in the library and slide showings provide evening entertainment.

Accommodations vary from 2-bunk cubicles and family rooms to larger dorms. American plan \$4.50 (member), \$5.00 (guest), \$2.50 (child under 12)—special rates available for longer stays. Guests must bring sleeping bags and towels. Each person taking a meal at the lodge is asked to share in the lodge chores (clean-up, etc.). A baby-sitter is available at \$1 a day per child. Write to Manager, Clair Tappaan Lodge, Norden, Calif., for further information.

On most weekends summer work parties will continue to help keep the lodge in good repair. Contribute skilled and unskilled labor in exchange for free room and board and a week-end in the mountains. For further information contact Frank Shoemaker, 401 Yale Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

tional park or other unit of the national park system within the region generally described under section 1 hereof and the lands desirable for inclusion therein.

## 70-Year-Old Mountaineers

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

The story [*Seventy-Year-Old Mountaineers*, March 1961 *SCB*] was well presented and your editorial comment was excellent. As a matter of fact the entire issue moved me to the point of seeking all the information available on the Wilderness Bill pending Congressional action. The turbulent international situation must not be allowed to cloud over such vital issues as preservation of national parks, wilderness and

seashore areas. I only hope that your voice on and for the wilderness will soon be heard in the editorial columns of major newspapers throughout the country. Best of luck in all of your editorial efforts.

M. A. LE BRUN, JR.  
Berkeley, Calif.

## Watershed Research

Dear Mr. Brower:

I would like to have a complete reference on the watershed research referred to on page two of the April issue of the *Bulletin*. The reference is to work done by H. W. Anderson.

I'd like to get a copy—sounds like very important basic research.

A. W. NIEMELA, Director  
Special Education and Guidance  
Salem (Oregon) Public Schools

• The Anderson references used in John Warth's article "Logging, Floods, and Official Watershed Research" are as follows:

1. Henry W. Anderson, "How Will You Have Your Water," *Journal of Forestry*, Vol 50(2): 135, 1952.

2. Henry W. Anderson, "Suspended Sediment Discharge as Related to Streamflow, Topography, Soil and Land Use," *Transactions American Geophysical Union*, Vol. V:35-2, 1953.

3. Henry W. Anderson and Robert L. Hobba, "Forests and Floods in the Northwestern United States," *International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics*, Belgium, 1959.—Ed.

## Student Conservation Program of the National Park Service

The Student Conservation Program, formerly sponsored by the National Parks Association, will operate this year in Olympic, Grand Teton and Zion National Parks, and in Cedar Breaks National Monument—with the active cooperation of the National Park Service. Well qualified high school age, college and graduate young men and women will assist in the work of the interpretive, protective and engineering divisions of these parks, undertake research studies, construct trails and rehabilitate over-used areas, and participate in various educational and recreational opportunities.

For further information, write to Student Conservation Program, Room 922, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

## Board Reaffirms

(Continued from page 3)

officially opposed. These subjects completed Board consideration of California problems.

Two vital national issues were faced by the Board and handled in a characteristically forthright manner. One of these involved the much discussed "Project Chariot" (see May 1961 *SCB*). The Board commended and supported the stand of the Governor

of Alaska in his opposition to Project Char-iot pending a more complete study of the total effects, including damage to native people, wilderness and wildlife.

Action on a second national matter was taken only after careful deliberation. The Board urged that "stop orders" be issued by the President of the United States on certain federal lands to preclude irrevocable commitments of these lands, pending a thorough going determination by his administration of their highest and best use. Only lands of high potential wilderness and scenic value are specifically included in the inventory recommended for stop orders. Several of these areas, including number six in the list, will be recognized by conservationists as subject to rather immediate Forest Service or other federal bureau plans for developments which would endanger their preservation and alter for all time their values as prime wilderness. The nineteen areas, moving down the Pacific Coast and from west to east, are:

- Endicott Arm, from ridgeline to water line of Endicott basin, including Tracy Arm-Ford's Terror "scenic area" (Alaska)
- North Cascades (Washington)
- Volcanic Cascades (Oregon)
- The areas in U.S. Forest Service Region 6 classified as "Limited" prior to December, 1960 (including eight areas in Oregon—Anthony Lake, Diamond Lake, Eagle Creek, Illinois Canyon, Sky Lakes, Snake River, Umpqua and Waldo Lake—and five Washington areas—Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lake, Monte Cristo, Packwood and St. Helens)

