
In Memoriam



The leaden skies of Saturday were like a pall. A sense of grief seemed to hang in the air. Such a feeling was inevitable, for it was as though the very wind was keening in the woodlands, the trees themselves sensitive to human emotions. Late November is the year's own time of the long sleep, the summary if not the farewell. The hills are bare to the buffeting of winter.

And yet, the hills still stand. The trees are still rooted and rugged. Rivers flow to the sea. And beyond the gray clouds the sun keeps to its course and the stars are in their appointed places. The eternities prevail. We live with those eternities, though ourselves mortal; it is the human dream, the hope and aspiration, that persists. Take away all else and those are the human eternities.

Robert Frost, in his last book, wrote lines that sum it up:

*We vainly wrestle with the blind belief
That aught we cherish
Can ever quite pass out of utter grief
And wholly perish.*

Dark days come, inevitable. And time persists, time that is both dark and light and forever changing. The time of the stars, the time of the hills, the time of man. And nothing cherished ever wholly perishes. Gray November is a passing thing, and years end is no end at all, but another marker on the great rhythm. A tree falls, and a seedling is already rooted.

Man persists, man with the capacity to dream and hope and dream again. Man, with his capacity for shock and grief, but also with his inheritance of faith, of belief, is participation in the great truth of continuity.

NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL, NOVEMBER 24

The Northern Cascades on the Witness Stand

By Patrick D. Goldsworthy

HAVING JUST TESTIFIED before a federal study team considering the fate of a Northern Cascades National Park, a Seattle conservationist remarked: "Where are they all? I expected to see so many fellow club members here defending the cause that they'd be standing in the halls." A look at those hearings should help convince the missing conservationists that during the next year their presence will be necessary, in body or the written word, if the Northern Cascades are ever to contain an adequate amount of park and protected area.

Early in the year, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, with the approval of the President, jointly appointed a five-man team to study the Northern Cascades between Washington's White Pass Highway and the Canadian border. The team was to determine the use of the area that would best serve the public interest. During the summer, three members made a nine-day reconnaissance of the area. Seven substudy teams also carried out an intensive three-month exploration of the entire region.

Have the Northern Cascades made a sufficient visual impact upon the Study Team? It is hard to imagine how this would have been possible in only nine days. It is equally hard to imagine how a fair decision regarding the area could be made by a five-man committee when only three of those five men were able to join in the committee's initial reconnaissance. The other two will have to rely on the judgment of their fellow members or on the information of the substudy teams. We can only hope and urge that further and more extensive field trips will be made by the Study Team during the summer of 1964.

IN 1960 and 1961, Congressman Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.) introduced legislation calling for the Secretary of the Interior to make a study of the central and northern regions of the Washington Cascades in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture—intentionally not a joint study by the Forest Service and the National Park Service. The point of Pelly's proposal was to give initiative for the study procedure to the National Park Service. It would have obviated the vulnerability of the present study which assumes that the joint partners are equally balanced. The Park Service, however, is at a distinct disadvantage; it is an outside agency studying Forest Service practices, in conjunction with the Forest Service, on Forest Service land. There is, consequently, the ever-present danger of intentional or unintentional obstruction. We remember well tactics the Forest Service used in its bitter struggle against the establishment of Olympic National Park. There the Forest Service demonstrated its skill at working at the grass-roots level, of implicating itself into the very fiber of every local community adjacent to forests. Such public relations effort, operating through Chambers of Commerce and other business groups, has customarily been brought to the aid of the Forest Service when the establishment of new parks appeared imminent. It would seem difficult for a study team operating with such inborn handicaps to be evenly balanced. We urge its members to make suitable allowances for these handicaps.

Early in October, this Study Team listened to more than 200 witnesses in five days of hearings in Wenatchee, Mount Vernon, and Seattle. Congressman Jack Westland (Wash.), outspoken opponent of further parks and wilderness in Washington, has called for two more local hearings in the western part of the state. Since all the usual arguments were adequately presented by significant segments of local interest groups at the October hearings, more of the same kind are not likely to contribute any new insights. Local opinion has already been sampled. Further hearings ought to sample the national view in Washington, D.C.

TESTIMONY indicated a sharp division of viewpoints: one favoring expanded preservation of the natural scene, either as dedicated wilderness or national park; the other supporting the continuation of the Forest Service's present policy stressing multiple commodity-use management.

A look at the records discloses that attendance at Wenatchee was 75 observers and 59 witnesses, with a 2-to-1 ratio of those opposing expanded preservation of the natural scene to those favoring it; at Mount Vernon, 179 observers and 56 witnesses, with the same ratio as in Wenatchee; and at Seattle, 132 observers and 89 witnesses, a 2-to-3 ratio, in this case favoring the preservationists.

