

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

November 1962



. . . in Wildness is the preservation of the World.
Every tree sends its fibers forth in search of the Wild.
The cities import it at any price. Men plow and sail for it.
From the forest and wilderness come the tonics and barks which brace mankind . . .
— Henry David Thoreau

Dilemma at Hells Canyon

The Snake River, Hells Canyon, and the Seven Devils are names which suggest dark and perverse powers. And indeed perverse powers do seem to be at work whenever plans are suggested for the area that bears these names.

Earlier plans to build power dams in the area were troubled. Now plans to preserve some of the area's scenery are troubled. On June 12, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the establishment of the new Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area. The area, astride the Oregon-Idaho border, would embrace 127,000 acres of stark but arresting scenery, ranging from the alpine slopes of the volcanic plugs called the Seven Devils on the east at 8700 feet to the gashed deeps of Hells Canyon five miles to the west and 7300 feet below.

Conservationists reacted to the announcement with gratification that the area's special values were being recognized by administrative designation, but with uncertainty as to whether the administrative designations chosen—"Scenic Area"—was strong enough to protect the area.

Little Protection for "Scenic Areas"

Scenic Areas are set up under Regulation U-3(a) to preserve areas of outstanding or unique natural beauty. However, the management guidelines for preserving natural beauty in Scenic Areas seem to be undergoing a disquieting metamorphosis, leaving many less than reassured. Prior to July 1959, paragraph 2322.5 of the Forest Service Handbook specified that the aim of preserving Scenic Areas in undisturbed condition "precludes any form of commercial use." Then in July of 1959, the word "use" was stricken and replaced with the word "development," indicating that commercial uses such as grazing and timber cutting could exist in Scenic Areas and that only developments, such as resorts, were excluded. But then in May of 1960 this limitation too was stricken, leaving no strictures at all against commercial activity in Scenic Areas, except that an admonition was included saying that, where possible, it was preferable to locate resorts outside of Scenic Areas. Also, a provision was dropped which specified that "only such trail and road developments as are necessary to reach and enjoy the areas" are permitted.

The Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area was born in the spirit of these revised specifications bereft of commercial limitations. The press release announcing the establishment of the area heralded it as "an example of multiple use management in action." The area would be split down the middle by the low Hells Canyon dam and reservoir, which in turn would be flanked by controlled grazing on the river breaks, which are in turn speckled with mining claims, which in turn are tied to a road network which will be increased by 200 miles of newly constructed roads, which in turn can service limited logging in the eastern part of the area. All of these commercial uses, of course, are to be coordinated with the preservation of scenery in "undisturbed condition."

With such concessions to commercialism, protests might have been expected from conservationists. Instead, protests have been made in behalf of these commercial interests, but, paradoxically in the name of a principle that conservationists have long advocated. Two days after the Secretary's announcement, Senator Frank Church of Idaho protested establishing the area without first holding public hearings. Senator Church called it "an example of unbridled bureaucratic license." He said the "Forest Service has determined, without public hearings or consultations with those who will be most affected, that recreation and scenery will be considered the prime resources on nearly 200 square miles of public lands. . . . Grazing, mining, and

lumber operators, whose use of the national forests are affected by the Secretary's order, have had no opportunity to be heard."

Congresswoman Gracie Pfof of Idaho then joined Senator Church in asking the Secretary to hold the order creating the Scenic Area in abeyance for a 60-day period to give interested parties a chance to express their views. At the end of June, the Secretary agreed to this request, and the order is presently being held in abeyance pending further consideration. Hearings have been promised later if appreciable objections are filed. In the meantime, a publicity brochure is being prepared by the Forest Service.

Defend a "Toothless Tiger"?

Thus the principles of advance public notice and opportunity for hearings on important land use decisions, which conservationists have long sought, have been vindicated in this case in the name of fairness to commercial interests. Perhaps Senator Church and Congresswoman Pfof sought this as a way to champion commercial interests to balance their roles in dealing with wilderness legislation.

But, their action now confronts conservationists with a dilemma. Conservationists are now cast in the role of defending a Scenic Area designation they are not sure they like. In replying to objections from commercial interests, conservationists will be reluctant to join the Forest Service in saying, as their Chief Edward Cliff has, that "the designation is not a very restrictive type of classification" and that "grazing and mining will not be interfered with."

It does appear that some modifications will be made in timber sales on the 11,000 acres of commercial timber land in the Scenic Area (inventory volume of 124 MMBF), mainly in the Nez Perce National Forest. But for the most part the modifications of commercial use appear to be too insubstantial to warrant any spirited defense of a Scenic Area designation that seems to be a "toothless tiger."

However, the Scenic Area designation may have some value in pulling plans together for managing an area that sits astride the boundaries of three forest regions and four national forests. Also, the designation may lead to increased public appreciation of the area's scenic values and tend to build public support for their preservation.

But conservationists cannot help feeling that they have not been dealt with too well. A plan accommodating a panoply of commercial uses is passed off under a label promising undisturbed scenery, and it does so without advance consultation, notice, or hearings. The plan includes a 17-mile loop road ringing the edges of the alpine slopes of the Seven Devils, and it presages the declassification of the 87 per cent of the Snake River Limited Area in Oregon not going into the Scenic Area. And now conservationists are expected to defend this Scenic Area so that Secretary Freeman can say, as he said he wants to, that "public approval has been demonstrated to my satisfaction."

J. MICHAEL McCLOSKEY



Sierra Club Bulletin

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

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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COVER: A commercial approximation of one of the 72 beautiful color reproductions from "In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World," Sierra Club, 1962. Photograph by Eliot Porter.

Outdoor Recreation and Its New Bureau

ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS from the East, who from time to time likes to remain nameless, has said some fairly stimulating things about a new bureau set up by President Kennedy. Our correspondent didn't write this for publication, but we have removed all traces of his identity and let you have the rest, just as it flowed. Excerpts of a statement he talks about appear below his statement.

"Your request of June 26 for comments on the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, particularly on the statement by Edward Crafts, its first Director, has been too long neglected. BOOR contains much promise. And since it is a small, young organization, it should be able to accomplish much good before it becomes a topheavy bureaucracy. In this respect Director Craft's statement that the Bureau will remain *small* should be reassuring. You may recall many government bureaus that started years ago, small, dedicated, and full of promise. They accomplished great things too, during the period of their dedicated founders, and for some time thereafter, into the second and third generations of successors, whose ranks gradually became infiltrated with new people whose interests centered increasingly around The Organization, and decreasingly on the original objectives.

"The article by Ernest Dole, 'Executives Who Can't Manage' in the July *Atlantic*, provides a major clue to the origin of certain phenomena in older bureaus which have disturbed the Sierra Club greatly.

"The BOOR, being young and vigorous, is not yet so afflicted. As for Dr. Crafts' 16 points, few would disagree with their significance and propriety. It may be a worthwhile and socially important responsibility of conservation organizations to help him and his bureau to adhere to them closely.

"I believe I have heard that many people who formerly were in the National Park Service Planning Division went over to BOOR, and it appears they feel they are about to embark on important things. Some of them, apparently, look back as though they had broken away from a situation of stagnation. A man in BOOR who has been studying the Allagash thinks a workable solution under the National Park Service is impossible, but possible under BOOR.

"The sentiments and objectives as expressed sound fine. Let everyone help them to stay young and vigorous, and give them full support toward those fine objectives!" . . .

* * * * *

"The New England coast, especially north of Boston, is beautiful; Maine, losing population as California gains it, is the gainer. The water in Maine tastes like water and not chlorine and the chances are you are the first drinker of it; the air of Maine is clear, and harmless to breathe; row-housing is rare. I know of 70 acres on a wooded inlet, with meadows, forest, a 10-room house, a guest house, a dock and other features all for only \$25,000. We aren't going to buy it, but I mention it to illustrate that Maine offers that which California has lost—beautiful living space at reasonable prices."

BOOR's Guiding Principles

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, outlined sixteen points which he said will constitute the bureau's guiding principles, while speaking before the 40th Annual Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America in June. Those points were:

1. Outdoor recreation needs to be vigorously advocated across this land and in chambers where policy is made; sometimes a tinge of evangelism may even be in order.

2. There needs to be national and non-political leadership in recreation.

3. There needs to be public understanding that recreation is not only a renewing experience, but also serious business, both because of its economic impact and its beneficial effect on the physical, cultural, social, and moral well-being of the American people.

4. The new Bureau recognizes that the recreation business is the great hope for the economic improvement of certain rural portions of the country that are otherwise depressed.

5. A need exists to professionalize recreation in the nation's colleges and universities.

6. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is and should continue to be small in terms of men and dollars.

7. There will be no empire-building in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, no intent to place the clammy hand of restraining bureaucracy on the initiative of other Federal bureaus, States, or private organizations providing outdoor recreation opportunities.

8. The Bureau will not manage any public lands: its duties will be policy planning, long-range programs, and coordination.

9. Much of the Bureau's emphasis will be on the East and on the West Coast where the population is concentrated.

10. In the Federal area, the Bureau's function will be coordination, programming, and promotion of Federal acquisition of certain properties needed to further the recreation aims of the national forest and park systems, the wildlife refuges and game ranges, and the Federal reservoirs.

11. The Bureau's job of correlation of governmental recreation activity likely will be achieved through legislative review, budgetary



review, conference, consultation, and through the respect and stature which the Bureau expects to gain over a period of time, and through the force of public opinion which may support it.

12. The Bureau is by no means another National Park Service or another Forest Service. Its orientation, scope, approach, and objectives are quite different from that of any presently existing agency of government, State or Federal.

13. A Citizens Advisory Council to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should be created. This recommendation will be made to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

14. The Bureau's emphasis will be on the recreation needs of people rather than on the utilization of resources.

15. The Bureau will push vigorously for the legislation, funds, and policies which it believes in the public interest.

16. Emphasis in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be on action; there will be no participation in academic or stratospheric planning which finds use only in libraries or with doctoral candidates.

Mr. Crafts concluded by quoting the President, who said at the White House Conference on Conservation earlier this year that he could think of nothing more worthwhile than "trying to preserve for those who come after us this beautiful country which we have inherited."

Is Hunting in the Nation

Elk outnumber all other species of wildlife in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. This 1961 helicopter photograph of a part of the Northern Yellowstone Herd is symbolic of the excess population problem. National Park Service photographs.



ONE OF THE TOUGHEST problems facing National Park Service administrators today is the overpopulation, in a few park areas, of certain species of large mammals—primarily elk and deer. Park superintendents are being hit with criticism from all sides. Superintendent Lon Garrison of Yellowstone was even brought into court in late 1961 to defend his wildlife reduction program. State Fish and Game Commissioners want to open the parks to public hunting as the solution; certain sportsmen agree. Supporters of national park standards, led by such groups as the National Parks Association, want none of this and say the Park Service can handle its own overpopulation problems. The elk problem at Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, offers a prime example of the dilemma which confronts both the National Park Service and the American public.

* * * *

Several separate elk herds spend some time during summer months in Yellowstone: (1) the Gallatin Herd of about 1000 animals in the northwest corner of the park; (2) the Southern Yellowstone Herd that winters in Jackson Hole; and (3) the Northern Yellowstone Herd associated with the Lamar River, Yellowstone River north of Yellowstone Lake, and the Gardiner River Drainage. With the coming of fall and winter snows, the Gallatin and Southern herds move out of the park to the adjoining lower level national forest areas where fall hunting can be fairly effective in controlling the size of the herds. But most of the Northern Herd chooses to stay within the park during mild winters—a fact which has led to severe overgrazing damage.