- Oregon Dunes
- Minam River corridor to Eagle Cap Wilderness (Oregon)
- Proposed Dana-Minarets Wild Area, Sierra National Forest (Calif.)
- Ancient Bristlecone Pine "Natural" Area, Inyo Forest (Calif.)
- Coastal strip, Big Sur River and south, Los Padres National Forest (Calif.)
- Kern Plateau, Sequoia National Forest (Calif.)
- Proposed Great Basin National Park (Nevada)
- Proposed Sawtooth National Park (Idaho)
- Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area (Idaho)
- Two-mile buffer strip around Bridger Wilderness Area, Wyoming, extending to five miles in key entry corridors
- Neversummer and Arapajo national-forest margins of Rocky Mountain National Park (Colorado)
- Picture Rocks (Michigan)
- Ozark Rivers Monument proposal (Missouri-Arkansas)
- Presidential Range, White Mountains (New Hampshire)
- Smoke Hole, Seneca Rocks, Seneca Cave complex (West Virginia)

HOLWAY R. JONES  
Associate Secretary

## How a Bill Becomes a Law

ALL OF US have, at one time or another, read news items in the papers announcing the introduction of a bill into the United States Congress. Perhaps it was even introduced by a senator from our own State, or a representative from our own district.

We also may have wondered, from time to time, exactly what a "bill" is, and what happens to it between the time it is introduced into House or Senate and the time it is either killed or passed by both houses, and sent to the President to be signed or vetoed.

A bill, in itself, is nothing more or less than a proposed law, and it may be introduced into either house of Congress. By custom, bills that provide funds for the work of the Government originate in the House of Representatives.

Since legislative procedures are quite similar in either house of Congress, let us, for the sake of simplicity, briefly follow a bill through the Senate.

After a Senator introduces his bill it is given a number. It is then sent to one of the many standing committees of the Senate, the particular committee depending on the subject matter of the bill. The committee chairman may perhaps then refer it to a subcommittee appointed by him to study the bill and make a report on it.

Either the committee or the subcommittee may hold public hearings on the bill, to receive testimony from interested persons or from experts in the matter under study. They may also send the bill to government agencies or departments for reports and recommendations. On the basis of its judgment,

the committee may then either recommend the bill to the Senate for passage, or submit an adverse report on it. In the latter case, the bill's chance of passage in the Senate is dim indeed.

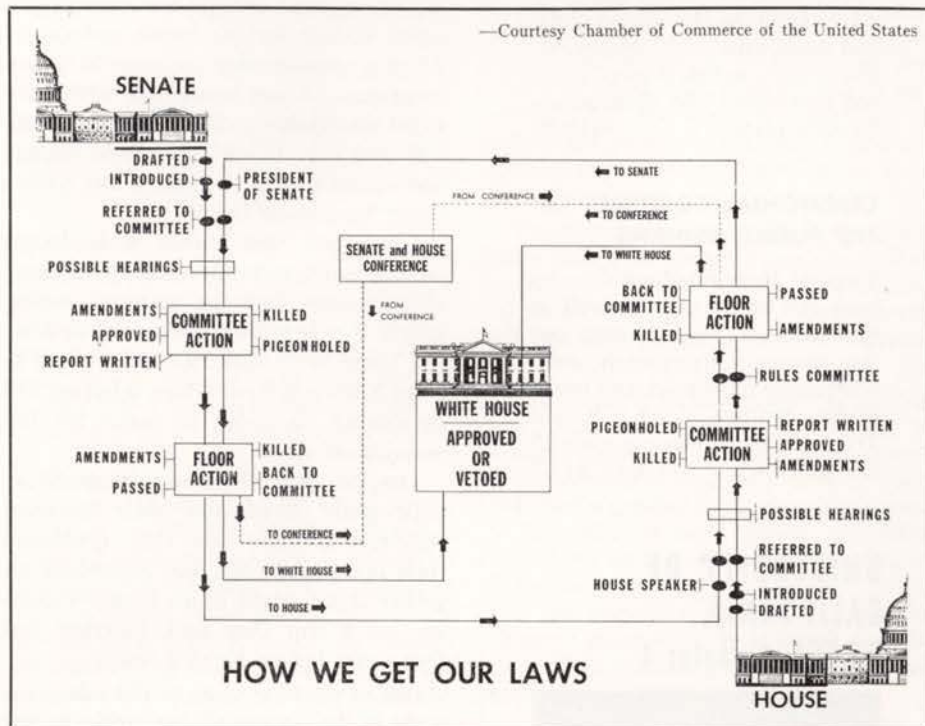
If the committee reports favorably on the bill, it is placed on the Senate calendar, and comes up for debate. A majority vote is required for passage.