Such national organizations as the Sierra Club, the National Parks Association, The Wilderness Society, and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supported the national park proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council. Local groups, including The Mountaineers (Washington), the Mazamas (Portland), the Cascadians (Yakima), the Audubon Society (Seattle chapter), and the Washington Alpine Club (Seattle) also backed the establishment of a park. The Nature Conservancy and the Garden Clubs of America joined with local groups in urging that the natural values of the area of the proposed park be preserved. *(Continued on page 18)*



Sierra Club Bulletin

NOVEMBER, 1963
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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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Regular, \$9 (and spouse, \$13.50); junior, \$3.50; contributing, \$25. Each person must pay a \$5 admission fee. Those applying between September 1 and December 31 should remit only half the dues but the full admission fee. The dues year is April 1 to March 31. The first renewal notice is mailed by April 1 of the year following application. Processing of an application takes 30-45 days.

Life membership, \$150.

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"... not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress ..."

The Sierra Club was founded in 1892 —to help people explore, enjoy, and protect parks, wilderness, waters, forests, and wildlife.

—to rescue places that made America beautiful and can keep it beautiful, places only as safe as people, knowing about them, want them to be.

Dues and contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.



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(Please save to keep in touch with conservation)

This multiple-purpose stub:

- 1) provides a handy way to notify the club if you are moving;
- 2) gives you wallet-size application blanks to hand friends who would

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The west side of Switchback Trail leading into Kalihiwai Valley, Kauai. Photograph by R. Wenkam



A Preview of the 1964 Sierra Club Outings

THE SIERRA CLUB has great and noble purposes and its name has come to mean an ideal to us," wrote Marion Parsons in the 1905 *Bulletin*. "It means comradeship and chivalry, simplicity and joyousness and the carefree life of the open."

Most Sierra Club outings travel through and camp in the same wilderness today as they did many years ago. And for trip members the outings still offer companionship and simplicity, as well as the pleasure of an unforgettable mountain experience.

Sierra Club members and their friends have been camping in the wilderness for sixty-three years, ever since the club's first outings in Tuolumne Meadows. But the process of learning what it means to explore, enjoy, and protect that wilderness continues.

There is much to look forward to again next year, much to plan for and dream about—an ever-increasing variety of trips to suit the ability and interests of anyone who wants to enjoy a Sierra Club wilderness vacation. Chile, Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada will be visited by the longer trips. Some 65 other trips are being planned to areas in seven western and two eastern states.

The club's most ambitious outing to date will be a three-week February trip to Chile and Argentina, with stopovers in Panama and Peru. The trip will include camping and hiking near Santiago, the lake area of southern Chile, and Nahuel Huapi National Park in Argentina. See the June and October, 1963, *Bulletins* for general information and write the club office for the itinerary and details.

Three outings are offered during the March Easter vacation period: a chartered plane trip to the islands of Maui and Kauai, Hawaii; a High-Light trip to the Sierra San Pedro Martir, 130 miles south of the California border on the Baja Peninsula; and a river trip to Gray and Desolation Canyons, seldom visited parts of the Green River in Utah.

A trip on the Colorado River, Utah, planned for May 3-9, will go from the town

of Moab to Hite through Cataract Canyon. Planned for May 17-23 is a second one-week High-Light trip to explore the canyon of the Escalante in southern Utah. The itinerary includes some hiking and some boating to such places as Stevens Arch, Gregory National Bridge, and Cathedral of the Desert.

A second club trip to Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, is tentatively planned for June. Two new late-season High-Light trips to the Sierra Nevada will be held in the fall starting September 5.

Reservations for any Sierra Club outing will now be accepted at the club office (see *Outing Procedure*). The nonrefundable \$15 reservation fee per person or family will hold a place for you on any trip with the following exceptions: Chile, a \$100 reservation fee per person; and Hawaii and Alaska, \$75 fee per person for each trip. Fees for these three trips are all nonrefundable unless your place on the trip can be filled. If it is filled, all but \$15 of the fee will be refunded.

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

SPRING TRIPS

Easter Outing to Hawaii

Once again the Outing Committee has answered the call of Hawaii by planning a trip to the Islands for Easter week, March 19 to 29. Two previous trips explored the big island of Hawaii and gave those members who participated a chance to experience much of the excitement and lure of the non-tourist aspect of the Island. This year the outing will be to the islands of Maui and Kauai, each with a unique character. Maui consists of two extinct volcanoes linked by a low-lying isthmus and is dominated by the

10,000-foot-high Haleakala. Kauai, geologically the oldest of the Islands, reveals beautiful new vistas at every turn. Dominated by Mount Waialeale, called the wettest spot on earth, it contains an abundance of lush greenery, white sand beaches and spectacular coastal cliffs, features for which the Islands are famous.

This will be an outing much like a High Trip with many opportunities for hikes into the back country. The hikes will range in difficulty from easy to strenuous and in altitude from sea level to 10,000 feet. There will be at least five different camps during the outing in each of which a central commissary will prepare and serve breakfast and dinner. The outing should not be confused with a regular tourist trip to the Islands as it will be conducted in traditional Sierra Club fashion and will involve active exploration of Maui and Kauai.

The itinerary, though still in the planning stages, calls for three nights on Maui and five nights on Kauai. On Maui, a camp will be made at Kapalua (Fleming) Beach on the northwest coast. This is a beautiful white beach with palms reaching almost to the water's edge. One night will be spent by many of the group in the crater of Haleakala in the cabins maintained by the National Park Service.

