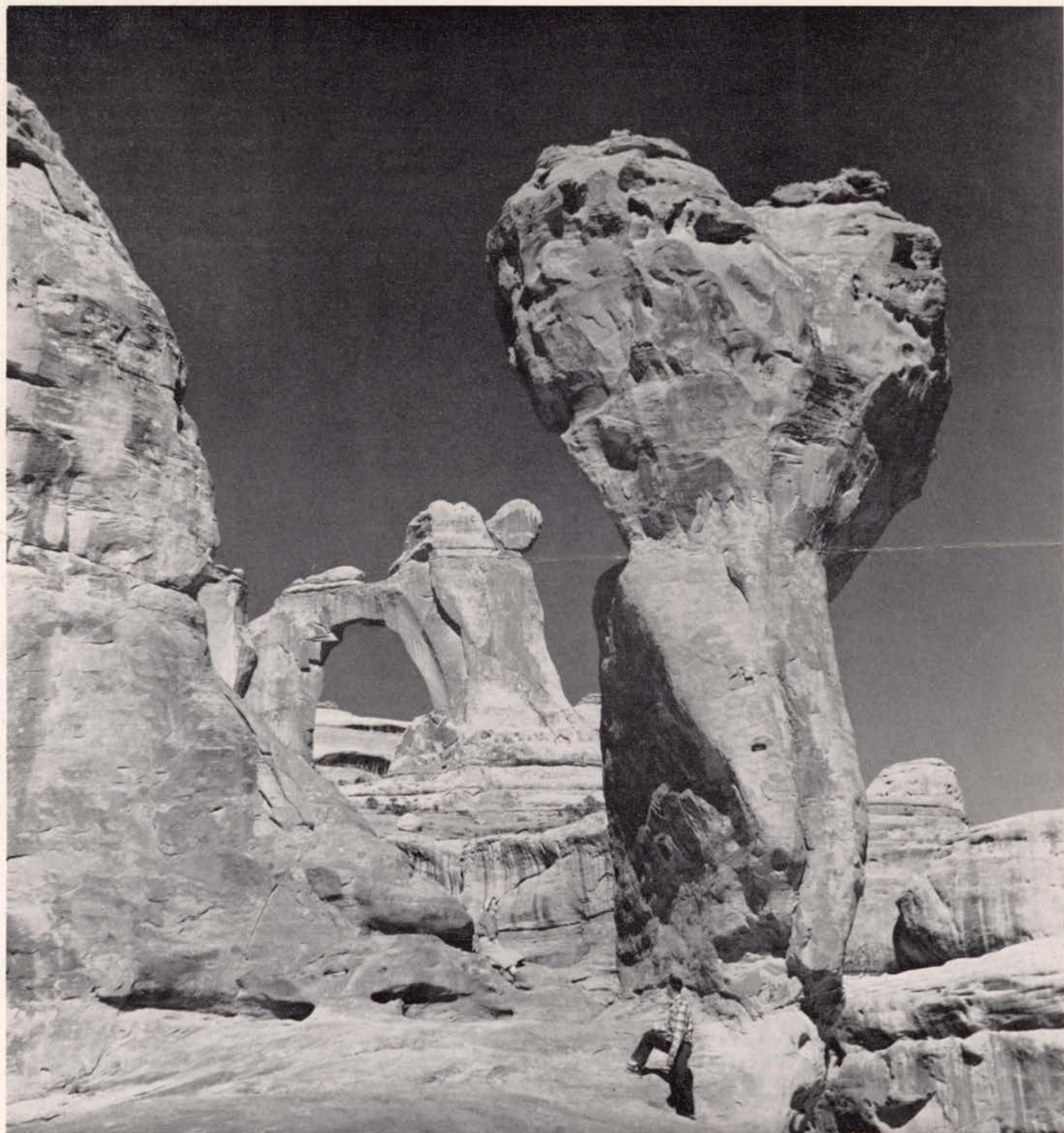


SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

November 1961



"Disrupt the Heart Then Log the Rest at Leisure"

In the photographs that accompanied "These Are the Shining Mountains," an article by the late David Simons in the October 1959, *SCB*, one legend said, "The chainsaws roar ever closer, in land they need never enter in order to supply man's need for timber and pulp. When loggers have felled the trees and silence comes again to the places where the great trees were, there will never again be the miracle of unspoiled forest floor, wonder of the cool green world, that could build, renew, and renew again—but not if men take the trees out."

A timber-oriented critic attacked the Sierra Club for having said this in a speech before a forestry conference that was published in a timber-trade journal and put in the Congressional Record by a congressman who has not been noted for his help to parks or wilderness. How foolish to say what we said, the critic complained, when Mount Jefferson was protected in a Forest Service Primitive Area.

How Safe?