If passed, the bill is sent to the House of Representatives, where it is again referred to a committee, and again may be the subject of public hearings. The House committee then reports the bill back to the House, perhaps with amendments, or possibly with an adverse report.

The bill is listed on the House calendar; and, as in the Senate, it is debated and voted upon. If it passes the House but contains considerable differences from the Senate version, agreement may be reached between the two bodies by the appointment of a conference committee. Such differences between Senate and House are usually settled by compromise.

Should the conference committee's report prove acceptable to both houses, the bill is signed by both the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and sent to the President of the United States. If the President approves, he may sign it into law; if he disapproves, he may veto it. However, the bill may still become law in spite of a Presidential veto, providing it is passed again in both houses by a two-thirds majority vote.

—Reprinted from February 1961 *National Parks Magazine*.



# SOME SELECTIVE NEW CALIFORNIA TITLES . . .

**CALIFORNIA SPRING  
WILDFLOWERS:** From the Base  
of the Sierra Nevada and  
Southern Mountains to the Sea

*Philip A. Munz.* An inexpensive, profusely illustrated volume in language easily understood by amateurs and professionals alike. It sets a new standard for wild-flower manuals, with 96 color plates, and 173 line drawings  
Cloth, \$4.75; Paper \$2.95

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GARDENS:** An Illustrated  
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*Victoria Padilla.* From the first Franciscan mission gardens, the book traces the work of men who contributed to the varied flora, and deals with land features, regional trees, palms, flowers, cacti, and succulents. 156 illustrations, 16 color plates. \$10.00

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THE PUEBLO INDIANS**

*Virginia More Roediger.* "... a book for the layman as well as the historian, the scientist, and the dramatist, accurately told, adequately illustrated, and beautifully written." *N.Y. Herald Tribune.* 40 halftones, and 25 line drawings. Paper, \$1.95

At all booksellers

**UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA  
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## Book Reviews

**CALIFORNIA SPRING WILDFLOWERS,** by Philip A. Munz, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1961. 96 color photographs, 173 line drawings, 2 maps. \$2.95.

**FLORA OF THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA,** by John Hunter Thomas. Stanford University Press, 1961. 434 pages including 10 photographs, 250 line drawings, 1 map, 1 chart. \$8.50.

Two books pertaining to California's plants have been published in the spring of this year by each of the two large university presses in California.

*California Spring Wildflowers* is a popular presentation of many of the most colorful spring flowering plants to be seen in that large area "from the base of the Sierra Nevada and southern mountains to the sea." The plants included in the book are arranged according to their flower color, and each plant is illustrated by a line drawing or a color photograph, making the book an easily used and popular handbook for the layman. The color plates add much to the book's use and interest, even though the color rendition in a few is not as accurate as it might be. Attention is called to Plate 94 in which the plant shown is upside down. The book is an outgrowth of the author's technical and complete treatment of all of the plants of California (*A California Flora*, University of California Press, 1959), and those wishing for more information are referred to the larger work.

### William Keith

(Continued from page 5)

Keith once described the development of his artistic creed in these words: "When I began to paint, I could not get mountains high enough nor sunsets gorgeous enough for my brush and colors. After a considerable number of years' experience, I am contented with very slight materials—a clump of trees, a hillside and sky. I find these hard enough and varied enough to express any feeling I may have about them."

Keith felt that "what a landscape painter wants to render is not the natural landscape, but the state of feeling which the landscape produces in himself," and to do this, "an artist ought to go to Nature as a poet does, selecting and combining, in order to make his impression stronger."