After three and one half days on Maui the group will board a plane for the flight to Lihue Airport on Kauai. On arrival, the group will make its first camp at Haena Beach park on the north coast. From this point hikes will be made along an ancient Hawaiian trail to valleys under the towering cliffs of the Na Pali Coast. The second camp will be set up in Kokee State Park after a drive that will almost completely circle the island. From the state park a variety of hikes can be taken. One can be made to Kilohana Lookout and another along the top of coastal ridges, both with spectacular views down the 4,000-foot Na Pali cliffs to the Pacific Ocean. Another hike will give a spectacular view of Waimea Can-



A vista of the Gulf of California from the 8,000-foot plateau of the Sierra San Pedro Martir, Baja California. Photograph by Al Schmitz

yon, the Grand Canyon of Hawaii. The final camp on Kauai will be on the south coast at Salt Pond Beach park. From this camp a hike is planned up one of the deep canyons on the south slope of Mount Waialeale.

The outing will start from the Oakland International Airport (this is subject to change) on Thursday evening, March 19, when we will board a chartered airliner for the flight to Kahului airport on Maui. Awaiting our arrival there, will be a group of U-Drive sedans. They will be the method of transportation on both islands, six members travelling in each car. A shuttle flight will take us from Maui to Kauai and at the end of the outing will fly us to Honolulu from where the return flight will take off. At present the arrival in the Bay Area is scheduled for early Sunday morning, March 29.

Since all the plans for this Outing are not completed, the exact cost has not yet been determined. However, it will probably be about \$300, including all expenses from and back to the Bay Area. A 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 Kahului, Maui, the cost of the outing will be \$115 (subject to change). Of this fee \$15 is the usual nonrefundable deposit as is \$15 of the \$75 deposit for those from the mainland. (Leader, Ted Grubb.)

Mount McKinley, Alaska

Those who went to Alaska this past summer were so enthusiastic that a second trip is being contemplated for 1964—a moving base camp in Mount McKinley National Park, probably during the last two weeks in June. Two or three standing camps will be established from which hikes, climbs and explorations will be conducted. There will be a \$75 per person reservation fee (nonrefundable unless your place on the trip can be filled).

Baja California

The spring High-Light trip will be a journey to Baja California. It is designed to fill the week preceding Easter with a variety of experiences, one of which will be living on a high uninhabited plateau in a wilderness of pines and spacious meadows.

Located roughly 130 miles below the California border, the Sierra San Pedro Martir rise to an undulating plateau between 7,000 and 9,000 feet high and approximately 60 miles long and 20 miles wide. There is a precipitous drop on the eastern gulf side where the plateau is connected by a spur to the highest mountain of the California peninsula, 10,000-foot Picacho del Diablo. This mountain of beautiful granite blocks has been called one of the wonders of the world.

The plateau country is heavily timbered with parklike settings of sugar pine, silver fir, and yellow pine. Little undergrowth exists. The contrast between the surrounding lower desert country and the higher timberlands is startling.

This outing will not be a climbing expedition. With limited time at our disposal an attempt at Picacho del Diablo would not be practical. Instead, the trip will consist of 5 or 6 days on the plateau, walking from watering place to watering place, taking in the feel of a new country and enjoying long but easy hikes. Total trail mileage is between 50 and 60 miles.

Arrangements for the High-Light trip will be made with Rancho San José, also known as Meling Ranch. It lies 32 miles east of San Telmo, which is 75 miles below Ensenada. The road to San Telmo is in excellent condition as is the dirt road into the Rancho San José. Total driving distance from Tijuana, across the border from San Diego, to San José ranch is 182 miles.

The trip will be limited to 50 people, with a duffel allowance of 25 lbs. Commissary duties will be handled centrally by trip members under the guidance of a camp

staff. Trip members will meet at Rancho San José on Sunday, March 22, early enough for dinner. The trip should terminate on March 27, or at the very latest on the morning of Saturday, March 28. A prospectus furnishing all details about this trip will be ready by early December.

The trip cost will be from \$50 to \$60, plus a \$15 reservation fee. (Leader, Al Schmitz.)

Gray and Desolation Canyons, Green River, Utah

Most of the exciting and magnificent country covered by John Wesley Powell's famous voyage down the Green and Colorado rivers has been enjoyed by a large number of Sierra Club members. The Yampa, Lodore, Split Mountain, Cataract, Glen and Grand Canyons and Flaming Gorge all have their devotees. Each canyon has a separate and distinct appeal, be it brawling rapids for excitement or wind and water-sculptured walls for rare beauty and magnificence.

Next year, at Eastertime, we will be given an opportunity to enjoy a seldom visited area of the Colorado—Gray and Desolation Canyons. For some canyoneers, this outing will almost complete the entire trip that Powell first made.

We will put in just below Ouray, March 23, and take out at Green River, Utah, March 28. For six days we will enjoy a varied fare of river running including good rapids, delightful campsites and an ever-changing scenic backdrop of canyons and mountains. Neither Gray nor Desolation can offer side trips up such beautiful side canyons as those of the now lost Glen. They do, however, have a charm all their own and provide opportunities to explore long-forgotten ghost ranches and to hike up side canyons.