Let J. Michael McCloskey give the answer. He is Northwest Conservation Representative of members of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and other conservation-minded organizations (see page 3) and wrote the following in *The Oregon Cascades*, October 1961, the newsletter of the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council:

Mount Jefferson Primitive Area Reclassification

On April 27, 1961, in a widely heralded policy directive to the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture stated that his Department "does not favor the piecemeal elimination of portions of any Primitive Area prior to the study of the whole area." By implication, such a study of a Primitive Area could include adjacent areas since the Secretary said "some adjustments in boundaries and area are desirable" and spoke of the need for determining "the over-all national need for wilderness and the potential availability of suitable wilderness areas."

While conservationists have been applauding this general directive, they have only recently begun to discover that many possible additions to Primitive Areas are being effectively blocked in a piecemeal fashion.

In early 1961, the Regional Office of the Forest Service in the Northwest invited interested groups and individuals to make recommendations on the reclassification of the 89,700-acre Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in the central Oregon Cascades. As outdoor groups have begun to study the boundaries in detail, they have discovered that it will be difficult indeed to achieve the added breadth which the area so badly needs to afford the expansive solitude necessary for wilderness. New logging units have been pushed up to the very edges of the existing Primitive Area. And these new units have just been put in. The Forest Service's own planning map for the reclassification does not even show them.

One such unit is on the eastern boundary of the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in what is known as Bear Valley, which is just west of the famous Metolius Recreation Area. Timber is being felled one-quarter of a mile from the Primitive Area and all around the interesting swail which is the heart of Bear Valley. Bear Valley constitutes a bobtailed section outside the existing boundary line but which could have been easily added. It should have been added because it is less than two miles to the summit of the Cascades and the core of the wilderness which needs buffering protection. Miles

of merchantable timber were bypassed in running high-grade logging roads into Bear Valley. Now the loggers have the timber in Bear Valley as well as all they bypassed, and the hikers have the sound of chainsaws as they look from Minto Pass on the summit, a scant mile and a half away.

Wilderness in a Vise

In recent months the Forest Service has put the thin, elongated Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in a neat vise, squeezing out much possibility of securing added breadth on either the west or east. On the west, logging roads run up Whitewater Creek to the edge of the Primitive Area, and a new unit is being sawed out of the wilderness a mile west of the Sentinel Hills and but three miles from the heavily used Jefferson Park area. To the north a few miles, another logging road is edging its way up the South Fork of the Breitenbush River and is not far from the boundary.

And Mount Jefferson is not the only instance of this policy of placing cutting units and logging roads along dedicated area boundaries to preclude expansion. Scores of such roads are projected right up to the western boundary of Oregon's Mount Washington Wild Area, and units are being cut just a mile west of the Waldo Lake Limited Area in Oregon.

No Option for the Future

No buffer areas are being left. Time is not being given to study the highest use of these border areas to the high alpine country. The future is not being afforded an option as to what land it would like cut or sawed. Decisions are being made now—for commercial use and no more wilderness!

The Forest Service's Director of Recreation in Washington, D.C., John Sieker, told the 1961 convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs that he did not expect the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area reclassification to be controversial. It is not likely to be controversial in the sense that conservationists will be able to recommend the additions which are really needed. But it may yet be controversial in the sense of disappointment which many will feel over the fact that decisions on boundaries are being made before studies even begin. Many will ask just whatever became of the studies Secretary of Agriculture Freeman asked for so early in his administration.

O3C RESEARCH GRANT

From an anonymous source the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council has received \$500 to be used for an original research project concerning some phase of recreational planning in the Oregon Cascades. Suggestions and applications for such a program should be directed to O3C Vice-President Guido R. Rahr, Jr., Post Office Box 1057, Vancouver, Washington.

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*

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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Published monthly except July and August by Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are \$7 (first year \$12), of which \$1 (non-members \$3) is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. Second-class postage paid at Berkeley, California. Copyright 1961 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. * Reg. U.S. Pat. off.

COVER: *Angel Arch, one of the Needles' sculptural masterpieces, Utah. Photograph by Kent Frost, Monticello, Utah. See The Utah Needles on page 4.*



Northwest Conservation Representative Appointed

The following letter, recently sent to northwestern conservation organizations by the President of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, has special significance for all Sierra Club members and others interested in the preservation of wilderness:

October 10, 1961

Dear Friends:

In the last few years, the focus of conservation efforts has turned increasingly on the Pacific Northwest. The fights over Glacier Peak, the North Cascades, Waldo Lake, and the Oregon Dunes have shown that more than part-time, volunteer work is needed. Full-time, professional work is needed, and outdoor organizations have long sought some way of financing such work.

An opportunity occurred this summer of having such work done in a way that could be financed. Mike McCloskey is a member of the Obsidians in Eugene, Oregon and has been leading the battle over Waldo Lake as chairman of their Conservation Committee. He recently graduated from Law School and was willing to be retained to spend the better part of his time working on conservation projects in the Pacific Northwest.