Since 1923, the Northern Herd has varied from 10,000 to 14,000 animals. Yet

extended range studies from 1917 to the present indicate that the winter range available to the herd will support only 5,000 head if the Park Service is to allow the native plant species to recover and give other animal species that were crowded out by elk—such as white tail deer and beaver—a chance to come back.

The basic elements of the problem, as described recently by Yellowstone Superintendent Lon Garrison, are the land, the plants that grow on it, the animals that eat the plants directly or indirectly, and the weather. "Weather is beyond our control," Garrison points out, "as is the production of soil; but soil is our capital. Whatever management plan is adopted, its foundation stone must be soil conservation; and conservation of plant cover is next in importance. A change in the numbers of elk and other animals is the one thing which can either save or destroy the plants and soil.

"If the animal population exceeds the carrying capacity of its range," Garrison emphasizes, "the plant cover is damaged, erosion produces soil loss, the carrying capacity decreases, and so the spiral down accelerates until something breaks this chain of events. With elk, that something is usually heavy winter kill on a devastated winter range."

Few will question that we *must* control the numbers of animals to conserve soil and range. But how? Biological controls may be important in the future, but offer no immediate help. Live trapping and transplanting take care of only a limited number of animals each year, because nearby states lack suitable winter elk range. Shooting elk seems the only means of accomplishing the necessary job quickly. The crucial (and bitterly controversial) question is then, as one leading

wildlife conservationist put it, "Who will stand behind the gun?" Local hunters or Park Service rangers?

Park Service Wildlife Policy

The National Park Service's long-standing policy on wildlife conservation and management, re-affirmed in an October, 1961 memorandum to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, states in part:

"... public hunting is neither appropriate nor the practical way to accomplish national park and national monument management objectives.

"... direct reduction is required to meet the immediate [overpopulation] situation. ... With adequate funds ... this situation can be brought under control rapidly ... without recourse to public participation ... If, in extreme cases, it becomes necessary to seek additional help, the Service can employ temporary personnel ... to work with and under the direction of park rangers ...

In November, 1961, when Superintendent Garrison announced his intention of applying this policy to the Northern Yellowstone Herd, to cut it from 10,000 to 5,000, sportsmen's organizations and others severely criticized him in the local press in what an Izaak Walton League report termed an "anti-slaughter," "anti-Park Service," "anti-federal," and "open Yellowstone Park to hunting" campaign.

Yellowstone's Superintendent in Court

Early in December, 1961, as the campaign gained steam, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners published a statement giving their views on hunting in parks. According to the International Association, hunting is traditional in America, the right to manage wildlife is a state responsibility, and "state game and fish agencies are best qualified to recommend and direct control measures when necessary." The Association also said in effect that it would oppose all new park areas, unless the states are allowed to retain control over game.

Too Many Elk?

On December 22, 1961, three outfitters and guides from the Sunlight Basin area near Yellowstone, represented by the law firm of Simpson, Kepler, and Simpson of Cody, Wyoming, filed suit in the District Court for the District of Wyoming against Superintendent Garrison. (One member of the law firm involved was former Wyoming Governor Milward Simpson, who will arrive in Washington in early January, 1963, as the new U. S. Senator from Wyoming.)

The plaintiffs alleged in their statement to the court that (1) the elk belong to Wyoming and Montana; (2) since 1948 the Park Service has stealthily and systematically slaughtered elk and have decimated the herd from 16,000 in 1948 to 5,000 in 1961 (Park Service figures are 12,400 in 1948 and 10,000 in 1961); (3) Superintendent Garrison and his staff have been rude and insolent toward the Wyoming Game and Fish Department; (4) experts on range management have determined that only 400,000 of Yellowstone's 2,200,000 "plush acres" would be needed to sustain all the 10,000 elk "claimed by the Park Service"; (5) the Service is inept and unskilled in killing wild game, causing unnecessary brutality and cruelty; (6) there is ample grazing in the park to support a herd five times as large as that presently wintering there; and (7) a temporary restraining order should be issued to halt the elk slaughter.

In his reply, filed on January 9, 1962, Superintendent Garrison included copies of the delegation of authority from the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service providing for disposal of surplus animals, plus numerous biological studies supporting his position that there are too many elk in the park.

On January 10, 1962, District Judge Ewing T. Kerr dismissed the suit because it was a suit against the U. S. Government in which the persons bringing suit did not allege, nor prove, that Gar-

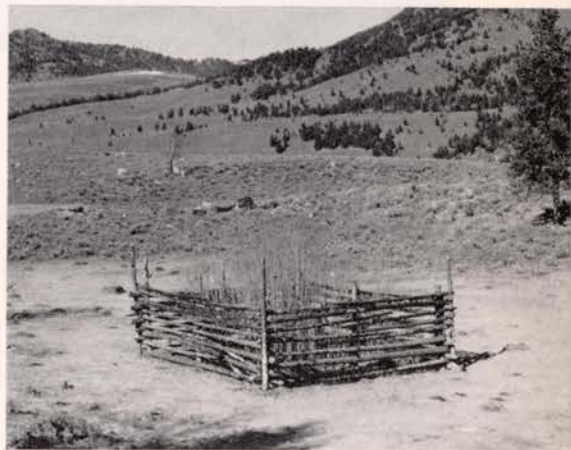
ri-son was exceeding his delegated authority. Despite the favorable ruling, the action indicates how far men of considerable political stature in certain western states will go to embarrass the Park Service about its wildlife control program.

Legislation was also introduced in the 87th Congress to alter the long-standing policy against hunting in national parks. In a letter to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in May, 1962, Secretary Udall urged that action on one of these measures be deferred until his new advisory board on wildlife and game management had an opportunity to analyze the issue of hunting in the national park system. The specific proposal would have required the Secretary to consult at least once a year with the governors of each state containing a park or monument to determine whether big game animal reductions are necessary in park areas, and if so the measure provided for an agreement authorizing the state to issue licenses to hunters to hunt in park areas and remove their kill. This would have been a radical change in the national policy against such use of parks.

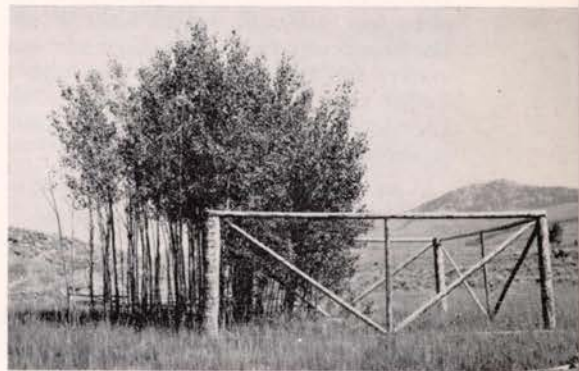
Teton: Unsuccessful Exception

The prime exception to this policy has been Grand Teton National Park, just south of Yellowstone, where Public Law 787, passed in 1950, provides for "use of qualified and experienced hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as park rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, when found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk." Under this law, elk management programs using public hunters have been conducted since 1951 with little success. From 1951 to 1958, 1200 special permits were available each year; in 1959 and 1960, no permits were issued; but in 1961, 2000 permits were offered. Only half of all permits issued were used by hunters and the total elk killed during the nine years was

(Continued on page 9)



In 1933, a stand of aspen had grown up within an old hay corral (above). To study how elk affect aspen, a new enclosure was built running through the center of the stand. When this picture (below) was taken in 1937, there were 114 trees in the protected area and 80 outside.



By 1961 (below) the enclosure was almost completely filled with aspen, but none outside the fence had survived browsing by elk.





Hawaii by Verna R. Johnston

LAST SUMMER'S club outings are now just pleasant memories, of wilderness beauty and solitude, of new friends made and old acquaintances renewed; even the reunions are now over. But the mountains are still there, and so are the trees and the lakes and the meadows—all waiting, unchanged, for you to return, to explore and enjoy. There is much to look forward to, and you can start planning right now for your next Sierra Club wilderness vacation.

There is great variety in the wilderness outings planned for next spring, and those tentatively scheduled for the summer and fall of 1963 are more ambitious than ever before. Sierra Club members will range to such far away places as Hawaii, Alaska, Minnesota, Maine, and Canada.

The three trips offered last spring were so popular they are being repeated during the coming Easter vacation period: a chartered plane trip to Hawaii, a High-Light trip to Rainbow Bridge and Navajo Mountain, and a river trip through Glen Canyon with a special stopover at Rainbow Bridge. Two additional Glen Canyon trips are scheduled, one in March and another in April.

A second chartered plane trip, this one to Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, is planned for late June, starting at Juneau. A new off-season outing will be the Sierra III High-Light, a 2-week fall trip in Sequoia National Park starting at Horse Corral Meadows, September 21.

Reservations for any Sierra Club outings will be accepted now at the club office. The \$15 reservation fee, nonrefundable (see *Outing Procedure*), will hold a place for you on any trip (except for Hawaii, which has a \$75 fee, per person, and Alaska, which has a \$100 fee, per person, both nonrefundable unless your place on the plane can be filled; only the \$15 charge if your place is filled).

Many details and prices of summer trips (not available at this early date) will be similar to last summer's. Be sure to check the February Outing Bulletin for full details about the outings including trip costs, a description of each trip, names of leaders, and other pertinent facts.

Make reservations now for . . .

Sierra Club Outings: 1963

SPRING TRIPS

Easter Week in Hawaii

The Outing Committee is again scheduling a trip to Hawaii during Easter Week, April 4-13. The successful trip of last April to the Fiftieth State has aroused much interest in this chance to see the real Hawaii. As a result, another outing very similar to the first one will explore the Big Island, Hawaii, for eight days.

There will be opportunities to explore the varied terrain—from the beach, across great lava flows, to the summit of an extinct volcano, Mauna Kea—and to walk in country greatly influenced by extremes of climate—from arid desert to tropical forest. This will be no regular tourist trip, but an outing conducted in the traditional Sierra Club manner.

The itinerary has been arranged so the party will go to camps from which the various aspects of the Island can be studied and enjoyed. Two camps will be made in Hawaii National Park. This will give all an opportunity to hike across the great crater of Kilauea Volcano and a chance to explore the many other volcanic features of this area—the lava tubes, the many minor craters, and the kipukas (especially Bird Park), lush areas of greatly varied vegetation surrounded by great lava flows. There are many signs in this part of the Island of the recent and destructive eruptions of Kilauea. Some seven miles from the second camp, down over the Hilina Pali, is one of the few white sand beaches on the Island. A knapsack trip will be scheduled for those who want to enjoy the isolated beach at Halape.

On leaving Hawaii National Park, the group will move across the Island and up the Kona (west) Coast to a camp at Hapuna Beach. From this point there will be outings to the northeast coast to hike on the Kohala Ditch Trail and into Waipio Valley. The rainfall in this part of the Island ranges from 250 to 300 inches per year, and the deep canyons of this northeast coast are covered with a luxuriant tropical growth. The beautiful Hapuna Beach also will give those so inclined a chance for a more typical Ha-

waiian interlude. The final camp will be on the slopes of the volcano, Mauna Kea. From this point the summit (13,796 feet) is about 7 miles and 4,000 feet distant, and there will be an opportunity to climb to the top. More than thirty of the group made this climb last April.

The outing will start from the San Francisco International Airport on Thursday evening, April 4, when we board a chartered airliner for the flight to Hilo. On arrival we will drive (six members to each car) to our first camp after a day exploring the coast south of Hilo. The group will return to the airport on Saturday, April 13, for the flight which arrives that evening in San Francisco.

The logistics make the trip much like a High Trip except that a truck takes the place of mules and autos will be used for the moves between each camp. There will be a central commissary to prepare the meals which will include many Island fruits, vegetables and meat.