Despite their disagreement about artistic goals, Keith and Muir remained steadfast friends, and they continued their occasional trips and excursions together. Muir wrote in his book "Yosemite" of a trip they took together just four years before Keith's death:

One of my later visits to the valley was made in the autumn of 1907 with the late

*Flora of the Santa Cruz Mountains of California* is a treatment of all of the ferns, cone-bearing, and flowering plants within this area, which extends from San Francisco southward to the Monterey County line and from the coast to the east side of the mountains. In this flora the plants are arranged according to the usual systematic arrangement of families, and there are keys to the genera and species, distribution notes, a glossary of technical terms, and an index of place names. In addition there is an excellent discussion of the geography, topography, geology, and climate of the area. The various plants communities are discussed and examples of representative plants in each are given. Line drawings illustrate many of the plants and are helpful in using the keys. The book "is designed for use by both the serious beginner and the trained botanist."

ELIZABETH McCLINTOCK

### New Reprints Available

Three reprints of Sierra Club policy statements from the December 1960 Annual *SCB* are now available for 25 cents each from Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco:

Reprint No. 4—*Sierra Club Policy on National Parks.* Eight pages of policy plus 16 pages of photographs of "New Parks For America's Future" by Philip Hyde.

Reprint No. 5—*Sierra Club Policy and Standards for National Park and Other Scenic Roads.* 16 pages, illustrated.

Reprint No. 6—*Sierra Club Policy on National Forests.* 16 pages, illustrated.

William Keith, the artist. The leaf-colors were then ripe and the great god-like rocks in repose seemed to glow with life. The artist under their spell wandered day after day along the river and through the groves and gardens, studying the wonderful scenery and after making about 40 sketches declared with enthusiasm that although its walls were less sublime in height, in picturesque beauty and charm Hetch Hetchy surpassed even Yosemite.

The friendship of William Keith and John Muir was a source of happiness and satisfaction to both men. Muir was always amazed and delighted with Keith's ability to capture the beauties of Nature with his oils and brush. Muir's many articles praising Keith's earlier works helped to increase the artist's fame and popularity throughout the United States.

There are two excellent biographies written about the artist: "Keith, Old Master of California," by Brother Cornelius, and "William Keith: The Man and the Artist," by Eugen Neuhaus.

Many of his finest paintings may be seen at the William Keith Memorial Gallery of the Oakland Art Museum, and at the William Keith Gallery, Saint Mary's College.

# Mountain Talk

THE GOVERNOR of Taos Pueblo in New Mexico, dignified Severino Martinez, traveled to New York recently to address the Association on American Indian Affairs. Speaking through an interpreter, he made an eloquent plea for a thing sacred to his people. It should be sacred to Sierrans too, if they could understand.

In the mountains of Carson National Forest, said the man from Taos, is Blue Lake, a ceremonial area since long before Columbus. Indians believe the world began in Blue Lake, that good flows from it to all mankind. It is a place of memory for the elders of all tribes. To the Pueblo people, it is like a church.

"You have beautiful statues, beautiful figures of representative scenes which we now worship, you and I together. We don't have beautiful structures and we don't have gold temples in this lake, but we have a sign of a living God to whom we pray—the living trees, the evergreen and spruce and the beautiful flowers and the beautiful rocks and the lake itself. We have this proof of sacred things we deeply love, deeply believe."

Early in this century the Agriculture Department took over Blue Lake. Eventually a use was found for it, ignoring the Indians' need to keep the place inviolate. In the name of recreation, breaking what the Indians considered a pledge to protect the shrine against outsiders, fish were planted and the public was encouraged to camp and play.

"It became a place like a desert," the Governor said. Tourists and pleasure-seekers strewed trash, and spied on the Indians at prayer. Multiple use of the area, in this case certain forms of recreation, destroyed a higher use.

The Indians want legislation transferring Blue Lake to the Interior Department, to be held in trust for them. But to us that is not the point.

LaVerne Madigan said, "We thought Severino Martinez had come to ask the American people to protect the Pueblo's freedom of worship. After he spoke, we knew that he had come to tell the American people, with love and alarm, to look to their own freedom and strength as a nation."