None of the individual clubs in the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in the Northwest could finance the retainer, but collectively we found they could. The Sierra Club was willing to match whatever sums the Federation and individual northwest clubs would raise up to the full amount needed. These clubs and others not connected with the Federation (the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council and the Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area) have contributed enough to finance the retainer for the rest of 1961. Mike is now on the job, and the appeal he wrote on the Waldo problem has now resulted in a review of all Forest Service policies for the high Cascades.

Mike is representing the interests of all the clubs in the Federation and the others outside it who have also contributed. However, the Sierra Club is acting as agent for the other clubs in collecting the money for the retainer and in disbursing it. The Sierra

Club is the only club with the regular office facilities to handle such business arrangements. Because it is acting as the managing



J. Michael
McCloskey

agent, the retainer contract was signed with the Sierra Club.

However, Mike is not doing organizational work for the Sierra Club or any other club. He is working on conservation issues—the issues of interest to all the clubs, and his policy directives are worked out in consulta-

tion with all the contributing clubs. The consultation is being accomplished through an advisory board consisting of the President of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs (Lewis F. Clark), the Federation Vice-President for Washington (Emily Haig), the Federation Vice-President for Oregon (O. K. DeWitt), the President of the Sierra Club (Dr. Edgar Wayburn), and a representative of the non-affiliated contributors (Karl Ontank).

Important new policy changes may be imminent in the northwest with a new administration reviewing prior policies. It is vital that this auspicious and pioneering beginning which we have made in giving conservation an equal voice go forward. We hope your club will give us your suggestions on how this beginning may be improved, and we certainly hope you will join in contributing to finance this venture throughout the crucial months of 1962.

Very truly yours,
LEWIS F. CLARK
President
Federation of Western
Outdoor Clubs

Springtime In Hawaii

The Outing Committee is considering plans for a spring outing to the back country of the Hawaiian Islands during Easter vacation week. The itinerary has not yet been confirmed, but it should be a full 9 days in the Islands leaving Friday night, April 13, and returning Sunday night, April 22. Tentative plans include an exploration of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park by trail.

This will be a base camp type outing leaving by chartered aircraft from San Francisco. The approximate cost will be between \$225 and \$250. Reservations will be accepted immediately on a non-refundable basis of \$75, unless your place can be filled. If the trip does not go through, the total amount will be refunded. Size of the trip is limited to 90 persons.

Since air charters must be confirmed well

in advance of the trip, deadline for signup is January 15, 1962. Supplemental information is available from the club office. The trip will be led by Outing Committee Chairman H. Stewart Kimball.

Two other outings are scheduled for Easter week: a High-Light trip to Rainbow Bridge and Navajo Mountain in southern Utah, and a River trip through Glen Canyon, Arizona-Utah, with a special stopover at Rainbow Bridge. These two trips may offer the last chance for members to see Rainbow Bridge National Monument in its natural (unflooded) state. The Glen Canyon trip definitely offers the final opportunity to see an unspoiled Glen Canyon before the Glen Canyon Dam reservoir waters rise in late 1962. Further information will be included in the December 1961 *Sierra Club Bulletin*.



Castle Arch, Utah Needles. By Kent Frost, Monticello, Utah

The spotlight shines
suddenly on a land
the ages forgot...

THE UTAH NEEDLES

By ROSALIE GOLDMAN

THE UTAH NEEDLES had its greatest excitement in a thousand years when Secretary Udall's party explored it this July. Relays of helicopters brought legislators, national park administrators, state executives, reporters and a few outdoor-minded wives and children to help ponder the Needles' destiny as a possible national park.

Local people, who jeeped in to assist, swelled the total, the largest group ever to occupy this remote area at one time since the ancient Indians vanished, leaving their mysterious petroglyphs, sherds and arrowheads.

The entire party camped two days in Chesler Park, one of the Needles' distinctive sections. Seventy-five people spilled colorfully around its varied spires and gave one an idea of what this hushed and almost secret place will be like when Americans come to discover and enjoy its natural beauty.

The Needles has many features that make it particularly suitable as a park. And the Needles is just a fraction of the vast Utah wilderness. But in the decade prior to this modern invasion, only occasional small groups of visitors had been making their way through this maze of canyons and spires, marveling at its wonders. Few people had even come within introducing distance of it until 1950 when the uranium boom exploded the nearest towns of Moab and Monticello into prominence and carved some primitive approach roads into territory that had been

trackless. Until then it was known only to a few cowboys.

As part of our family of five, I had been in one of those tiny groups three summers ago, exploring the Needles. As a reporter on the Udall trip, two years later, I was treated to the dramatic contrast of helicopters landing and population density increasing ten-fold in the same place.