For many, early spring in the desert country offers the best weather. We can expect warm days and cool nights, perhaps down to freezing, so lightweight tents are in order. On the other hand, we will not be bothered, as frequently happens on summer trips, by long days of blistering sun when the only recourse is to stay wet.

The trip cost will range between \$90 and \$105, plus \$15 reservation fee. (Leader, John Blosser.)

SUMMER TRIP PREVIEW

SIERRA HIGH TRIPS—Along the John Muir Trail from south to north: French Canyon, Bear Creek and Mono Recesses; Silver Pass, Tully Hole and McGee Creek Pass; two 2-week sessions starting July 19 and August 2. (Leaders, Ted Grubb, Al Baxter.)

SIERRA BASE CAMPS—New country and a new kind of outing are in store for Base Campers



El Tronador, Argentina, near Lake Nahuel Huapi

The South American Outing — A First in February

Barro Colorado, Machu Picchu, Nahuel Huapi, El Tronador—by next March these names will recall to some club members memories of tropical rain forests, Inca ruins, a magnificent mountain lake, and the snow-covered volcanic monarch of the Southern Andes.

If you are one of the many club members who might go on a High Trip or to a Base Camp, plan now to make these names more than just places on a map. Join the Sierra Club's first South American outing next February. Whatever outing activity you prefer—hiking, rafting, knapsacking, mountain climbing, or trail riding—you will find it available on this trip. And the excitement will be heightened by the experience of being in a foreign country.

On February 1, outing members will assemble in Panama where they will visit the tropical forest on Barro Colorado Island. From there, they will go to Lima, Cuzco, and Machu Picchu. After camping overnight in the terraced Inca city perched on the slopes of the Andes, the group will fly to Santiago, Chile, and a five-day stay at the Hacienda Del Guindal out-

side of Los Andes. The last leg of the trip, by train and bus, will take the group to Petrohue, Chile, and an eight-day stay in the Andean Lake region.

Reservations may be made now by sending \$100 per person to the club office. The total trip fee is \$350 plus air fare (subject to an additional charge of not more than \$35 after the trip), and covers all expenses from Panama to Santiago, except those of a personal nature while the group is in the larger cities. For other accounts of the trip see the June and October *SCB's*.

Make your reservation now and be among the first on a Sierra Club first—the South American outing.

For information and reservations contact:

SIERRA CLUB
1050 Mills Tower Bldg.
San Francisco 4, California

Fly

PAN AM · PANAGRA

next summer at a location overlooking the North Fork of the San Joaquin River in the Minarets Wilderness area. It will be a base for exploration of half a dozen rarely visited high basins and for novel approaches to Mounts Lyell and Ritter and the Minarets. Base Camp next summer will be well suited to families with diverse interests and capabilities. It will be smaller (80 campers), the facilities will be more primitive, and the emphasis will be on getting away from camp. Several high camps will be located at strategic points and provisioned to facilitate mountaineering and more extensive exploration. From the roadhead at Miller Meadow east of Bass Lake to camp will be 12 miles; arrangements may be made for saddle horses. Camp will operate for three 14-day periods starting July 19, Aug. 2, and Aug. 16. (Leader Camp I-II, Mike Loughman.)

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP—Will visit the region lying between Muir and Mather Passes, considered by many to be the grandest of the Sierra. Campsite on Palisade Creek near Deer Meadow, backed by the towering Palisades. Three-day trip in via Bishop Pass and LeConte Canyon; two-day return trip—partially different route and a new campsite. Two weeks starting July 19. (Leader, Carl Miller.)

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS—(a) *Sierra San Pedro Martir*. In Baja California, 130 miles below the border, 7000–9000 feet elevation. See page 4. (Leader, Al Schmitz.) (b) *Escalante Canyon*, southern Utah. Trip will explore by trail to Coyote Camp, Coyote Fall and Stevens Arch; by boat to Gregory Natural Bridge, Cathedral of the Desert; then by trail to Broken Bow Arch and return; 7 days, May 17–23. (Leader, Bob Golden.) (c) *Sierra I*. A 2-week trip probably in northern Yosemite via Buckeye Creek and including Twin Lakes, Tilden Lake and Slide Canyon; July 18–Aug. 1; leader to be announced. (d) *Wind River Range*, Wyoming. Trip will probably go into the most northern portion of the Wind River mountains near Glacier Primitive Area; 11 days, July 21–Aug. 1. (Leader, Mike Passovoy.) (e) *Idaho Primitive Area*. Outing will include some of Idaho's most spectacular country; 10 days, Aug. 4–14. (Leader, Mike Passovoy.) (f) *Sierra II and III*. Two 1-week, or one 2-week, fall trip(s) somewhere in the Sierra Nevada, Sept. 5–12, Sept. 12–19; area and leader to be announced.