Certain aspects of the trip are still in planning stage so that at present the price of the trip can only be given as somewhere from \$270 to \$350, which will include all expenses from San Francisco and return. A nonrefundable deposit of \$75 per person (nonrefundable unless your place on the plane can be filled) is required at the time of reservation.

For those who wish to join the trip in Hilo the trip cost is \$65 plus the usual \$15 nonrefundable deposit. Islanders who belong to the Sierra Club or similar type clubs are welcome to join us. (Leader, Ted Grubb.)

Rainbow Bridge — Navajo Mountain

The spring High-Light trip will revisit famous, colorful Rainbow Bridge, located on the Navajo Indian Reservation in northern Arizona and southern Utah. Of keen interest among conservationists, the Bridge may be flooded if protective measures are not undertaken soon and if the Glen Canyon Dam diversion tunnels are closed.

This will be a six-day trip, with a road head meeting at Rainbow Lodge, Utah.

late Sunday afternoon, April 7, and concluding mid-Friday afternoon, April 12. At present the itinerary is tentative. The trip will loop around Navajo Mountain en route to Rainbow Bridge. Four of the six days will be spent hiking moderately easy moves; the third day will be a layover at Rainbow Bridge. An excursion of two days down Forbidden Canyon's Aztec Creek is being considered for hardy knapsackers.

The group will be hiking through narrow canyons rimmed with towering, often overhanging, red Navajo sandstone cliffs. The spring season will be evident by the blooming Redbud trees and numerous wildflowers.

Indian packers transport food and dunnage; individual members need carry only a small knapsack.

The trip cost is \$50, plus the \$15 reservation fee. (Leader, Arthur Earle.)

Glen Canyon of the Colorado

The full schedule of nine trips listed for Glen Canyon, Utah, in 1963 may cause many to wonder about the status of this most scenic of all river canyons. Since no one can be sure of the exact date when the gates of the dam will be closed, we are hopefully going ahead with our plans.

The Glen Canyon trips have been divided into three programs: three 6-day spring trips, March 25-30, April 1-6, and Easter week April 8-13; four early summer trips; and two fall trips (see summer listing for dates).

In view of the proposed suit against the Secretary of Interior (see Sept. 1962 *SCB*), there are many who do not expect the dam gates to close until mid-summer at the earliest; so our spring and summer schedule has been arranged to allow many to enjoy the run from Hite to Kane Creek with natural water.

If the suit is unsuccessful in stopping the closing of the gates, and if the lake begins to rise with the spring runoff, we will then have to use the trips to explore the upper reaches of the most promising side canyons, which also provide a scenic and rewarding experience. We will keep those signed up for the later trips continuously advised of what they can expect.

Glen Canyon is a deeply eroded passage-way full of brilliant colors, fanciful formations, lost mines, and prehistoric Indian ruins. In Moki Canyon there are steps painstakingly cut to a small granary on a high ledge. At the famous Hole-in-the-Rock, we can see the tremendous cleft in the mountain side through which a group of early Mormon pioneers descended to cross over and establish a new settlement.

There are a few ripples, but no rapids throughout the length of this trip, which makes it particularly suited to travelers in kayaks, foldboats, and canoes. Paddlers will therefore be given special consideration, in-

cluding arrangements for shuttling the small boats by truck. Arrangements must be made in advance with the leader.

Dave Brower, who made the trip this past summer, described it in the June 1962 *SCB* as "one of the most exquisitely beautiful wild canyon experiences in all the world. By no means should [Glen Canyon reservoir] ever destroy Rainbow Bridge and the delicate beauty of the canyon leading to it. Places like that are created only once. . . . before the lake that is to bear [John Wesley Powell's] name drowns the great places he discovered, you owe it to yourself and to the future to know and to remember these things lost."

Trip cost is \$85, plus the \$15 reservation fee. (Leaders, Lou Elliott, Dan Davis.)

Glacier Bay, Alaska, in June

An Alaskan amphibious low trip is planned for 1963. The tidewater glaciers and more modest peaks of the Fairweather Range in Alaska's Glacier Bay National Monument will be explored by trips on foot from a series of camps reached by chartered boat. It will be a thirteen-day trip, June 24-July 6, starting at Juneau. To reduce costs, charter flights will be arranged between California and Juneau. Activities and commissary services will be modeled on High Trip patterns. Probable cost will be in the range of \$350, including air transportation. There will be a \$100 per person reservation fee (nonrefundable unless your place on the plane can be filled).

SUMMER TRIP PREVIEWS

SIERRA HIGH TRIPS—Along the John Muir Trail from south to north: Bench Lake and the Palisades, Muir Pass and the Evolution country, some of the most scenic areas in Kings Canyon National Park; two 2-week sessions starting July 21, August 4. (Leaders, Ted Grubb, Al Baxter.)

SIERRA BASE CAMPS—On Rock Creek north of Bear Creek Spire and near Mount Mills, Mount Abbott and Mount Dade. Rock Creek Pack Station is 9 miles south of Tom's Place (on U.S. 395) over a newly graded road. Camp will be 4 miles from the trail-head over an old abandoned mining road (no motor vehicles allowed); it is in the Wilderness Area of Inyo National Forest at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. (See Mount Tom and Mount Abbott Quadrangles, 15 Minute Series.) Camp will operate for three 14-day periods starting on Sunday, July 21, August 4, August 18, and coming out on a Saturday. Former Base Campers, remember, we need First Basemen. (Field Manager, Cliff Youngquist.)

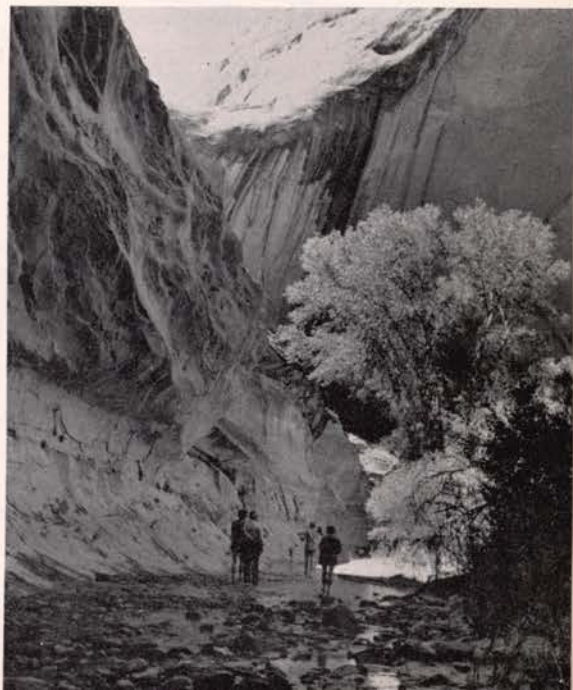
*Moki Canyon, off Glen Canyon
by Dick Norgaard*

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP—Below Red Slate Mountain. Campsite overlooking Tully Lake in the upper Fish Creek region, noted for its spectacular coloring! Two-day trip in from McGee Creek Pack Station and one day out. Lake basins in the vicinity and scenic areas of adjoining watersheds will be explored; 2 weeks starting July 21. (Leader, Carl Miller.)

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS—(a) *Sierra I*. A fairly easy trip out of Mineral King in the Little Kern River area of Sequoia National Forest; 1 week starting July 13. (b) *Sierra II*. A more strenuous trip traveling from Mineral King through Big Arroyo and the Great Western Divide area in Sequoia National Park; 2 weeks starting July 20. (c) *Sawtooth Mountains*, Idaho. Another trip into the Sawtooth Primitive Area starting from Petit Lake. This will be a partial repeat of a previous outing, but with new wilderness camps at Baron Lakes and Sawtooth Lake. Fishing is good and the Sawtooth crest provides high-quality climbing and exploration; August 6 to 16. (d) *Wind River Range*, Wyoming. A repeat of last year's popular outing into the spectacular southern region along the Continental Divide from Big Sandy Opening. High plateau country dotted with lakes and Yosemite-like massive granite cliffs; August 18 to 28. (e) *Sierra III*. Fall trip out of Horse Corral Meadows, via Roaring River and Bubbs Creek, to Rae Lakes area in Sequoia National Park; 2 weeks starting September 21. (Leader, H. S. Kimball.)

ALASKA SPECIAL—See box at left.

NORTHWEST SPECIALS—(a) *Glacier Peak Wilderness Special*, Washington. A moving trip in the heart of this alpine wonderland visiting the scenic high spots: Buck Creek Pass, Image Lake, Lyman Lake, Stehekin Valley; 12 days starting at Trinity July 29, and ending at Lake Chelan August 9 (with a bus shuttle back to the road-head). (Leader, Al Schmitz.) (b) *Fourth of July Basin Knapsack Trip*, Washington. Designed to round out a three-week vacation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (or precede the High-Light trip to Goat Rocks). The trip, starting from Stehekin, will go into the high



country at Fourth of July Basin for four days of climbing and exploring and return over seldom traveled trails; 7 days, August 11-17. (Leader, Al Schmitz.) (c) *Goat Rocks Wild Area*, Washington. A High-Light type trip to this wilderness area, between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams, well known for its delightful alpine character, its flower displays and beautiful views; probable starting place near Packwood; 12 days, August 19-30. (Leader, Don Williams.)

KNAPSACK TRIPS—(a) *Snow's Edge*. As high as snow conditions permit, probably in Northern Yosemite; possible starting place, Tuolumne Meadows; 8 days, Memorial Day week May 25-June 2. (Leader, Stuart Gunn.) (b) *Thunder River*. A popular late spring trip in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, will include visiting the little-seen Deer Creek Valley and Deer Creek Fall, which drops more than 200 feet into the Colorado River, and a scramble along the banks of the Colorado, Tapeats Creek, and Thunder Springs. There will be sufficient time to explore the large cavern at the source of Thunder River; 6 days, June 9-15. (Leader, John Ricker.) (c) *Trinity Alps* (introductory). Itinerary to include Papoose Lake and Grizzly Lake; 10 days starting Thursday, July 4 to July 13. (Leader, Wes Bunnelle.) (d) *Whitney-Kern River*. In high country southwest of Mount Whitney from Whitney Portal; 2 weeks, July 13-27. (Leader, Bill Colvig.) (e) *Desolation Valley* (introductory). A leisurely trip through this wilderness area to enjoy and explore it thoroughly with time to pursue any particular interest, such as flowers, birds or geology; 9 days, July 20-28. (Leaders, Jim and Eunice Dodds.) (f) *Bench Canyon*. On North Fork of the San Joaquin in Sierra NF and Yosemite NP, starting from Granite Creek; 9 days, July 27-August 4. (Leader, Bob Maynard.) (g) *Ionian Lakes*. A cross-country Sierra loop trip of the

Goddard Divide and Evolution region commencing at Humphreys Basin and ending at Lake Sabrina; 10 days, August 24-September 2. (Leader, Jim Watters.) (h) *Bear Creek Country*. A moderate traveling trip, some cross-country, in the Silver Divide, Mono Creek and Bear Creek areas; several 13,000-foot peaks nearby, short moving days and a food cache, no mosquitoes; 2 weeks, August 31-September 14. (Leader, Walt Oppenheimer.) (i) *Idaho Primitive Area*. Exploration and reconnaissance trip of limited size. Applicants should have special talent or interest such as photography, writing, timber, geology or botany; date open, perhaps late July. (Leader, Larry Douglas.)

CLEANUP WORK PARTY—Experience the satisfaction of restoring wilderness on this conservation corps outing to Piute Pass and Humphrey Basin, in Inyo and Sierra National Forests (including Piute, Muriel, Golden Trout and Wahoo Lakes); 7 days starting North Lake, August 17-24. (Leaders, Anne and Fred Eissler.)