Friendly and Park-like

"Canyonlands National Park" may extend slightly into territory beyond the Needles—providing a buffer zone and at the same time eliminating the difficulties of defining the Needles' boundaries exactly. Mapmakers are still a little hesitant about their designations there. On your U.S. Geological Survey Map,* you will find part of it called "The Needles" and another part "The Needles Country." Relying on our local authorities, who are the most familiar with it, we would say these are its boundaries

West—Colorado River

South—Beef Basin

East—Elk and Horse Mountains

North—Indian Creek

There is a friendly look to the Needles' landscaping—none of the jagged, towering, overpowering character of its neighboring areas. Its personality is park-like, epitomized by Chesler Park.

Chesler Park is the center of the Needles.

*15 Minute Series, The Needles Quadrangle.

Even on your map, it appears clearly as the ringed center of lines that lead away in all directions. A gem of happenstance landscaping in the formation of rock called Cutler, it has warm, layered colors of red and caramel.

We have seen the Needles from the air, too, circling over it in a six-seater Cessna, and we found that it is one of the few places in the Utah wilderness that preserves its character in an air view. Perhaps that's because Nature's wear and tear have made its thousands of pinnacles fine individual pieces. A wall is less a wall than a collection of these pinnacles, ranging from 50 to 300 feet high.

Several grassy meadows, framed by glowing spires, make you want to hike the entire perimeter, until you know it all. This takes days, but is surely rewarding. The forms that have names frequently have homely ones—The Saddle, The Window, the Pot-Bellied Cowboy. When you see the one called Navajo Baby, you want to hike over and pat it. Weaving in and out around the flowing baselines, you come upon an old cowboy camp in one curve, pictographs in another.

One of the Needles' finest arches is reached by a two-mile hike from Chesler Park down Elephant Canyon. (Two hours to do these two miles.) Druid Arch has now been viewed by many a panting reporter and political figure who for the first time found strenuous physical exercise in his line of duty. Trying to keep up with Mr. Udall's pace-setting

Ballot

Part I—Proposed amendment of Article XVII of Sierra Club By-Laws as proposed by the Sierra Club Council and Board of Directors.

- For the amendment
 Against the amendment

Part II—Change in Dues

Shall the dues be increased as proposed by the Sierra Club Council and Board of Directors?

- For the increase
 Against the increase

(Spouse ballot is below)

Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4 Date.....

I have informed myself of the purposes of the Sierra Club,
I wish to support them, and apply for membership.

I enclose \$.....as initiation fee and dues.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Print Mailing Address.....

Phone..... If under 21, date of birth.....
(OVER)

Spouse-member (only) Ballot

Part I—Proposed amendment of Article XVII of Sierra Club By-Laws as proposed by the Sierra Club Council and Board of Directors.

- For the amendment
 Against the amendment

Part II—Change in Dues

Shall the dues be increased as proposed by the Sierra Club Council and Board of Directors?

- For the increase
 Against the increase

(Spouse must sign envelope, too)

How to Vote:

Read about the proposed change in the By-Laws and the proposed dues increase on the inside of the return envelope and in the statement by President Edgar Wayburn on page 8 of the *Bulletin*. Then detach this slip, turn it over and mark your ballot. Enclose ballot in the envelope, sign envelope, seal, affix stamp, and mail. Deadline for returning ballot is 12:00 noon, Saturday, January 13, 1962

I believe the applicant to be interested in advancing the purposes of the Sierra Club.

Signature of Sponsor*

Print Name
Mr. Date

Mrs.
Miss

Print Address

DUES YEAR, APRIL 1 TO MARCH 31. LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$150.

Junior (12-20)

Date applying	Initiation	Regular dues	or spouse dues
Jan. 1-Aug. 31	• • • \$5.00	+ \$7.00	or \$3.50
Sept. 1-Dec. 31	• • • 5.00	+ 3.50	or 1.75

(*One is required, more than 21 years of age, a member of at least one year's standing. Procedures take 30-45 days.)

SPECIAL ELECTION

PART I—PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE BY-LAWS (Two-thirds majority of vote required)

Article XVII.—Annual Dues (deleted material crossed out; new wording in *italics*).

Section 1. The annual dues of ~~all members excepting as specified elsewhere in these by-laws shall be seven dollars payable in advance on April 1, for the fiscal year ending March 31, following.~~ *regular, spouse, and junior members shall be set by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the membership by a two-thirds majority of the ballots cast on such issue.*

Section 2. ~~The husband or wife of a member may become a member in full standing upon payment of the regular admission fee and annual dues of one half of the rate of regular members. Such members shall not receive the publications and special mailings which are sent out by the club.~~

Section 3. ~~The annual dues for members who are under the age of 31 years on each April 1 shall be one half of the rate of regular members.~~

Section 4. ~~2~~ The Board of Directors shall establish an admission fee.