NORTHWEST SPECIALS—(a) *North Cascades Special*, Washington. A moving trip, High-Light style, into the Glacier Peak–North Cascades region; 12 days, July 20–31. (b) *Wonderland Trail High-Light*, Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. A 90-mile hike which completely circles the northwest's mightiest snow peak, 14,410 foot Mount Rainier. On this well-maintained trail you will traverse the high country between 4,000 and 7,000 feet on Mt. Rainier's rugged shoulders. The trail skirts close to glaciers and drops down into dark, rain-forest timber, then out and up to breath-taking alpine meadows. Moves will average 9 miles a day with layovers at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Summerland, or Sunset Park. A 12-day trip starting from Sunrise above the Park's northeast entrance, Aug. 3–14. Duggage limited to 25 lbs. (Leader, Don Williams.)

A turbulent stretch of the Green River carries a raft through the splendid formations of Desolation Canyon, U.ah. Photograph by Lou Elliott



BURRO TRIPS—In Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, leaving from Mineral King. Two one-week trips starting July 11 (leader, Ned Robinson), July 18; two 2-week circle trips starting July 26, August 9 (Leader, Tom Pillsbury.) Moving days and layover activities on the first two-week trip will be family oriented, and there will be a central commissary; individuals welcome too.

FAMILY BURRO TRIPS—Four outings in all limited to 4 or 5 families each (depending on size). Two 2-week sessions in the upper San Joaquin region, probably from Red's Meadow to Mono Creek, including Duck Lake, Purple Lake, Silver Pass and Mono Recesses; starting from the east side of the Sierra July 26, Aug. 9 (Leaders, Jim Dodds family, Al Dole family.) Two 2-week sessions in Yosemite to include Lyell Upper Base Camp, Donahue Pass, possibly Garnet Lake, Alger Lake and Mono Pass; starting from Tioga Lake, Aug. 2, Aug. 16 (Leaders, Gordon Peterson family, Peter Kaus family.)

WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS—Eleven trips limited to 10 families each. One 2-week to the Wind River country, Wyoming; ten one-week to the Sierra. Trips start July 18, end Aug. 30. Dates and specific camping places will be announced after January 20, 1964. *No reservations will be accepted until publication of February Bulletin.*

KNAPSACK TRIPS—(a) *Parunaweap-Kolob Plateau*, Zion National Park, Utah. A split trip consisting of a two-day hike down the Parunaweap Canyon—a narrow sandstone canyon of the east fork of the Virgin River, and a visit to the high country of Zion National Park, viewing some little-known arches, bridges and canyons of this area. Features of the trip include Indian ruins along the canyons and an 80-foot waterfall in the Parunaweap. There will be an opportunity to go through the famous Narrows of the Virgin River before or after the trip; 6 days, June 7–13. (Leader, John Ricker.) (b) *Maggie Lakes*. Three gem-like lakes at the

head of Pecks Canyon, on border of Sequoia National Park and National Forest, south and west of Mineral King. The country is a high plateau, including the headwaters of the North and Middle Forks of the Tule River; moderate trip; 8 days, June 20–27. (Leader, Wes Bunnelle.) (c) *Caribou Peak-Lassen Park*. A repeat of last year's leisure trip but in the Caribou Peak Wilderness Area and eastern Lassen Volcanic National Park. Time to enjoy and explore it thoroughly—new birds, new flowers, new rocks. Phyllis Lindley again will be trip naturalist; 8 days, July 4–11. (Leaders, Jim and Eunice Dodds.) (d) *Trinity Alps*. By trail and cross-country to the lakes and peaks around Sawtooth Mountain; moderate exertion; 9 days, July 18–26. (Leader, Harry Weldon.) (e) *Sphinx-Videttes*. High Sierra loop trip crossing great Western Divide and Kings-Kern Divide, visiting Sphinx Lakes and Vidette Lakes, climbing Mt. Brewer and others; moderate; 9 days, July 25–Aug. 2. (Leader, John Thomas.) (f) *Seven Gables*. Moderate cross-country exploration in the central Sierra of Pioneer Basin, Second Recess, Lake Italy and Seven Gables Lakes; 9 days, Aug. 1–9. (Leader, Anne Coolidge.) (g) *Monarch Divide*. A cross-country exploratory venture along the crest of the Divide in Kings Canyon National Park. Beautiful views of the canyons of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River; strenuous trip; 9 days, Aug. 1–9. (Leader, Bob Maynard.) (h) *Whitney Crest*. A moderate trip, cross country and on trail from Shepherd's Pass to Mt. Whitney in the southern Sierra; 8 days, Aug. 8–15. (Leader, Dan Lee.) (i) *Idaho Primitive Area*. Bighorn Crags—on eastern border of the Middle Fork of the Salmon; moderate; 10 days, Aug. 11–21. (Leader, Bob Kundert.) (j) *Palisades*. A leisurely trek (by knapsack standards) taking in the high country of the central Sierra between Taboose and Bishop Passes, exploring the Upper Basin as well as the Palisades area; two weeks, Aug. 29–Sept. 12. (Leader, Walt Oppenheimer.) (k) *Kaweah Peaks*. Southern Sierra trip encircling the splendid Kaweah Peaks Ridge. Emphasis is on isolated Kaweah Basin