TRAIL MAINTENANCE—An opportunity for girls and fellows, 16 to 23 or so years old, to enjoy the mountains inexpensively while doing necessary trail maintenance every other day. Starting from Pine Creek Pack Station, moving camp once to French Canyon, the crew will clean and improve the trail over Pine Creek Pass into French Canyon; 8 days, June 23-30. (Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.)

BURRO TRIPS—In Northern Yosemite leaving from Tuolumne Meadows; two 1-week trips starting July 7 and July 14; two 2-week circle trips starting July 21, August 4. (Leaders, Ned Robinson, Tom Pillsbury.)

FAMILY BURRO TRIPS—Four 2-week outings limited to 5 families each. Two 2-week sessions in Northern Yosemite starting from Buckeye Creek Corral July 28, August 11. (Leaders, Al Dole family, Jim Dodds family.) Two 2-week ses-

sions in Kings Canyon National Park starting August 3, August 18. (Leaders, Russell Snook family, Walt Weyman family.)

WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS—Eleven 1-week trips limited to 10 families each. One week to the Grand Tetons, two weeks to the Trinity Alps, and eight weeks to the Sierra. For those needing dates and additional information before the February Outing *Bulletin* is published, you may obtain it from the reservation clerk after January 20. *No reservations will be accepted for Wilderness Threshold until after the publication date of the February Bulletin.*

RIVER TRIPS—(a) *Glen Canyon*, Utah (rafts and kayaks); four 6-day trips starting June 10, July 10, September 2, September 10; two 8-day trips starting June 18, June 29. (b) *John Day*, Eastern Oregon; 5 days, June 10-14. (c) *Yampa-Green*, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah; 6 days, June 17-22. (d) *Selway*, Idaho; 8 days (including 3 days' hiking—optional), June 17-24. (e) *Middle Fork of Salmon River*, Idaho, two 9-day trips (including 3 days' hiking and riding at Deadwood Lodge—optional), June 24-July 2, July 2-10. (f) *Rogue River*, Southern Oregon; three 5-day trips starting July 15, July 22, July 29. (g) *Canoe-Columbia*, British Columbia (rafts and kayaks); 8 days, August 7-14. (h) *Bowron-Spectacle Lakes*, British Columbia (your own canoes and kayaks); 8 days, August 15-22. (i) *Allagash*, Maine (canoes and kayaks only); 9 days, August 28-September 5. (j) *Quetico-Superior*, Minnesota (canoes and kayaks only); 9 days, Sept. 4-12.

Fees, Reservations

The *reservation fee* is \$15 per person or family, except for Hawaii (\$75 per person) and Alaska (\$100 per person). The reservation fee is nonrefundable (see page 8 about the fee for Hawaii and Alaska), and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband and wife, and minor children—under 21. Therefore, a single \$15 fee will cover a member, his member spouse, and/or minor children on any one trip.)

Trip cost must be paid by deadline date, one month before trip starts. See February SCB for costs of summer trips.

A charge of \$2 is made (to cover clerical costs) for any *change in reservations* from one trip to another.

Refunds of trip costs (not including reservation fee) will be made for cancellations—in full if you cancel at least a week before the trip starts, 90% after that.

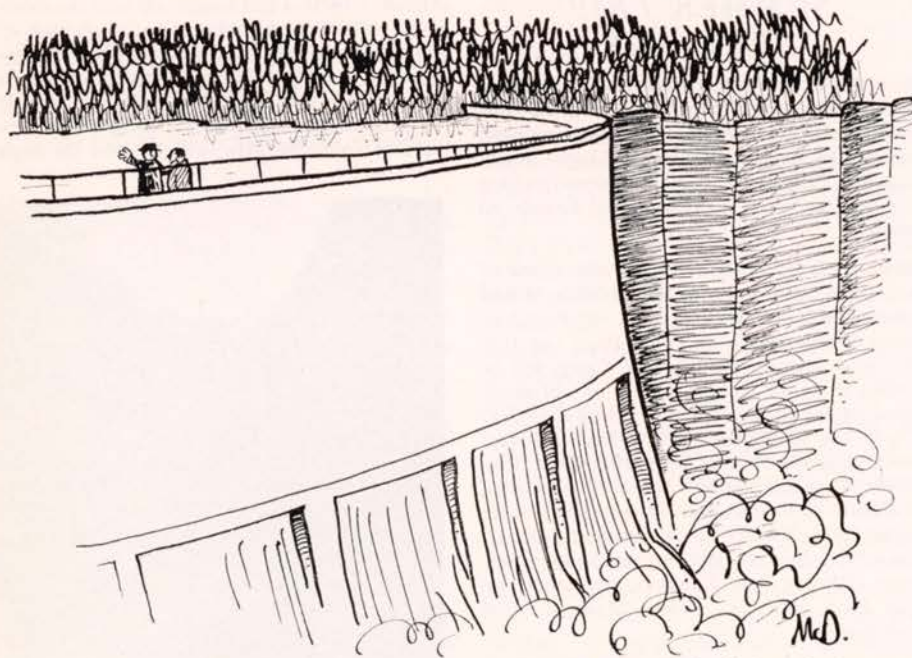
If the Sierra Club must cancel a trip for any reason, all charges will be refunded.

Trip costs listed will probably cover expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

When You Write

Early reservations help the office—and you. Some trips fill up quickly; latecomers may be disappointed. Use the handy reservation envelope attached to your *Bulletin*.

1. Remit to Sierra Club, P.O. Box 3471-Rincon Annex, San Francisco 20.



SOMEDAY THIS WILL BE THE RICHEST FARMLAND IN THE WORLD—
WE'LL HAVE TOPSOIL 300 FEET THICK!!

Bruce McDougal

2. Specify trip and period wanted.
3. Include names, addresses and phone numbers of all persons for whom reservations are requested, and ages of those under 21.

4. State whether or not trip applicants are Sierra Club members.

5. State whether you want transportation to the roadhead or can provide it for others. This information is given to the volunteer transportation coordinator for each outing (the club office does not make arrangements for rides). Transportation is usually on a share-expense basis.

6. For Burro, Family Burro, Wilderness Threshold, Knapsack, Clean-up Work Party, or Trail Maintenance trips, give age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all participants, including any experience on Sierra Club trips.

Additional detailed information about your trip will be mailed to you; please keep special individual questions to a minimum.

Important

Sierra Club outings are open at regular prices to: members, applicants for membership, or members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Others may participate upon payment of a \$14 nonmember fee, which can be applied toward initiation and dues by those who apply for membership in 1963, but is otherwise nonrefundable. Children under 12 will be admitted on the same basis as their parents. Children over 12 may file application for junior membership, or will be charged the \$14 nonmember fee.

A Sierra Club outing is a cooperative enterprise, and each person partaking of the

benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities. While on the outing, each member is expected to volunteer part of his time and skills. Although there are commissary crews on some of the large outings, they are not expected to perform all the tasks necessary for the group. The cooperative effort makes it possible to conduct the trip at a lower cost than that of a strictly commercial enterprise—and outing members derive pleasure from helping.

Medical Precaution

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a physical examination is advised. As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extremely great in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to be immunized against tetanus (or bring previous immunization up to date).

Too Many Elk?

(Continued from page 5)

1,610 or an average of 178 animals per year. Thus at Grand Teton the question of whether or not use of public hunters is desirable as a herd reduction tool is in part academic, because it simply has not worked.

Aside from a vociferous local group of individuals who want a chance to hunt elk in Yellowstone, what do the conservation organizations say? Certain wildlife and sportsmen's groups—including the National Wildlife Federation—feel strongly that opportunity should be offered for "public participation of carefully selected and well-qualified individuals." Superintendent Garrison, a group of well-informed wildlife biologists from Montana, and the National Parks Association, on the other hand, either feel this is impracticable—as demonstrated at Grand Teton—or that use of outside hunters sets an undesirable precedent for national park management.

The problem which confronted the Park Service in the winter of 1961-62 was how 5,000 elk were to be taken; that problem was largely solved when the Park Service succeeded in taking 4,215 elk through a direct reduction program by park rangers. (Most of these were sent to Indian Agencies and tribal councils; some 563 went to school lunch programs, charitable institutions and sportsmen's clubs.)

The problem that remains this winter and will continue in subsequent years is how to dispose of the annual increase of from 1,000 to 1,500 elk, so as to come out

each spring with the 5,000 elk the range can handle. Based on the percentage of hunter success at Grand Teton, it would require about 5,000 hunters each year to do the job.

Several Montana wildlife biologists¹ believe that a small number of "carefully selected outside hunters" cannot accomplish the job, and that the basis for selecting such hunters poses additional very difficult social and administrative problems. They also feel that the use of such hunters could pose a real threat to the protected grizzly population of Yellowstone.

The Board of Directors of the Sierra Club set forth its general policy on this matter in late September, 1961:

The Sierra Club recommends that any management of wildlife in the National Park System should be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service.

The Executive Committee in mid-January, 1962, expanded upon this policy with respect to the specific problem at Yellowstone:

The Sierra Club recommends that the Secretary of the Interior take steps to reduce the resident elk population [in Yellowstone]. The Sierra Club believes that such reduction should be carried out by authorized National Park Service personnel through live-trapping and shooting in critical concentration areas within the park.

"Old Formulae Don't Suffice"

With these conflicting pressures being brought to bear on the National Park Service, Secretary Udall, on April 25, 1962, appointed a five-man advisory

board on wildlife and game management.² He told the board:

"We are at the threshold of a new era in recreation planning and recreation management in the United States. . . . old formulae and old shibboleths no longer suffice. The most hallowed of assumptions deserve re-examination; preconceptions and doctrinaire thinking have no place in our program because the new dimension of our task requires a re-checking of basic premises."

Early in December, 1962, the Advisory Board will meet in Washington to discuss game problems on the national parks—with emphasis on excess populations of elk and deer. Out of this discussion and others like it in the next few months may come a recommendation of profound importance to the future of wildlife management in our national parks. Conservationists will be watching with great interest for this report and the way in which Secretary Udall will apply its recommendations on the ground.

—B.M.K.

¹ Montana State University biologists—Dr. W. Leslie Pengelly, Dr. Clyde M. Senger, Dr. Richard D. Taber, Dr. P. L. Wright, Dr. Robert S. Hoffman and Dr. George F. Weisel; and Dr. John J. Craighead and Wesley R. Woodgerd of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

² The Advisory board members are Dr. A. Starker Leopold of Berkeley, Calif., assistant to the Chancellor, University of California; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Vienna, Va., President of the Wildlife Management Institute and a former director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Dr. Clarence Cottam, Sinton, Tex., director of the Welder Wildlife Foundation; Thomas L. Kimball, McLean, Va., executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, and Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Ann Arbor, Mich., professor and chairman of the Department of Conservation, University of Michigan.



Aero Photographers, Sausalito

A freeway proposal may result in

Marring *Marvelous* Marin

THIS IS Marin County—just north of San Francisco—with some of America's finest coastline in sight. It begins with the Golden Gate Bridge in the lower right-hand corner and continues, clockwise, past the Golden Gate Headlands, Fort Cronkhite, Muir Beach, Stinson Beach and Bolinas Lagoon to Point Reyes—the Peninsula in the upper left-hand corner of the photograph. Mount Tamalpais is in the center and Highway 101, the present major north-south freeway in the county, runs along the right.

The Division of Highways—with considerable prodding from such commercially oriented groups as the Redwood Empire Association—proposes to place a second north-south freeway (white line) through the county, across some of its most scenic coastline country. Unfortunately, this is apparently the way they plan to make scenic highways in California for their new "scenic highway system." Their motto seems to be: "Construct a four-lane freeway through scenic country and you have a scenic highway." We hope we are being uncharitable in this statement—we hope so, but we also worry.