Section 5. ~~Newly elected members whose applications are filed between April first and August thirty-first shall pay the annual dues for the current fiscal year. Newly elected members whose applications are filed between September first and December thirty-first shall pay fifty per cent as dues for the current fiscal year. Newly elected members whose applications are filed between January first and March thirty-first shall pay the annual dues for the ensuing fiscal year.~~

Section 6. ~~On or about April first of each year the secretary shall send out notices of dues. All members whose dues are unpaid on June first shall be notified of impending suspension of membership effective June thirtieth, and shall be suspended on that date if not paid before then. Members whose dues are unpaid on October thirty-first shall thereupon cease to be members.~~

[*Comment: The reason for amending section 1 is to leave with the members all their present control of dues, but to avoid the need to amend the by-laws when the members vote a change. The new section 1 would replace former sections 1, 2, and 3. The administrative details found in former sections 5 and 6, unnecessarily cumbersome in by-laws, are left to the Board.*]

PART 2—CHANGES IN DUES (Two-thirds majority of vote required)

The Board of Directors, having considered the recommendation of the Council that basic dues be increased, unanimously concurs and recommends:

- 1) That regular annual dues be increased from \$7 to \$9.
- 2) That spouse dues be increased from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

[Junior dues remain unchanged]

Fold side flaps first

Fold side flaps first



Please print last name

Ballot only from

Signature (two signatures—if spouse ballot enclosed)

Address

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STAMP
HERE

SIERRA CLUB
1050 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, California

BALLOT

Needles has many features particularly suitable as a park. It is just a fraction of the size of the Grand Canyon. But in the decade since its discovery, only occasional visitors had been making their way into this maze of canyons to gawp at its wonders. Few had come within introducing the world to it in 1950 when the uranium boom made the desert towns of Moab and Alton prominent and carved some of the best roads into territory that

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Faint, illegible text in the middle section of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

stride, they swung from ropes (there is a brief rappel for a good view), their cameras banging against the walls. Lovely Druid Arch had her largest audience, as 28 of them sat on a ledge 300 feet away, speculating on how she got her name. Her box office has tapered off again, but it was a good tryout before the opening performance.

A Sculptor's Delight

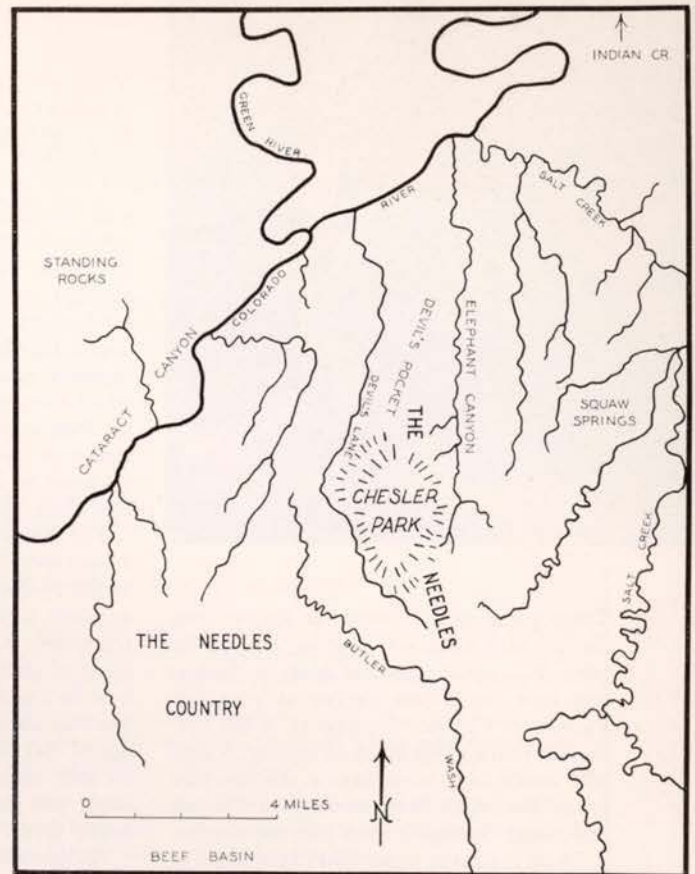
Again, for me, this was a rich contrast to the July morning two years before, when my husband and I and our three children climbed to Angel Arch with Fern and Kent Frost, of Monticello. Like Druid, you must work to get there, but, unlike it, you have the arch in view all the time you're aspiring. Angel Arch is a sculptor's delight. The wind that tooled this piece of rock must have stayed around a few aeons to blow Michelangelo's chisel in the right direction. There are majestic similarities. There is no easy way of climbing to the top of it, which adds to the pleasure of stretching out in its doorway for an hour or two when you get up there. It is about 165' high and 150' wide.