and country west of the Kern Canyon; strenuous trip; 10 days, Aug. 29–Sept. 7. (Leader, Jim Watters.) (1) *Salmon Mountains*. A leisure trip into a seldom visited part of northern California mountains; there will be a naturalist on the outing; 1 week, date and leader to be announced.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE—Especially for fellows and girls 17 to 23 or so years old—a chance to enjoy wilderness inexpensively while doing necessary trail work alternate days. (a) *Sierra-Margaret Lakes Area*. Start from Edison Lake—clean and improve trail from Arch Rock to Frog Lake and/or from Fern Lake up to Big Margaret; 8 days, July 6–7 to 13–14. (Leader, Steve Arnon.) (b) *Sawtooth Mountains*, Idaho. Start from Redfish Lake—improve trail between Hell Roaring and Imogene Lakes and the crest; or, start from Petit Lake—work trail from Farley to Toxaway Lakes; 11 days, Aug. 4–14. (Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.) Trips limited to 30 persons. Send all correspondence for both trips to Rick Polsdorfer, Lowell P-32, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.

RIVER TRIPS—(a) *Grey and Desolation Canyons*, Green River, Utah—Ouray to Green River (rafts); 6 days, March 23–28. See page 4. (Leader, John Blosser.) (b) *Cataract Canyon*, Green River, Utah—Green River to Hite (rafts); 7 days, May 3–9. (Leader, Lou Elliott.) (c) *Yampa-Green Rivers*, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—Lily Park through Split Mountain (rafts); 6 days, June 15–20. (d) *Rogue River*, southern Oregon—Galice to Gold Beach (rafts); three 5-day trips starting June 15. (Leader, Monroe Agee), June 22, July 29. (e) *Sacramento River*, California—two flat water trips (rafts), Redding to below Red Bluff; one 6-day trip starting June 22; one 6-day trip, designed for families, starting June 29 (cost to be on a family basis); two 6-day trips (canoes, kayaks), starting July 6, July 13—designed for those who wish to paddle their own craft, but do not own one (they will be furnished by concessionaire), those with craft welcome, too. (f) *Middle Fork of Salmon River*, Idaho—Dagger Falls to Shoup (rafts); three 6-day trips starting July 6, July 14, July 22. (g) *Kootenay River*, British Columbia (canoes, kayaks); 9 days, July 22–30. (h) *Main Salmon*, Idaho—Shoup to Riggins (rafts); one 6-day trip July 29–Aug. 3; one 6-day trip Aug. 6–11—designed for families (cost to be on a family basis). (i) *Bowron-Spectacle Lakes*, British Columbia (canoes, kayaks); two 8-day trips starting August 5, August 15. (j) *Peace River*, British Columbia—McLeod Lake to Hudson's Hope; one 8-day trip (rafts), Aug. 16–23. (Leader, Hermann Horn); one 10-day trip (canoes, kayaks), Aug. 26–Sept. 4. (k) *Allagash River*, Maine—(canoes, kayaks); 10 days, Aug. 28–Sept. 6. (l) *Klamath River*, California—Happy Camp to Weitchipec (rafts); two 6-day trips starting Sept. 1, Sept. 9. (m) *Little Rivers of New Jersey*, New Jersey—(canoes, kayaks); 5 days, Sept. 8–12. (Leader, Warren Neale.)

CLEANUP WORK PARTY—Kennedy Meadows—Emigrant Basin territory in Stanislaus National Forest; men and women ages 17 to 70 plus are invited to apply; one week, Aug. 22–29. *Reservations for this outing will not be accepted until the February Bulletin has been published.* (Leaders, Anne and Fred Eissler.)

Fees and Reservations

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 1964, 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.

The *reservation fee* is \$15 per person or family except for Chile, Hawaii, and Alaska. (See pages 3–5 for fee information on these three trips.) The reservation fee is nonrefundable and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband and wife, and minor children—under 21. Therefore, a single \$15 fee will cover reservation on any one regular trip for a member, his member spouse, and/or their minor children—who from 12 to 21 must be junior members.)

Trip charge must be paid by deadline date, one month before trip starts.

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

Refunds of trip charges (not including reservation fee) will be made for cancellations under the following schedule: 100% up to one week before trip starts; 90% during last week before trip, not including day trip starts; 80% or less at discretion of trip leader, if made day trip starts, at roadhead, or during trip.

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

Trip charges 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 reservations envelope attached to your *Bulletin*, one per trip. Extra blanks sent upon request.

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

2. Specify trip, trip number, and date of trip.

3. Include names, addresses and phone numbers of all persons for whom reservations are requested, ages if under 21, and relationship.

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

5. Let your trip leader know 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. Information about specific outings also is available upon request.

Important

A Sierra Club outing is a cooperative enterprise, and each person partaking of the benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities. In case of accident or illness, the club, through its leaders, will make every reasonable effort to provide aid and evacuation. Costs of specialized means of evacuation, such as helicopters, and of medical care beyond first aid, are the responsibility of the person involved.

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.