The point is that the undiscerning exercise of majority rights and privileges may become a streamroller, flattening everything of value in its path. Today it may be the hunting and fishing rights of Alaskan natives at the site of a nuclear "test," or the place of worship of an ancient people. Tomorrow—or was it yesterday?—it may be a National Park treasure inundated by a dam.

These things can happen in a democracy, as the experience of Indians and of conservationists demonstrates. They need not hap-

pen if the streamroller is resisted.

To worship is to honor things of worth. When Taos people pray at Blue Lake, they worship signs of a living God in the beauties of the mountain scene. Sierrans can understand that. Some of us swagger through the mountains, and some are careless, but most of us soon realize that what draws us year after year to the high country is in part a spiritual need.

Like the first Americans, we seek a sanctuary among the evergreens and great rocks, beside the blue waters. We will share it, but not with those who would destroy the things of worth there.

## Bulletin Board

(Continued from back cover)

Systems Committee is Clarence Cannon, House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

### King Range

Representative Clem Miller, California, has introduced H.R. 6793 to establish the King Range Conservation Area in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, California. His bill attempts to define "balanced usage" as "utilization of the resources of an area . . . (to) satisfy legitimate requirements for available resources . . . without undue impairment of (said) resources." The lands affected would be 25,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management Lands in the King Range.

### Ice Age Park

H.R. 7236, to establish the Ice Age National Park in Wisconsin has been introduced into the House by Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin, "to protect, preserve, and interpret the nationally significant values of Wisconsin continental glaciation." The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

### Open Space

A Senate-House Conference Committee agreed to retain a provision for \$50 million for federal grants to state and local governments to acquire lands for permanent "open space" as a part of the Federal Housing Act of 1961. The compromise bill must now be approved by both the Senate and the House.

### Billboard Bonus

President Kennedy has signed into law a bill relating to the Federal-aid-to-Highways program. The measure, as signed, includes an extension of the so-called "bonus" provision which allows an additional one-half of one per cent bonus to states controlling billboard advertising along Interstate Highways. (The only state to comply with terms of this provision to date was Maryland.)

"The Blue Lake is the lifeline of this country," said Governor Martinez. "This is what we have been told by our forefathers and their elders. This Blue Lake is not only a lake, but the blessing that we get from that lake belongs to everybody. The beautiful waters and the trees and flowers of this lake belong to all the people in this country and elsewhere. We know this is true, although we do not know how to explain it or prove it to you who are not Indians."

Perhaps some of us who are not Indians already understand. We have found the same truth in our high and holy places.

FRED GUNSKY

### Tioga Road, Yosemite

On June 24, the new Tioga Road was officially dedicated and opened by Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr. Terming the occasion as one marred by "tension," Carver gave frank airing to the differences of opinion regarding the routing of this new highway. (In the June issue of *Atlantic Monthly*, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall termed the location of the Tioga Road an "egregious error.")

### In California . . .

The State Legislature adjourned on June 17 having considered a record number of bills on conservation, without taking final action on them. Many of the more important conservation bills—including a proposed multi-million dollar bond issue for park acquisition—will receive interim study during the 1962 budget session of the Legislature, but cannot be acted upon until the regular session of 1963. The one conservation bill of significance passed by the 1961 Legislature restored policy-making powers to the State Park Commission.

The redwoods needed for inclusion in Big Basin State Park are still being appraised as to their value, while the loggers continue to cut them. (See April *SCB*). Comments can still effectively be sent to Governor Edmund G. Brown, State Capitol, Sacramento.

The Bureau of Land Management and Nature Conservancy are joining together to pioneer "a new kind of conservation project"—the cooperative study of a 6,500-acre undisturbed watershed in Northern California, to determine its best ultimate use. Some 3,600 acres of the area, which is known as Elder Creek watershed, are in BLM hands, and the remainder is being acquired by Nature Conservancy. It is hoped that the area will be preserved essentially in its natural, undeveloped state.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

# Bulletin Board

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

## National Seashores

★ Early action on bills for establishment of National Seashores at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Padre Island, Texas, and Point Reyes, California, is anticipated in both the House and Senate. The Cape Cod bill has passed the Senate. Hearings on the Point Reyes bill have been held by the Subcommittee on National Parks of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, under the Chairmanship of J. T. Rutherford of Texas.