Angel Arch is situated in its own gallery, Angel Canyon, branching off Salt Creek, a long distance from Chesler Park. The little side canyon's gentle beauty gives you a warm welcome, but no hint of the marvel that crowns it. When you turn the corner that reveals it, your very first view is not a partial but a complete one of the whole soaring spectacle.

Just around the bend from Angel Canyon is a tiny box canyon with almost inaccessible ruins on three different ledges. The whole Needles is studded with ruins. Kent, who has spent his life hiking and exploring this and the rest of the wilderness area, says that in all his years of hiking there, he has never been the first to explore an ancient dwelling. We climbed to several with him. But there's a set of ledge ruins in Horse Canyon we would all be first to visit—if we could get up to them. We spent a long time down below, musing on how the early people did it. The rooms are 200' above the canyon floor in a vertical pillar. There is no reasonable, visible access to them. Was it safety those Anasazi were seeking, or would they do anything for a good view?

To compensate for our failure to reach those inviolate residences, we offered our children hidden pictographs, overlooking the fact that anything out in the open in the Needles is hidden. We pushed our way through thickets in a small side canyon. Squeezing in between the bushes and canyon wall, we counted every scratch worthwhile when we found our noses touching huge, beautiful pictographs at eye level. The

Navajo Baby marches along between his elders—an appealing bit of rock design in the Chesler Park section.
Photo by the author.



*Adapted from U.S.G.S. map,
The Needles Quadrangle,
15-minute series.
By Allan MacDonald.*

paint must have been almost as brilliant as the day they were done, mainly outlines of people in costumes. In other canyons, we saw long lines of hands painted on the walls. One spot had a line of about 75 or 80 splotches on the wall and some hands. One piece of wall in Indian Creek is called "Newspaper Rock." Every available inch is filled with symbols and carvings. We moved from arch to petroglyph, from cave to pioneer camp.

This constant change of experience is one of the things that permits the whole Utah wilderness to have such a great impact. You are swept from a scenic wonder to an historic one; from an exposed geologic fact to an extraordinary geographic one.

You might stop for lunch in a bit of shade, as we seven did, and find you were leaning against some ancient paintings, so pale you

didn't notice them at first. This happened to us in Devil's Lane, a straight, grassy aisle with perpendicular, dark walls.

Farther on, we found more pictographs, much clearer than the first. There were indications that these had been done by the Fremont Indians. Since the Fremonts lived across the Colorado River in the Needles' fraternal twin, Standing Rocks (a similar, yet individual area), it would seem the Fremonts had their way of crossing the Colorado and visiting the Needles.

Continuing on our way, we had arrived at the juncture of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Peering over the rim, we watched the mixing of two powerful rivers of different colors, 2,000 feet below us. This is where the Green adds its volume, and the Colorado becomes the mighty river of its fame. This is the point of no return for river runners.





Newspaper Rock
in Indian Creek.
Kent Frost photo.

Those going on will encounter the first rapids of wild Cataract Canyon around the bend. It is possible to hike down to the bottom here, via a side canyon at your left. Furious as Cataract Canyon is, it has continuous beach along much of its way. A good hike would be to enter here at the juncture, follow the beach down to Gypsum Canyon, and return through it back into the Needles.

There are many other hikes that could be planned in the Needles, some of which is yet unexplored. Elephant Canyon, Horse Canyon, Salt Creek, Butler Wash have many side canyons that may hold surprises for us all. This is one place where children and adults agree on what's fun. In Devil's Pocket, perpendicular slices split half a mile of wall and transect each other in all directions. We followed dozens of straight and narrow rock alleys, turning corners as we wished. Some passages are so narrow, you



inch through them. You can keep up this crevice-creeping for hours without retracing paths. We did it, happily. Our children remember the thrill of finding a black arrowhead along the string of forts in Butler Wash. Climbing any nearby rock at sunset presents you with eye-stretching vistas in which the outlines of Elatorite Butte or Sunset Pass may dominate the scene unforgettably; or, row behind row of stone fringe sharpens its silhouette against the dim, distant Henry Mountains.

The Needles' innocent face, however, is a treacherous trap for the unwary. It is one of the hardest places in the Utah wilderness in which to keep your direction and one of the easiest in which to get lost. Where every piece of stone is a distinguished landmark, how do you find your own chosen one—the one that shows you which way to turn back out of that side canyon you entered through an easy opening in the walls? On the way back, you find that opening duplicated a dozen times.