Dunnage

Following are weight allowances in pounds: High Trips, 30; High-Light, 20–25; River, 40; Base Camp, 30; Knapsack, 20 (including packframe); Burro, 25; Wilderness Threshold, 75 per family unit of 3, plus 20 for each additional child. On some trips, excess dunnage may be accepted for a fee. For specific trip, see supplemental announcement or ask leader.

Medical Precaution

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a physical examination is advised. As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extreme in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to have a series of anti-tetanus injections, or a booster shot if appropriate. Full effectiveness from your tetanus immunization takes about two months—do it now.

Mount Rainier, Washington, a 14,500-foot snow peak, will be completely circled by a 90-mile hike on an August High-Light Trip. Photograph by Al Schmitt



Power and a Land Ethic

By Terry T. Brady

IN ALASKA, the term "balance of power" does not always refer to the historical concept of military strength. Frequently, it refers, instead, to a balance between power production and natural resources, a balance that in many areas of this nation is tipping more and more in favor of power. With its abundance of resources and its vast expanse of virtually unexplored country, Alaska assumes a critical role in the efforts to right this balance. If Alaskans can find a way to tap their valuable power sources without sacrificing their equally valuable scenic and natural resources, they will have contributed immeasurably to the field of power and to the field of conservation.

But finding this balance is causing Alaska problems, the most serious of which is the proposed Rampart Canyon hydroelectric project on the Yukon River. This problem is not simply, "To build or not to build?" It is fundamental to the idea that Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall terms, "Land Ethic" (see page 20).

All this because the area considered for the power project—some 11,000 square miles—is also valuable for other purposes. This area has been, is, and, if not excessively tampered with, will continue to be valuable for waterfowl, fish, big game, and other forms of wildlife, as well as minerals, tim-

ber, home construction and scenic beauty. None of these values has to be imposed on the land in the way that a power project must be.

It is precisely at this point that the question of land ethic enters the problem. As applied to the Yukon Basin, the question revolves about the "natural values" already at hand, which are partially if not fully recognized, and the projected power value that will be artificially introduced.

The key portion of the Rampart project would be a concrete gravity structure, 530 feet tall at its highest point and 4,700 feet long on its crest. It would be designed to block the Yukon River in Rampart Canyon, 756 miles from the river's mouth.

In addition to this obstruction, there would be an on-site powerhouse holding 18 turbines, each capable of producing 280,000 kilowatts of power. In all, the powerhouse is expected to produce 5.04 million kilowatts installed capacity, with 3.9 million kilowatts of usable power. The power is expected to be produced at two mills per kilowatt at the powerhouse site, and three mills per kilowatt when delivered 500 miles away.

Naturally, the dam would be accompanied by a reservoir, that portion of the project most vehemently criticized. The actual shoreline of this reservoir has not been con-

trol-surveyed but it is expected that it would take in everything below the 660-foot contour, making a lake 400 river miles long and 80 miles wide.

Since it is generally acknowledged that Alaska needs power for development, it is believed that many of the project's opponents would drop their opposition if the reservoir were not planned to flood so much land. The need for power has, unfortunately, resulted in a blind spot in the vision of the dam proponents. They see it as Alaska's only need, and in so doing they have played down the importance of other resources and resource-producing areas, particularly the Yukon Flats.

The Yukon Flats

Beginning high in the coastal mountain range that overlooks the Pacific Ocean on the Canada-Alaska border, the Yukon River runs nearly 2,000 miles in a huge semi-circle, flowing finally into the frigid waters of the Bering Sea off far-western Alaska. In its course it crosses the Arctic Circle twice. It flows through lakes, gorges, wide and narrow valleys, and over vast regions of flat terrain. One of the outstanding features of this river system—and certainly unique in topography and certain types of wildlife productivity—is the Yukon Flats.

The United States Geological Survey describes the Flats in this manner: "The Yukon Flats district occupies approximately 13,700 square miles in northeastern Alaska. It is bordered by the Yukon-Tanana Plateau, the southern foothills of the Brooks Range, the Hodzana Highland, and the Porcupine Plateau. It includes the Yukon Flats, which is the alluvial lowland that lies along the Yukon River and its tributaries, and the dissected to rolling marginal upland, which separates the lowland from the bordering highland."

The Flats area is dominated by the twisting, silt-laden Yukon River and is dotted by thousands of lakes and small muskeg ponds. Many of the ponds are created by permafrost that impedes percolation of water, but others are ox-bow lakes resulting from the ever-changing channels of minor rivers and creeks.

The river courses and the shores of the larger lakes are lined with white and black



So vast is the Yukon Flats district that even from the air, as in this photo of the area near Fort Yukon, one can see only a small section of it. Photograph by Terry T. Brady

spruce, tamarack, birch, alder, and cottonwood trees. Generally, the area more than several hundred feet back from water is covered only by stunted black spruce, though some well-drained slopes have stately white spruce and birch for a forest cover.

Much of the flat area has been burned over several times, fires started by dry lightning storms and careless travelers having taken a toll of the timber. In the burns, the ground cover is made up of berry bushes, hardwoods, and fireweed. Moss is everywhere, varying by species according to its stage of climax cover.