## Cascade Cutting Delayed

In response to suggestions by Senators Henry H. Jackson (Washington) and Wayne Morse (Oregon), Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has asked the Forest Service to make a careful study of the Waldo Lake and Minam River areas of Oregon and the North Cascades area of Washington and to prepare a statement of long-range management policy and objectives. It is anticipated that some time will be required to complete the required work and to prepare overall statements and management plans. In the meantime no further development—other than construction of the trans-Cascade Forest Highway—will be scheduled. In addition, special consideration will be given to preserving the scenic values of a recent blow-down area in the Copper City section of Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington.

## — WILDERNESS BILL —

★★ FLASH: We have just heard—while this issue is on the press—that the Wilderness Bill, S. 174, has been reported favorably (July 13) by an 11-4 vote of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate shortly. This major breakthrough in the long-standing Wilderness Bill roadblock was accomplished with the brilliant championship of Senator Clinton P. Anderson (N. Mex).

Primary activity will now center around the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Final passage of the bill is, of course, not yet assured. But, as Congressman John P. Saylor, primary sponsor of the bill in the House, said at the 7th Biennial Wilderness Conference, "When the folks back home write and tell their Congressmen they *want* the Wilderness Bill, you'll *get* the Wilderness Bill."

## Power Threat at Grand Canyon

The dormant Marble Canyon—Kanab Creek project, which would divert a substantial portion of the Colorado River out of Grand Canyon National Park and Monument, Arizona, into a power plant at Kanab Creek, Utah, has been rejuvenated.

A hearing is scheduled for late July be-

fore the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. Although the proposed Marble Canyon dam is itself about ten miles upstream from the park, the diversion of water from the Colorado could cause major changes in the ecology of the park's streamside environment. Both Los Angeles and Arizona are interested in this project.

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is asking the FPC to order a comprehensive engineering study of the utilization of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Mead before granting the Arizona Power Authority a license on Marble Canyon dam. According to the Los Angeles *Examiner*, Los Angeles has suggested the FPC recommend Congress consider federal sponsorship of the giant project with public agencies in Arizona, California, and Nevada sharing in the power and repaying all costs in the same manner Hoover Dam was financed in the 1930's. This project has become feasible, according to a recent Associated Press story, because of the building of Glen Canyon Dam, since that project will back up the waters of the river sufficiently to give economical and regular power for a power plant.

Interested persons should express their views to the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C., and may exercise their constitutional right to keep their Congressman informed.

## Great Basin

★ Identical bills (S. 1760, Senators Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon, Nevada; and H.R. 6873, Walter S. Baring, Nevada) have been introduced to establish the Great Basin National Park, Nevada. The bills would permit continuation of grazing and mining—with certain limitations—within the proposed park.

## Rainbow Bridge

★ No action has been taken as yet by the House or Senate Appropriations Committees to provide the funds necessary to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument in southern Utah from the Glen Canyon reservoir. (See pages 2, 8 and 9) Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee is Carl Hayden, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. Chairman of the House Appropria-

(Continued on page 15)



## New Yellowstone Boating Hearing Scheduled

Although the Yellowstone Lake motorboating controversy (see September 1960 *SCB*) was apparently solved last December when the Department of the Interior set aside the southern three arms (20% of the lake) for non-motorcraft, further hearings have been scheduled for July 17 in Salt Lake City. There appear to be two reasons for this: (1) further pressures from motorboat interests against reserving any of the lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, for canoes, wildlife and wilderness, and (2) the leverage of the claim that the National Park Service sat in judgment on its own proposal.

On June 14, 1961, new weaker regulations were put into effect which allow motorboats to go down into the arms to a point a mile or so from the end of the arms. The December 1960 regulations had reserved some 6 to 8 miles of the South and Southeast arms for non-motorcraft.) The National Parks Association protested and new hearings have been scheduled.

Any who can attend the hearings should notify Frank J. Barry, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C., immediately. If time does not permit attendance, interested persons should write Mr. Barry, asking that their statements be made a part of the record.