No one should go in unguided. The country is far too confusing. Even the part of the Colorado River that borders the Needles region is that water's wildest, Cataract Canyon. There are few people well acquainted with it. And it is ordinarily necessary to travel in by four-wheel-drive vehicle over some unbelievable terrain to reach a point from which you can hike. The jeep ride is more perpendicular than horizontal, making you feel those machines are almost human. Elephant Pass on the way is a never-to-be-forgotten ride. In high summer, some of the sections you might wish to visit would be too dry to reach, unless a jeep carries the necessary five-gallon cans of water. After five days of dry prowling and washing in a teacup of water, it's a moment of rediscovery to reach Squaw Springs and find yourself wasting cold running water. At other seasons, water would not be a life-and-death matter. Because of the importance of water in this arid land, spring and fall will very likely be the prime travel seasons for future visitors to the Utah Needles.

It will be interesting to see if national park status develops for the region. Now, except for a few scraps of paper in Chesler Park, the Needles has settled down to its centuries-old quiet again. It awaits the decision of Congress on whether it will have a grand introduction to the world. If it does, it will always encompass some of Utah's finest untouched wilderness.

Druid Arch. (Masking tape
arrows indicate people.)
Photo by the author.

Letters

Population Not Our Problem

Dear EDITOR:

In the Uneasy Chair column of the September *SCB* D. B. Luten renders a valuable service in calling attention to the all important question of over-population in its relation to conservation programs.

Although it is evident that all conservationists, in fact all concerned for the welfare of humanity, should be cognizant and give all the aid they can to a solution of the population problem, it is not the special business of the Wilderness Conference or of the Sierra Club. There are organizations who make it their special business such as International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and its associated local societies, and the Hugh Moore Fund.

AYLMER H. MAUDE
Editor, *Condor-Call*
Santa Barbara, Calif.

More on Watershed Research

Dear EDITOR:

The article by John F. Warth, "Logging, Floods, and 'Official' Watershed Research" (April 1961 *SCB*), clearly raises an issue of great importance not only to the geographical region concerned, but to our democratic way of life. Here the author has revealed a case in which a Federal Government bureau apparently considers destruction of watershed val-

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ues and infringement upon people's interests and rights so immaterial that it can neglect to make proper studies to determine the probable results of logging. Surely the professional forester managing a watershed should be aware of other values besides the board-foot price on the trees there, and he should therefore make every effort to come to a reasonably accurate estimate of the effects of logging upon that watershed and upon private properties downstream. If he cannot do so in a particular instance, he should certainly delay the operation at least until he can become informed about the situation—this to protect other interests in society and to protect the public's interest in an adequately conserved watershed.

RUSSELL D. BUTCHER
San Francisco

• More comments will appear in the December 1961 SCB.—Ed.

Mountain Talk

Dear MR. KILGORE:

Fred Gunsky's report of the address by Severino Martinez [Governor, Pueblo de Taos] to the Association on American Indian Affairs [see Mountain Talk, June 1961 SCB] moves me to ask if it would be possible to obtain from some source the text of the address.

ANDREW NOWELL SMITH
Golden, Colorado

• Mr. Gunsky suggests writing the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 475 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C. 27, for Newsletter Number 41, May 1961.—Ed.

Emil F. Ernst

1904-1961

The untimely death of Emil Ernst on Oct. 16, 1961, has taken from us a skilled forester and lands technician—and a valued friend of conservation. Mr. Ernst combined his interests in lands technology with equally lively interests in the history of man's impact upon the lands. Review of the Ernst publications produced during a quarter of a century reveals his concern with human history and biography, climatology, systematic zoology, pest control, plant distribution, and the riddle of habitat responses, as well as professional vigilance in the prescribed fields of forestry, realty, and land tenure—constructive works which live on, to their author's everlasting credit. (See "Forest Encroachment on the Meadows of Yosemite Valley" in the October 1961 SCB.)

For some 30 years Mr. Ernst was employed by the National Park Service. Beginning in 1929, and continuing until 1957, he engaged in technical forestry work in Yosemite National Park. During a part of this time he was a Region Four official, but continued in his Yosemite assignment and residence.

Throughout his Yosemite employment he engaged in land surveys, title search, and land acquisition, as well as forestry. His park work was interrupted by World War II, during which period he served in the U.S. Army in Europe and Africa. After the war he re-

turned to Yosemite and resumed his work as Park Forester until 1957, when he became Regional Chief of Lands, NPS Region Five, with headquarters in Philadelphia, a position which he held until his retirement in 1959 at the age of 55.

Emil Ernst was born in New York City where he completed high school. His training in Forestry was obtained at the University of Montana where he graduated with the B.S.F. degree in June, 1929. He was a member and energetic promoter of the Mariposa County Historical Society and its program. The centennial edition of the *Mariposa Gazette*, April, 1954, contains a good example (21 full-length columns) of the Ernst writings, "James Mason Hutchings and His Place in History." This is a condensation of Mr. Ernst's book-length biography of Hutchings, the Yosemite pioneer of 1855-1902, a work still awaiting a publisher.

Emil's widow, Christie, resides in Fresno. Their two sons, Emil Jr., and Timothy Lee, are in college. He also leaves two brothers—Otto, in New York City, and Eugene, in San Diego.