At Muir Beach will be one of the most massive of the fills and cuts which the new route would require—a 50-foot high, 80-foot wide, 800-foot long causeway. Other stark gashes will need to be made just south of Stinson Beach.

The Sierra Club opposes this type of scenery-destroying freeway plan and urges the people of Marin County, the people of California, and the people of America to call upon the Board of Supervisors of the county, the Governor-appointed State Highway Commissioners, and Governor Edmund G. Brown to put a stop to this shortsighted proposal. At Lake Tahoe's Emerald Bay, Governor Brown issued a public statement expressing his hope that the proposed highway there would not damage the important state park values involved. A similar expression of concern by the Governor for the natural scenic quality of Marin's coast could do much toward saving the region from shortsighted, uneconomic (\$2 million per mile), freeway—and later subdivision—development of a unique region for commonplace objectives.—*B.M.K.*

Squirrel of the High Country

By Hal Roth



Hal Roth

ONE of the most interesting small animals of the Sierra Nevada is the Belding ground squirrel. This dapper chunk of spunkiness frisks about the alpine meadows in great colonies, foraging for food among the open patches of bunch grass, sunning himself on the alluvial flats, and playing hide-and-seek with his brothers and sisters among the small glacial boulders.

He's brownish in color and about the size of a guinea pig, with tiny ears, almond-shaped eyes, a rather pointed face, black chin whiskers, and a nose that is always on the twitch. He often stands at attention when someone strange is around and if that someone makes a suspicious move, he is likely to dive into his burrow, although pausing on all fours for a quick look around before plummeting from sight. Like all animals he's curious and if you sit quietly and watch his burrow you will soon see a pair of beady eyes regarding you; then a head, then the whole, somewhat frightened little fellow, ready to dart back, but cautiously coming out to see who the visitor is.

He likes to stand erect on his hind feet, propping himself with his rather thin two-inch tail, and peer about his meadow home. It's then that you hear him talk—or rather whistle—a short, shrill call accompanied by a slight raising of his head. Other Beldings answer him and soon there are parcels of inquisitiveness all about you, scampering, frolicking, a circus of tiny animals who forget you are among them until one of them bumps into your shoe and realizes with a start that you are something big and maybe dangerous. Then with a shrill piping of five to eight warning calls they all stampede to their burrows, falling over each other in their haste to hide. The meadow is quiet for a moment, then furry heads begin popping up, and once again the colony is alive, sprinting from hole to hole, whistling raucously, pushing one another, and tumbling and rolling like wild, crazy bumblebees.

One of the most unusual facts about the Belding is his ability to live at such high altitudes, enduring the long and extremely cold winters, though hibernation tides him over the worst. The warmer altitudes below seem to be as adverse to his welfare as the alpine zones are to the ground squirrels of the foothills, making the Belding the true squirrel of the summits.

One of his largest homesites in the High Sierra is McClure Meadow in Evolution Valley, 9,500 feet above sea level. This lush grassy flat is about one mile long and almost half a mile wide. Like most Sierra meadows it was once a lake, and around its ancient shoreline lodgepole pines grow thickly on old glacial moraines and among the scattered avalanche detritus that has tumbled from the spurs and ridges above. Evolution Creek meanders placidly down the middle; deer come to drink and fat trout splash after insects that fall on the water. During July and August blue-gray smoke from campfires puffs lazily into the nippy air and the smell of bacon mixes with the pine. Overhead a Clark's nutcracker flaps leisurely along, his harsh caw knifing through the quiet Sierra air.

It is here that we find the Belding and his burrow system, which

is dug into the soft brown loam of the meadow. There he stands regarding us, erect and rigid, his four-clawed hands held close to his chest like a nervous prizefighter waiting for the bell. Now he hurries off to see a friend and runs with his tail down, in a kind of awkward gait, clumsy and slow, like a short-legged dog. Instead of parting the stalks as he runs through the grass he propels himself by a series of jumps, each taking him above the level of the grass so he can watch about him for such enemies as weasels, hawks, and coyotes.

Campers sometimes drive stakes into a meadow from which they tether pack stock. These pickets are often left in the ground and from a distance so closely resemble a Belding standing up that he has earned the nickname "picket pin."

The squirrel was named after Lyman Belding, a naturalist who lived in the San Joaquin Valley. Belding collected a specimen in Placer County in 1885 and sent it to Dr. C. Hart Merriam who subsequently named it *Spermophilus beldingi*.

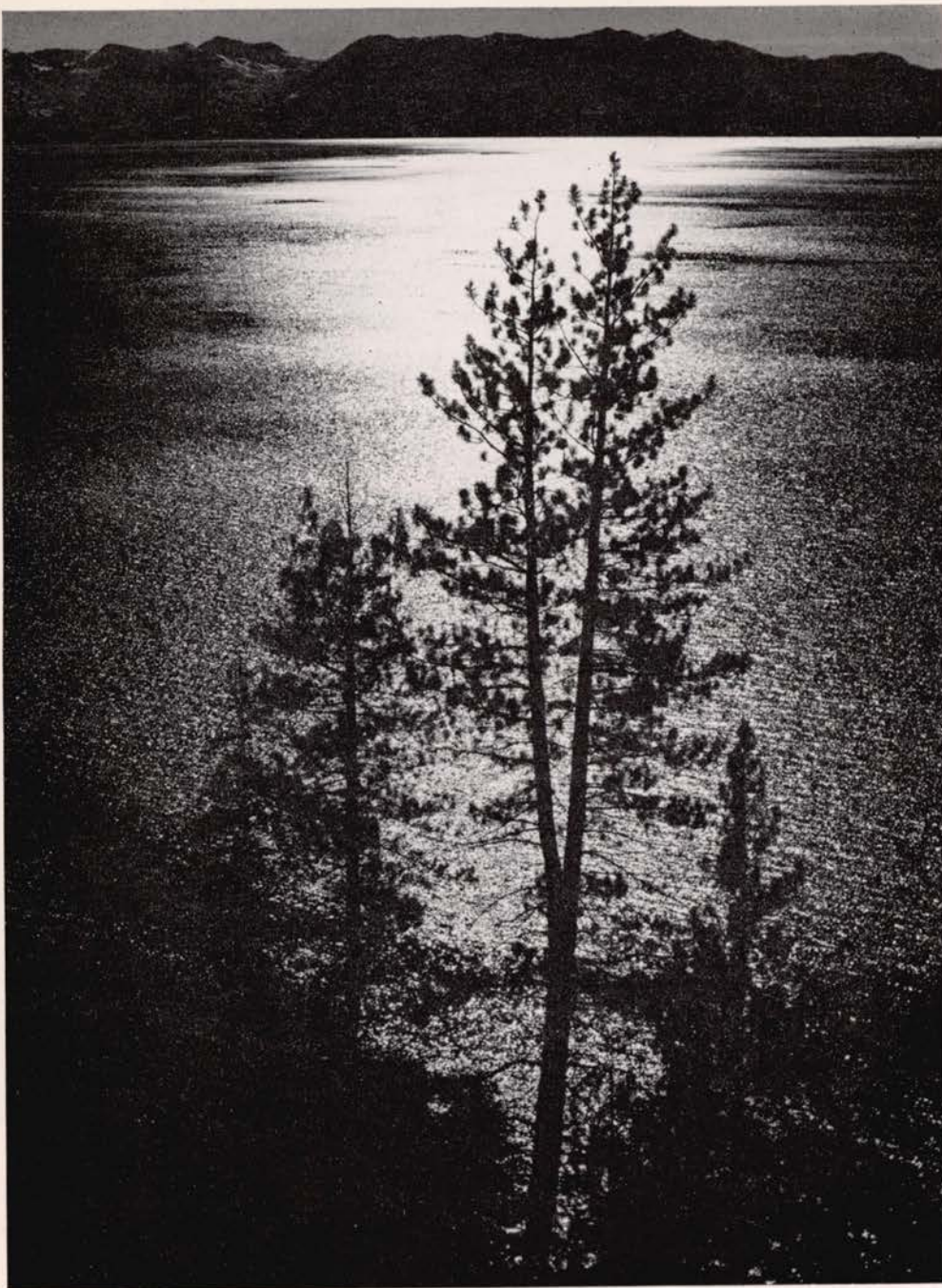
It is probably just as well that Beldings are a little frightened of people, for bubonic plague is endemic in the fleas which live deep in their fur. The Belding feeds largely on grass stems and blades and sometimes can be seen pulling down grass heads to get the seeds. He is very fond of barley and oatmeal and delights in sneaking around the kitchen area of a party of campers. He seems to eat only for his immediate needs, his small cheek pouches holding scarcely an extra mouthful, and I have never seen him dragging food to his home or hiding it.

His underground home has several entrances and he often goes in one way and out another. A zoölogist who dug into a burrow system in a wet meadow found the holes only 13 inches deep but the total length of the single system, including blind branches (which probably would go deeper as the meadow dried out) measured 54 feet.

The young, five or six in number, are born in late June. They stay close to their burrow and when alarmed dive pell-mell into the hole. Near Colby Meadow in July, I watched six half-grown youngsters scamper for their burrow with such gusto that one little fellow was pushed out of the way and dived instead into the ground. He got up dazed, staggering like a sailor.

Beldings become quite fat in the early fall and hibernate regularly but with varying dates. Sometimes you see them running over patches of snow in early June. They have been reported as late as October 7 near Ten Lakes in Yosemite.

One day in Hutchinson Meadow I saw a Belding scamper under a rock. The rock was isolated on a large granite surface and I thought it a good place for a photograph because there wouldn't be a burrow in the granite. I uncased my camera, got down on my knees, and waited. No Belding. I double-checked the light reading and refocused my lens. Still no Belding. I knew he was under the rock. I waited. I looked at my watch. Then I happened to glance around to my left. He was standing watching *me* with a mocking look on his face, and there's no telling how long he had been there.



TREE, LAKE TAHOE

Hal Roth

Is Lake Tahoe's primitive beauty lost because of extensive commercial development around it? Not so, points out Chairman Chuck Miller, Mother Lode Chapter. That it may become so if proper action is not taken is suggested in an editorial by the chairman of the Toiyabe Chapter, Dick Sill, and adapted here. He refers to Incline Village, a community to have 35,000 permanent residents on a 9,000-acre tract on the Lake Tahoe slopes of Mount Rose, in Nevada. Occasion for the editorial was the appearance of a special promotional newspaper and the nearly simultaneous granting of a construction and installation permit for a sewage disposal system for Incline Village by the Nevada Bureau of Environmental Health.

INTERSTATE LAKE

FROM the early days of man's knowledge of Lake Tahoe, it has been considered one of the most scenic areas in this country because of its clear waters and its impressive mountain backdrop. In 1930 the National Park Service considered it as a possible park. The extensive private land holdings apparently caused conservationists to give up any attempt to retain Tahoe in a semblance of its natural state. Inaccessibility, rapid urbanization, and subdivision development made it appear continually less worthy of an effort to save it for its basic beauty. Suddenly this entire defeatist attitude has been swept aside with the refreshing realization that there is a great deal worth working for.

To help increasing numbers of visitors to appreciate the scenic attractions without destroying them, Dr. Leslie Gould, chairman of the Nevada State Park Commission, helped develop the idea of a large interstate park. This park would consist of the present state parks in the Tahoe Basin both in California and Nevada and vast areas, particularly in Nevada, presently privately held but to be acquired. Under this plan an interstate park commission would be established by an interstate compact. It would establish and operate the park, which could become the finest state park in the country. This agency would also attempt to coordinate recreation development with local governments and the Forest Service on adjacent lands.

As envisioned, the park would encompass approximately 35,000 acres, large portions of which are essentially wilderness because of the public's exclusion from them in the past. Of this, 32,000 acres are in Nevada. About 5,000 campsites could be developed, some east of the Carson Range. These would be far enough away from the Lake to prevent the shoreline and upland from being overdeveloped, yet close enough for users to enjoy the recreational and scenic values of the lake basin. Parts of the area would be retained in a near wilderness state.

The governors of both states along with their state park staffs were quick to appreciate the possibilities of an interstate park. Much study and joint effort has already gone into the legal, economic, recreational, and operational aspects of the proposal. The California Commission on Interstate

TAHOE

Cooperation has appointed a committee to meet with a similar committee from Nevada to draft a compact which would be presented to the two 1963 legislatures.

The Sierra Club Board of Directors voted unanimously on February 4, 1962, to support the idea of an interstate park at Tahoe and this expression was transmitted to Governor Edmund G. Brown of California and Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada to encourage their efforts toward this end. This decision also was the signal for the Club Conservation Committee and the Toiyabe and Mother Lode chapters, in whose areas the proposed park is, to enlist public interest and cooperation in reaching this goal. The public in all areas stands to benefit from the formation of a park. All should join in supporting it.

CHUCK MILLER

* * * * *

SINCE NEVADA is almost exclusively intermountain basin and range country, one would expect far-sighted carefully controlled development, for man can walk harshly across such delicate land, quite possibly tripping in his heedless, blundering way. In particular, we must live with our sewage. We cannot dump it in the river or ocean and let the other fellow worry about it.

Much point is made of the "clarity of Lake Tahoe's more than mile-high waters" and of the benefit to the state of tourism and recreation. Yet development around Lake Tahoe is taken for granted as not injuring the waters. Elsewhere a population for Nevada of $\frac{3}{4}$ million is forecast (for about the turn of the century) with no thought given to water (other than an implied hope that weather modification will save us from ourselves)—or sewage problems—or in fact any of the nasty ugly facts of life which can spoil the realization of dreams.

In Incline Village one notices how residential and commercial areas hug the shore and the question arises: what kind of sewage system will prevent the damaging of the fabled "clarity" of Lake Tahoe's waters? We hear that current plans call for a sewage disposal system that will work (if at all and if nothing goes wrong) providing the sale of detergents is forbidden in the Incline Village grocery stores!

Why so? Because the popular brands of

LAKE OF THE SKY FROTH

detergents cannot be broken down or otherwise fixed by known practical sewage-treatment processes. Detergents which could be so handled are not commercially competitive. Furthermore, there are other chemicals used every day for which the same can be said. These materials will probably not constitute a health hazard in any ordinary sense of the term, but they may confidently be expected to wreak havoc with Lake Tahoe's waters.

Can one look into the future and envisage stern and steely-eyed state troopers, guns at the ready, inspecting milady's car returning from Reno, to ferret out and confiscate clandestine packages of contraband detergent?—or a flying squad of Incline Village police raiding homes on Mondays to crack down on washing machines using detergent?

No, instead one pictures the lake with scum on its frothing murky waters. There will be algae, and the foam will roll up on the shore and blow inland in enormous billows in the heavy winds. It will probably smell.

THESE pictures may be overdrawn, but so is the daydream of Tahoe's clear waters continuing of themselves into an uncertain future. Of course, Incline Village will not create this situation alone or on purpose, and the appropriate officials will not have committed any malfeasance and in fact will have done all that is required of them, yet it will happen. Renoites will drink this water—and be glad to get it (it already froths sometimes out of the faucet). It will happen because we are saying "Oh, a little

won't hurt." Such standards may be applicable to open systems*—Nevada's problems are those of a closed* and not overly-large system. Here is *real* challenge to Nevada leadership.

Another casualty will be Pyramid Lake, "slated for development as one of the top recreation attractions in northwest Nevada," which is inexorably drying up now with only the current number of people and with current diversionary water practices. However, if it got the water it needs to preserve its existence, all of the detergent and other additives poured into Tahoe and the Truckee would collect there, subject only to their natural decay rate, which is slow!

The Sierra Club does not agree that if a practice can be followed for 5 to 10 years before harm becomes apparent, all is well. If something destroys in 5 years (or 10 or 50), we must prevent it now or cause such changes in the system that the damage will be prevented. The Sierra Club suggests there will be alternate solutions if one studies the problem carefully and really looks for them.

It is a shame esthetically that the great lake could not have been preserved from rampant commercialization and urbanization, but development has got away from us. We can still fight for the integrity of its waters and to preserve a sizable area along its eastern shore south of Incline Village. As has been stated, the Sierra Club does not blindly oppose progress; rather, it opposes blind progress.

RICHARD C. SILL

* One oversimplified example which shows the essential difference between closed and open systems is as follows: If the sewage from your house all drains into your swimming pool, you have a closed system (particularly if you then drink the water from the swimming pool). When the sewage-drowned swimming pool overflows across your neighbor's yard, it has become an open system.

FACTS AND THREATS AT TAHOE

1. *Undeveloped Shoreline:* There are only $\frac{9}{16}$ miles of undeveloped shoreline left in Nevada, on the northeast side of the lake (mostly owned by one individual). There is slightly more than a mile in California at Sugar Pine Point.

2. *Current Highway Threats:*

(a) California State 89—planned for four-lane freeway from Tahoe City to D. L. Bliss State Park. If this is done, it almost obligates the California Division of Highways to put a bridge across Emerald Bay and a four-lane freeway through D. L. Bliss and Emerald Bay state parks.

(b) California-Nevada U.S. 50—a high standard and high level freeway is planned around the south end of Lake Tahoe with a tunnel under Echo Summit.

(c) Nevada State 28—freeway planned from Spooner's Summit to Incline Village right across the Whittell Properties.

3. *Subdivisions:*

(a) Now continuous from Kingsbury Grade clockwise to Whittell Properties, skipping only Pope Baldwin beaches, Cascade Lake (the two

owners are thinking of subdividing), Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss state parks, and Sugar Pine Point.

(b) There is an option by subdividers on the Whittell Properties which could wipe out this whole block. Action to stop this would have to come quickly.

4. *Waste Disposal:* Becoming serious; there may have to be an upper limit to permitted population since a closed system can handle just a certain maximum number. Only careful study can evaluate this.

5. *Possible Solution:* The interstate compact to establish bi-state park development in the Tahoe basin may be coming before the legislatures in California and Nevada in early 1963. Watch your newspaper (and club publications) for reports of progress. Inform the legislators from your area about this proposal; you have a right and obligation to express your views on this measure.

Until the state legislatures meet, Sierra Club members can discuss the problem widely with their friends, neighbors, and editors.

Briefly Noted

A Public Voice in Public Forests?

Charles A. Reich, Associate Professor of Law, Yale University, has made a significant contribution toward understanding the need for public participation in national forest planning and programs, in a pamphlet just published titled "Bureaucracy and The Forests." The material was also published in the August, 1962, *California Law Review*.

A leading conservationist terms Professor Reich's report "the clearest statement on public land management to be published in recent years." Single copies may be obtained free of charge from the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 2056 Eucalyptus Hill Road, Santa Barbara, California.

Domelands Wild Area Hearing

The U.S. Forest Service has announced a hearing beginning at 9 A.M., December 6, Bakersfield City Hall, on a proposed Domelands Wild Area, part of the Kern Plateau in Sequoia National Forest, California.

The Sierra Club believes that although we need a Domelands Wild Area, the Forest Service proposal is quite inadequate, for it includes little more than the bare granite of the domes themselves. An adequate Dome-

lands Wild Area must also include some of the adjacent meadows and virgin forest.

Interested persons are urged to make their views known, either at the hearing, or in writing to U.S.F.S. Hearing Officer Jesse Farr, % December 6 hearing, Bakersfield City Hall.

PUC Authorizes Nuclear Power Plant at Bodega

On November 9, the State Public Utilities Commission announced its long-awaited decision on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's application to construct a nuclear power plant on Bodega Head. The Commission authorized the company to build and operate a 61 million dollar plant, powered by a boiling water reactor.

During eight days of hearings beginning last March, marine biologists testified that the temperature and radiological effects of the plant would surely affect the marine life, though to an unknown degree. The University of California has long planned a marine research station at Bodega. The State Division of Beaches and Parks had planned in 1955 to acquire the Head for a state park.

The Sierra Club opposed the power plant on two principles: the alternative uses of Bodega Head are of higher value than the proposed plant and would by their nature preclude its construction; and the cost of power is an inadequate measure for determining "public convenience and necessity" at Bodega Head.

The club's statement concluded: "The public is entitled to know how much more an individual's monthly electric bill will be increased—or decreased—by using alternatives. . . . If there were [no alternatives], the public might very well be willing to buy a little less electricity each month in preference to destroying a scenic resource that is the last of its kind on a coast that belongs to the world."

The commission said, in supporting its decision, that: 1) the plant is not likely to have any adverse effect on the marine life of the area, 2) waste of high radioactivity will be shipped to an AEC disposal station, 3) the waste that may be discharged into the ocean will be of a low enough level of radioactivity to be safe as drinking water, according to AEC standards.

Despite the commission's approval, opponents of the plant—particularly the "Northern California Association to Preserve Bodega Head and Harbor"—have indicated they will seek to have the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors revoke the permit it granted PG&E earlier, before the supervisors were aware that the plant would be nuclear powered.

1962 FWOC Convention Adopts Conservation Policies

At its 31st annual convention, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs passed twenty resolutions, reflecting the widespread interests of its thirty-seven member clubs. The Federation represents 31,000 people. One hundred and thirty-five members and guests attended the convention on Labor Day weekend at the Alton F. Baker Boy Scout Camp, Florence, Oregon.

In brief, the Federation:

1. Reaffirmed policies recommending that hotels at **Mount Rainier National Park**, Washington, be located only at the park periphery; opposing reduction of the **San Geronio Wild Area** and the building of mechanized skiing facilities there; requesting Congress to investigate the need for **predator control** by government agencies; authorizing its president to join other groups in legal action to require the Secretary of Interior to protect **Rainbow Bridge National Monument**.

2. Reserved judgment on a new **Forest Service Management Policy** for high mountain areas of Oregon and Washington.

3. Endorsed the resolution on **De Facto Wilderness** adopted by the 1962 Northwest Wilderness Conference, and made specific proposals on the Eagle Creek, Sky Lakes, Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lakes, and Snake River Limited Areas, the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area, and the Minam River Valley.

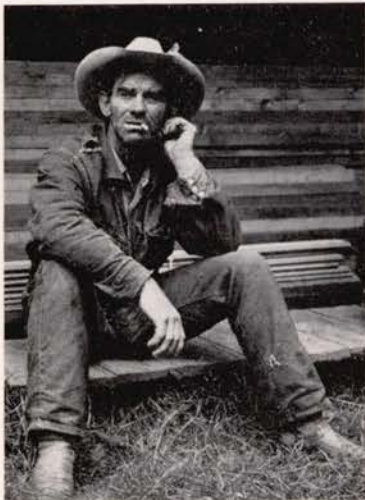
4. Urged the Forest Service to establish a Wild Area in the small lakes area **northwest of Waldo Lake**, and opposed timber cutting in recreation areas around Waldo Lake.

5. Urged the Forest Service to establish a unified wilderness area on the **Kern Plateau**.

6. Urged **Forestry Schools** to provide instruction and research in forest management for recreational use, human and economic values of recreation, and the values of wilderness experience.

7. Urged the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to resist demands for **unwarranted increases in the annual allowable cut of timber** on publicly owned lands.

8. Supported Congressman Pelly's request for a **moratorium on further logging in the North Cascades**, until its national park potential has been determined.



"... sometimes it's pretty hard to tell where the country leaves off and the people begin . . ."