CARL P. RUSSELL

The 1962 Information and Education Conference will be held at the Museum of Natural History at Santa Barbara on April 7-8. Watch *Bulletin* and chapter publications for details.

1961-62 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	2.00
Full week.....	27.00	33.00
Mid-week (Sunday lodging through Friday dinner).....	20.00	25.00
Transportation via chartered bus (beginning Friday, Dec. 29, 1961).....	6.00	6.00
Children's rates (under 12 years):		
Weekday and Easter week: $\frac{2}{3}$ member or guest rate as applicable.		

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

NOTE: 30-day rule changed—Reservations will be accepted at any time for the season. Detailed rate charts available at office on request.

Just published

SPACE BELOW MY FEET


photo by Neville J. Goodman



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Chicago Daily News

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.  \$5.00



Important Notice

President's Statement on Proposed Dues Increase

(Special election of January 13, 1962)

Twice during recent years, the Sierra Club Council, representing the 14 chapters and principal club committees, has recommended a raise in dues. Until now, the Board of Directors has been reluctant to accept this recommendation. However, the demands of the club's program—along with the climaxing crises in conservation—have increased so greatly that your Directors voted unanimously at the September meeting to recommend to the membership a raise in the dues of \$2.00 for regular members, and \$1.00 for spouse members, while keeping unchanged the dues for junior members.

The last raise in dues (\$1) was voted in 1953. Since then the value of the dollar has dropped substantially. (The Heller Index of

the cost of living in the area of principal club expenditures shows an increase of about 25 per cent.) Material costs have risen about 60 per cent; printing costs have gone up nearly 66 per cent. (A large part of our dues goes for the *Sierra Club Bulletin* and other printing entirely separate from the book program.) The club has been able to sustain its tremendously expanding program since 1953 because of its rapid growth in membership—from 7,250 to 18,500 members.

During this time of great growth, the faithful support of our members has made possible the assumption of national leadership by the Sierra Club in conservation and in outdoor recreation. Increasingly, our club is looked to for strength and direction. The

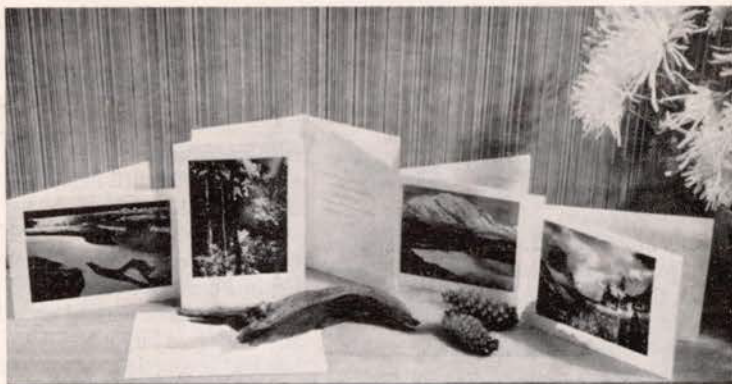
job the club has to do, the reasons the club was founded, the reasons why we are members, all have been magnified to an extraordinary extent. The need for thoughtful leadership and for funds to fight for conservation has never been so acute, and it is steadily growing more so. (In our attempts to meet this need, we anticipate a heavy operating deficit for this year.) We can no longer defer an increase in dues without seriously curtailing our program and losing invaluable ground in the vital conservation effort.

These are the reasons why I strongly urge your support of the recommended dues increase in the special election of January 13, 1962.—EDGAR WAYBURN, President.

[A Ballot is enclosed for members.]

Wilderness Greeting Cards

A beautiful photograph
lines that complement it
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whatever the season or occasion.



Last year's gift card was so handsome that many people asked for extras to use for Christmas. We are now publishing four, not tied to any season; we have another twenty or so ready to print—if you really like these. The text and photographs work together quite movingly—and further the Club's purpose in doing so. The photographs are black and white varnished reproductions of the work of the finest photographers in the Sierra Club. The lines, set in 16-point Centaur, are from the club's finest publications:

- A. Cedric Wright: *Forest Afternoon*, photo and text from *Words of the Earth*.
- B. Ansel Adams: *Sunrise, Mount McKinley* (text by Nancy Newhall), from *This Is the American Earth*.
- C. Ansel Adams: *Winter Storm, Yosemite* (text by Nancy Newhall), from *Portfolio Three: Yosemite Valley*.
- D. Philip Hyde: *Colorado River at Granite Creek* (text by August Frugé, from *Wilderness: America's Living Heritage*).

French-folded to 4.5 x 6.2 inches, text within, deckle flap envelope. They come assorted (6 each of three and 7 of one, unless otherwise specified). Per box of 25, \$2.95.

To order Greeting Cards or for further information, write:

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