The Peninsula:

A Story of the Olympic Country in Words and Photographs

by Don Moser

with Foreword by Wallace Stegner

172 pages, 80 plates, \$6.50

Sierra Club • Mills Tower • San Francisco

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES A. NOBLE
Member since 1922
Died: May 7, 1962

CHARLES M. TUTTICH
Life member since 1939
Died: June, 1962

LYLE F. WATTS
Chief, U.S. Forest Service, 1943-1952
Died: June, 1962

9. Reaffirmed its support for **National Seashore and Lakeshore Recreation Areas** at Point Reyes, Oregon Dunes, Indiana Dunes, and Padre Island, Texas; urged the Forest Service to cease sand stabilization plantings in the Oregon Dunes, pending identification of dunes that should be preserved in their natural state.

10. Recommended a study of the **Alabama Hills**, California, for possible designation as a National Monument.

11. Recommended that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power study the feasibility of a nature park in Owens Valley to provide protected range for the **Tule elk** and other wildlife.

12. Urged the House of Representatives to adopt the **Wilderness Act** as passed by the Senate.

13. Urged the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to make an intensive study of all the areas identified in the ORRRC Study Report 3 as **surviving sizable wilderness and roadless tracts and wilderness rivers**, to determine the best plan for preserving their values. Pending completion of the study, the FWOC urges public agencies managing these areas to declare a 5-year moratorium on developments inconsistent with their wilderness character.

14. Urged Congress to appropriate adequate funds to support the new **Bureau of Outdoor**

Recreation as well as already established conservation agencies, and to establish a Land Conservation Fund to acquire needed recreation lands.

15. Recommended that public agencies **prohibit motorized vehicles** in wilderness and roadless areas, and determine in other areas which trails and terrain should be open to motor scooters and similar vehicles.

16. Opposed **condemnation and use of park lands for highway purposes**, and supported in principle S. 2767, which would protect fish and wildlife values by requiring approval of the Secretary of Interior for the design and locations of Federal-aid Highways.

Editors Are Saying

Selling Public Timber

The New York Times, July 21, 1962

"Secretary of Agriculture has announced that more sawtimber is being logged in the National Forests than in any previous period in history, and that the Forest Service has reduced appraised stumpage prices substantially in a 'great effort . . . to help timber purchasers and counteract the depressed conditions of the industry.' He said the Administration had asked Congress for increased funds for 'forest development roads' to accelerate the harvest.

"We hope the Secretary will keep in mind two facts. One is that the timber he is selling belongs to the public, and that the public has a stake in the stumpage prices. The other is that the purposes for which the National Forests were established are broader than the subsidization of the timber industry."

Perils of Provincialism

Portland (Oregon) Reporter, July, 1962

"Senator Maurine Neuberger deserves an award for patience and perseverance in her struggle to secure a national seashore at Oregon Dunes. . . . at this moment, the senator is working with administration officials to prepare still another seashore bill with further compromises which she hopes will pave the way for establishment of (the seashore).

"Governor Mark Hatfield is a key stumbling block. In contrast to Senator Neuberger, he has never given an inch. Quite the contrary each time concessions are made to meet his objections, he manages to create new objections. . . . He would insist that management . . . be divided between the Park Service and several state agencies . . . such an unreasonable demand could sound the death knell for the seashore proposal . . . the governor must know this. . . ."

"Oregonians should appreciate that when a state's top public official does not support a national seashore for his own state, that seashore stands in grave peril. They should also know that the Point Reyes (California) national seashore proposal, which in our judgment embraces an area inferior to the Oregon Dunes, is about to be passed by Con-

gress. Why? Because California's two U.S. senators, her governor, and the congressman in whose district the seashore is situated all enthusiastically support the proposal for their state. . . ."

Bulldozers vs. Beauty in New Zealand

Forest and Bird, Wellington, New Zealand, May 1962

"To many the greatest charm in a visit to Dawson Falls is . . . the drive up through the lovely bush; but over a considerable distance this has been marred by piles of litter and bulldozed logs. There is no excuse for this along a road within a national park . . . there was . . . a commendable effort to conserve the natural beauty—but this effort was ruined by the trail of destruction left on the

roadside by the bulldozers. . . . There is little enough native bush left along our highways. . . . Our engineers build fine roads, but not all roads should be dedicated to speed. No remaining roadside gem should be mutilated without very good reason, and certainly road works within national parks and reserves call for consultation with botanists with knowledge not possessed by the average engineer."

BULLETIN

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has agreed to speak at the **Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference on March 8-9 at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Better mark that date carefully on your calendar and watch for reservation information in the January and February SCB.**

Conservation—Outdoor Books from Other Publishers

—Available from Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4—

(as a convenience to members only)

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC, and Sketches from Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. (Oxford) \$4.75.

ROUND RIVER, by Aldo Leopold. (Oxford) \$4.

MY WILDERNESS: The Pacific West, by Justice William O. Douglas. (Doubleday) \$4.95.

MY WILDERNESS: East to Katahdin, by Justice William O. Douglas. (Doubleday) \$4.95.

LISTENING POST, by Sigurd F. Olson. (Knopf) \$4.50.

THE LONELY LAND, by Sigurd F. Olson. (Knopf) \$4.50.

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by Sigurd F. Olson. (Knopf) \$4.50.

THIS IS DINOSAUR: Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers, edited by Wallace Stegner. (Knopf) \$5.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Ansel Adams, edited by Nancy Newhall. (5 Associates) \$2.95.

DEATH VALLEY, by Ansel Adams, Nancy Newhall, and Ruth Kirk. (5 Associates) \$2.50.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK: A Geological Album, by François E. Matthes. (University of California Press) \$1.95.

INCOMPARABLE VALLEY: A Geologic Interpretation of the Yosemite, by François E. Matthes. (University of California Press) \$1.95.

THE SIERRA NEVADA: The Range of Light, edited by Roderick Peattie, with an introduction by Donald Culross Peattie. (Vanguard) \$6.

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, by Devereux Butcher. (Houghton Mifflin) \$3.95.

ISHI IN TWO WORLDS, by Theodora Kroeber. (University of California Press) \$5.95.

BIRDS AND MAMMALS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, by Lowell Sumner and Joseph S. Dixon. (University of California Press) \$7.50.

Book Reviews

Nevada—A Sound Park Program, prepared under guidance of William C. Yeomans; presented to the Nevada State Park Commission by William J. Hart, Director of the Nevada State Park System, Reno, Nevada. 1961.

This beautifully illustrated report implies that perhaps the time is not too far away when great numbers of recreation seekers will visit the State of Nevada for its outdoor recreation areas rather than its gambling casinos. It points out that Nevada can capitalize upon its rare and rugged basin and range topography for recreation purposes and in so doing provide opportunities quite unlike those found in classic-type parks in other states. State park needs for Nevada residents are not currently being met, let alone those of out-of-state visitors.

To provide a base for future park planning and administration, the report suggests five recreation regions and analyzes their landscape, climate, vegetation, wildlife, history, and special problems. It also dwells upon the cultural losses that could come about through the destruction of many scientific and historical features if they are not acquired for recreation purposes soon.

Particular attention is given to the need

for acquiring and developing various types of parks and recreation areas to attract out-of-state residents. Although gambling is known as the state's outstanding recreation commodity, surveys have revealed that two-thirds of Nevada's visitors enter the state for reasons other than gambling. Pointing out that most of these visitors must have been rather disappointed in what they found because only half of them remained overnight, the report advances the theory that the fine park systems of other western states have been partly responsible for retaining their visitors, and that Nevada would likewise benefit financially through enhancing and enlarging its own park system.

It would appear that if Nevada is going to realize an expanded park system, one of the state park commission's biggest and most immediate responsibilities will be to present a new "recreation image" of the State of Nevada. The general public must learn about the many fine recreation offerings described in this report if the proposed expansion of Nevada's park system is to succeed.

RUSSELL W. PORTER

Ishi in Two Worlds, by Theodora Kroeber. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley, 1962. 255 pages. \$5.95.

Theodora Kroeber says of Ishi, the last of the exterminated Yahi Indians, "He considers the white man to be fortunate, inventive and very, very clever; but childlike and lacking in a desirable reserve and in a true understanding of nature—her mystic face; her terrible and her benign power." With the lack of reserve that Ishi noted we destroyed the Yahi and their way of life; with the same lack in reserve and in understanding of nature, we are now destroying our last wilderness and our last chance to benefit from what that way of life offered. The consequences of our removal from the society and physical environment that produced a man like Ishi have become apparent all around us, especially in our slums. The final consequence of this far removal, and the twentieth century technological thinking that came with it, may well be the end of the species.

The clearest thing about Ishi to those around him was the beauty of his soul. The last wild North American Indian straight from the Stone Age, he was introduced in 1911 to the twentieth-century world, to which he adjusted gracefully. His honesty, generosity, kindness, and cheerfulness were shown from his first days in San Francisco; his wisdom later. The nobility and sensitivity of his features are unmistakable. His unexpected death left the greatest anthropologist of the world and Ishi's other academic acquaintances in the deepest grief. The quali-

ties that characterized Ishi are the qualities our people and society seem most noticeably to lack. His simple integrity, if emulated by the world's diplomats, would certainly soothe the international situation. If the slums of Harlem and Chicago could know his cheerfulness, the great problems of juvenile delinquency would abate.

Perhaps it is going too far to say that wild country was the secret of Ishi's beauty and the beauty of the Yahi life. Yet in wild California the Yahi had no problem of identity; they were Yana, the people, certain of their relation to the land and working in harmony with the land. They did not confuse the good life with the easy life; their life was often hard, but in their minds, the rewards were enough. They thought of themselves as a happy people. They had, when they wished it, that solitude so necessary for sanity, a solitude found only in bathrooms of suburbia, a solitude undreamed of by Puerto Rican families each occupying a single New York sleeping room. Ishi refused to wear shoes. The absence of the ground's feel under his feet felt unnatural to him; he chose not to break this contact with the earth. Perhaps, in the tradition of Anteus, he gathered by osmosis through the soles of his undeformed feet the sanity that characterized his people. However he got it, it is a saneness shared by modern Americans who have lived their lives in wilderness.

To reconstruct for ourselves the Yahi life would of course be impossible and undesirable, but certain values of their existence are to be had in our diminished wilderness, even with the population presently what it is. Something is needed to moderate our technology. A chance to really observe nature as we can only in wilderness would result in a new respect for natural laws, the respect Ishi found conspicuously missing in white men. We need to get back to the leaf of things. The cockiness we show in the risks we take in the name of science may prove suicidal. A people with an ecological conscience, as the Yahi were, would never be in this danger. They would not allow themselves the smugness we show in our certainty that the destruction of the Van Allen belt will leave us unharmed or that the extinction of an annoying animal species or Indian tribe would be no loss.

If the conservation organizations of the country can save enough of it, we can turn again to the wilderness as the hope for America. Its therapeutic silence, immensity, and simplicity would perhaps slow down our thinking until we are really thinking. If the species is lucky we will then be able to see where we are going as clearly as the Yahi saw before white man brought his confusion to California. KENNETH BROWER



These We Inherit: The Parklands of America

by Ansel Adams

Scenic grandeur of America's national parks and monuments, presented in 42 unique photographs and accompanied by a text on the park concept by Ansel Adams.

104 pages, varnished letterpress,
10 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$15

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San Francisco

Bigler's Chronicle of the West

The Conquest of California, Discovery of Gold, and Mormon Settlement as Reflected in Henry William Bigler's Diaries.
Erwin G. Gudde

The first complete compilation of the diaries of Henry William Bigler, who left the best firsthand account of three significant events in the development of the West. \$4.95

First Man West

Alexander MacKenzie's Account of His Expedition across North America to the Pacific in 1793.
Walter Sheppe

One of the most celebrated journals in the history of Western exploration, annotated for the first time by an editor who personally traveled much of the route Mackenzie took on his trip across the continent. \$7.50

The Story of Wine in California

M. F. K. Fisher and Max Yavno

The story of wine in California, history and present techniques, told by Mrs. Fisher, the well-known author of *How to Cook a Wolf* and many other books, and by the pictures of Max Yavno, West Coast photographer. Sixteen pages of color illustrations, ninety halftones. \$15.00

Prehistoric Rock Art of Nevada and Eastern California

Robert F. Heizer and Martin A. Baumhoff

Included in this analysis of the rock art of the prehistoric Indians of the western part of the Great Basin are the petroglyphs and pictographs of 99 sites in sixteen counties of Nevada and eastern California. (paper) \$8.00

BOWS AND ARROWS by *Saxton T. Pope* is a factual account of experiments and field tests designed to determine how the bow works and what can be done with it. Originally published in 1923, revised in 1930, it has long been considered the definitive book on the subject.

Cal 68 (paper) \$1.50

CALIFORNIA NATURAL HISTORY GUIDES

ROCKS AND MINERALS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION by <i>Oliver E. Bowen, Jr.</i>	\$1.50
WEATHER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION by <i>Harold Gilliam.</i>	\$1.50
EVOLUTION OF THE LANDSCAPE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION by <i>Arthur David Howard.</i>	\$1.50
MUSHROOMS AND OTHER COMMON FUNGI OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION by <i>Robert T. Orr and Dorothy B. Orr.</i>	\$1.50
INTRODUCTION TO SEASHORE LIFE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION AND THE COAST OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA by <i>Joel W. Hedgpeth.</i>	\$1.95
EARLY USES OF CALIFORNIA PLANTS by <i>Edward K. Balls.</i>	\$1.75

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

Berkeley 4, California

Letters

High Praise for "In Wildness . . ."

Dear Dave:

I am sending you Mrs. Kennedy's original letter thanking you and the Sierra Club for the copy, which I presented to her and the President, of "In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World." I thought you might like to frame the letter and hang it in your office.

STEWART L. UDALL
Secretary of the Interior

• Mrs. Kennedy's letter to Secretary Udall stated, "Many thanks from the both of us to the members of the Sierra Club and myself for the incredibly beautiful book, 'In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World.' I don't think I have ever seen color plates of this quality and photographs of nature more poetically done. Thoreau's poetry accompanying each photograph is, of course, a collection of masterpieces in itself."

We have had the letter framed as Secretary Udall suggested, and it now hangs in the Sierra Club office.—Ed.

"Chemists Not Responsible . . ."

Dear Sirs:

Your review of Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" in the September 1962 *Bulletin* points the finger of guilt at the chemist.

It seems to this writer that the chemist can no more be held responsible for the use or misuse of an insecticide than can the inventor or manufacturer of a gun be held responsible for use of the weapon in a murder. The chemist and chemical business may invent and manufacture an insecticide; but before commercial use can be undertaken, government agencies investigate the toxicity, conditions of use, and fix residue tolerances when the product is to be used on fruit, vegetable and forage crops.

Only after the U. S. Government has given its final approval can the insecticide be used industrially and then it is generally applied by a commercial applicator, the home gardener, or in the case of control of forest insects, by the government itself.

Hence, any implied difficulty with the use or misuse of an insecticide should be laid at the door of these latter agencies and not attributed to the chemist.

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the editorial from "Chemical Week" of August 18 and "Pros and Cons of Pests, Pest Control, and Pesticides" in the "World Review of Pest Control," Spring 1962 issue.

L. V. STECK
Oakland, California

The "Rapid Growth" and Rapid Disappearance of Redwood

Dear Dr. Wayburn:

As a member of the Sierra Club and as a graduate forester, I must reply to your column on "Sustaining Redwoods" in the June *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Your blanket statement that the Coast Redwood is a "vanishing resource" is a matter of interpretation without foundation in fact. While it may be that a good part of the original area

of redwood has now been cut, it should also be considered that more than 25 per cent of the remaining stands of old growth redwood are now reserved in over 75,000 acres of State Parks. This is a considerable segment of any resource to be so preserved for posterity.

Rapid growth is another characteristic of redwood which is not generally appreciated by laymen. In its early years in particular, the Coast Redwood is one of the fastest-growing trees in the entire world. The fact that it attains a considerable age and is slow-growing in its later years seems to obscure its early rapid growth performance. Some of the finest young stands of timber in the world are found in redwood areas which were cut 75 to 100 years ago. In this time some of the superlative sites have grown stands of 200,000 board feet per acre, although this is considerably in excess of the average. The fact that young redwood stands of this age are also desirable for recreation is evidenced by considerable use of such stands along the Navarro River and other coastal areas.

You mention in your article that Douglas fir can grow faster than redwood, but this is very definitely not true per unit area. It has been demonstrated on many areas that redwood will indeed outgrow Douglas fir. Fir is sometimes reseeded on redwood land because it is somewhat easier to regenerate artificially and a mixture of species is often desirable. Given an opportunity, and freshly disturbed soil is the best, redwood regenerates itself extremely well by seed and sprouting.

FRED LANDENBERGER
Secretary-Manager
Redwood Region Conservation Council

• We want to thank Mr. Landenberger for calling to our attention that more than 25 per cent of the remaining stands of old growth redwood are now reserved in State Parks. We want to remind him, however, and our readers too, that this percentage is on the increase. The percentage will, in fact, increase in the next few years until 100 per cent of the remaining virgin redwood are in State Parks. And this will simply mean that every stick of virgin redwood not under careful protection will have been cut. An increase in that percentage figure doesn't necessarily protect one additional tree.

The young, fast-growing redwood from 75 to 100 years old may be "desirable for recreation," but it does not replace either the esthetic or material values of the 1,000-year-old virgin redwood stands, which—any way you look at it—will take another 1,000 years to replace.

While redwood is probably the most intensely

studied commercial timber species, the kinds of information needed for a sober estimate of the preservation needs are scanty indeed. But some rough estimates are possible from published information which do not inspire faith in the future of old growth redwood.

In 1954 there was an estimated 36 billion board feet of redwood live saw-timber in trees more than 11 inches in diameter. From figures on volume cut in the intervening years, we can estimate that there are now about 30 billion board feet of redwood in these size classes. About half of this volume is in trees over 40 inches in diameter—which, for want of better data, can be taken as the criterion for old-growth. Thus the virgin redwood standing today outside parks is about 15 billion board feet. If present rates of production continue, it will last about 15 years at the longest. And in a bare 15 years, virtually all of the virgin redwood in the world will be in the few parks we now have strung along the redwood highway.—Ed.

To:

George Crisp
Portland
Paul Edwards
Ventura
Nick Ellena
Oroville
Jim Fraser
Portland
Al Gunter
San Mateo
Lou Nothwang
Ventura
Steve Stern
San Mateo
Bill Sunblad
Redondo Beach

and to the helicopter crew:

Capt. Frederick Donohue, USAF
1st Lt. George Kekuna, USAF
Staff Sgt. Charles Baker, USAF
Dr. Carl Muth, Bishop Civil Air
Patrol

Thank you for saving my life.

BOB ELLIOTT
San Francisco

BACK COVER: "Standing on the railroad I look across the pond to Pine Hill, where the outside trees and the shrubs scattered generally through the wood glow through the green, yellow, and scarlet, like fires just kindled at the base of the trees—a general conflagration just fairly under way, soon to envelop every tree. The hillside forest is all aglow along its edge and in all its cracks and fissures, and soon the flames will leap upwards to the tops of the tallest trees." [A commercial approximation of one of the fall color plates from "In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World," Sierra Club, 1962. Photograph by Eliot Porter, text above is from the facing page in the book and was selected by Mr. Porter from Thoreau's *Journal* for October 3, 1858.]

UNDER a clear October sky, the morning sun warmed me as I moved from canyon shadows to open trail. It was a glad time of day in a glad time of year. Not since dawn, when I had left the comfort of my down bag, not even over the breakfast fire at our Ottoway Creek camp, had I escaped the pervading chill of a Yosemite high-country autumn.

Now, in direct sunlight, the pines and occasional junipers were aromatic. The rustling, corn-husk leaves of the tall lilies were one dry. Dozens of tiny watercourses that had crossed the trail in moister months were dusty beds of rounded stones.

Well ahead of my two companions, I caused to snap a picture of clusters of smoky blue berries in the branches of an ancient, red-trunked juniper. As I finished I caught the sound of something moving in the dry undergrowth. I motioned in that direction to my fellow backpackers, who had joined me. We waited quietly, expecting to see a deer or two, like the doe and nearly-grown fawn we had startled the day before in the cirque below Red Peak.

But it wasn't a deer. Into the open, beautifully unhurried and apparently without the least concern for us interlopers, trotted a fawn creature of a size between fox and wolf. The coyote stopped no more than thirty feet from us. He did not even look our way

until one of my friends whistled. Then he stared curiously for a long moment before he trotted off again, into the trees.

Nothing much had happened. One form of predator, on holiday, had looked at another, the latter minding his own business. Nevertheless the sight was intensely thrilling. I thought of wakeful nights when I had listened to the faraway yammering of a band of coyotes as it echoed among the cliffs.

I also remembered the column I had read recently in a Los Angeles newspaper. The writer, who had enjoyed a visit to Yellowstone, complained that "the wildlife is given too much independence." He had seen only five bears and one deer while covering 32 miles of road in the park.

Tourists, said the columnist, "are rightfully eager to see some of the buffalo, bison, elk, moose, antelope, mountain lion, raccoons, bear, lynx, and badgers which purportedly make this their home sweet home." So he suggested to a ranger that there be an enclosure containing a representative specimen of each of these animals. I was pleased by the ranger's reply.

"This is no zoo," he said. "What makes this park great is that the wildlife here is free to roam at will."

As we swung down the trail to end my last hike of the year in this wild preserve to which I have returned so often, I pondered

the recurrent problem of interpreting the national park idea.

Few persons, among the millions who drive and play in the parks each year, see more than begging bears, tame deer, and camp-robbing jays. What can they know of the shy, solitary, nocturnal wild creatures that are so elusive even to those who sojourn in the back country?

Yet there is great value in protecting the freedom of the wild. Surprising a coyote in daylight, once in years, is sheer bonus. Just knowing that the wilderness is there, with its biota unaltered, is pleasure enough. Ethical, esthetic, and scientific values, though often argued, are unarguable.

In the Canadian Rockies, a few months ago, our party spent most of a morning ranging a mountainside in vain pursuit of caribou. One glimpse of the animals would have been rewarding, but we had to be satisfied with fresh tracks. Of the major wildlife, in two weeks we saw only two moose, two or three elk, and one mountain sheep. Of course there were plenty of bears—along the highway.

We were not really disappointed that our adventures in Canada were confined chiefly to the weather, the scenery, and such folk as porcupines, squirrels, and grouse.

We knew that we had come to see great wilderness parks, not a zoo.

FRED GUNSKY

Send special Christmas greetings to Sierra Club friends

Wilderness Greeting Notes are especially fitting for the coming holiday season. Covers are beautiful wilderness subjects. Text and source are within on left-hand page, matching envelopes included. Assorted in a box of 36 at \$3.95 or 108 of the same subject (order by number), \$11.50.

Sierra Club • 1050 Mills Tower • San Francisco 4

Other people will want to be walking our trails, . . . They will want to discover for themselves the wildness the ages have made perfect.



7



2



8



1



3

At the edge of the sea, life first came to the land and comes still; comes to the man who rests there unhurried, who pauses to learn what belongs there, to enjoy it for what it is.



5



4



6