Weather in the Flats varies from hot and dry in summer, to cold, with bitter winds and blizzards, in winter. Temperatures ranging from 100 degrees F. above zero to 76 degrees F. below zero have been recorded.

From the air the Flats district can be monotonous, both in winter and in summer, though it takes on special beauties in fall and spring. However, it is revealed to the knowing eyes of air travelers, or to those on the ground, that the Flats area has subtle differences that make it unique. It possesses great natural potential, primarily as a breeding ground for fish and waterfowl, but also for big game, fur-bearing mammals and upland birds.

Wildlife and Fish

Ducks are the most numerous of the several classes of waterfowl in the Flats, arriving with break-up in the spring, and leaving with freeze-up in the fall. Geese, cranes, and swans also appear in sizable numbers.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that 2,000,000 ducks, including breeding adults, are contributed to the continental flyways from the Yukon Flats alone during an average year. Composing more than 70 per cent of this population are the greater and lesser scaup, the American widgeon, the pintail, and canvasbacks. In all, 17 species were banded in the Flats during a four-year study. This banding, and subsequent biological studies, have proven that the Yukon Flats is a key waterfowl area. Though some may argue that the total number of birds is small in comparison to the total in the Americas, it is now definitely known that it is an important number. In addition, there is a strong possibility that loss of the Flats may seriously impair both the scaup and the canvasbacks, since this is their major reproducing area.

The other outstanding resource natural to the Yukon Flats, and the land above and beyond the Flats, is fish, especially salmon. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game have been intensely studying salmon runs in recent years, and though the Yukon has long been known as a good salmon stream, the study results surpassed all expectations.

In 1962, the run of king salmon past the

The proposed Rampart Canyon damsite is one-half mile up the Yukon River from this scene, which shows a member of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at a float dock. Photograph by Terry T. Brady



damsite was estimated at 22,000 fish, averaging 15 to 20 pounds each. The runs of the other two species that migrate in the river, chum and silver (coho) salmon, were estimated at more than 100,000 each. All these fish had negotiated over 700 miles of river, escaping nets and fish wheels en route.

Many clear feeder streams run into the Yukon Flats from surrounding mountains, and gravel beds on these streams are used for spawning. Few salmon spawn right in the Flats themselves, but the Yukon, as it runs through Rampart Canyon and the Flats, is an important arterial for travel. This importance may be indicated by the fact that king, chum, and silver salmon have all been found as far as 2,000 miles above salt water, in both the Yukon and the Porcupine River drainages.

The proposed size and bulk of Rampart Dam would make virtually impossible the construction of fish ladders that would adequately allow migrating salmon to pass over the dam, or for the small fry to return to the sea.

Grizzly bear, black bear, and moose are all indigenous to the area, moose being most plentiful with one head for almost every two of the area's 10,000 square miles. Caribou also migrate by the thousands across the Flats between summer and winter ranges, particularly in the area's upper regions near the wedge of land between the Porcupine and Yukon River.

Small game found in the Flats include ptarmigan, spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, and snowshoe hare. Furbearers are mink, marten, muskrat, beaver, otter, weasel, wolverine, fox, coyote, wolf, and lynx.

People

People must be considered whenever a major disruption of a land form is planned. This includes both the indigenous population and potential settlers or land users.

In the case of the Yukon Flats the native population now numbers about 2,500 full and mixed blood Athabascan Indians living in nine major villages.

Of the effects of Rampart Dam on these Indians, only one fact is certain—their villages and means of livelihood would be destroyed. Studies are currently underway by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to find a means of compensating the villages for such a loss. But as for other losses, material or intangible, not much is known.

Money is admittedly needed in the area but it could come from more efficient use of the resources at hand, not by their destruction. One such possible use would be recreation. There are thousands of miles of riv-

Public hearings on the application to withdraw nearly nine million acres of public land for the proposed Rampart Dam project will most likely be held in Alaska and in Washington, D.C. Although no dates for these hearings have been set, their apparent imminence should serve as a stimulus for letter writing to Congressmen and the Secretary of the Interior.

ers, creeks, sloughs, and lakeshore now available by small boat and pontoon planes in summer, and by tracked vehicles, dog team, and ski planes in winter. Although not many people have taken recreational advantage of the Flats so far, the opportunities for increased future use would be virtually eliminated if a large inland sea were to flood the area. Such a sea, with its large stretches of open water, high winds, and waves, would prevent the kind of use mentioned above.

Furthermore, the Department of the Interior classification of the entire Yukon Flats as a power site has drastically curtailed economic investment in the area. The classification denies any new entrant into the Flats

(Continued on page 12)



A LONG-STANDING FEUD over a small chunk of wild land on southern California's highest mountain, Mount San Gorgonio in the San Bernardino range, has changed again into open warfare. This is not a battle over proposals for mining or logging in the small Forest Service Wild Area. It is, instead, a quarrel between two groups of recreationists: the commercial interests and downhill skiers who wish to develop a ski-lift resort facility on the mountain and the conservationists, cross-country skiers, and youth groups who want to see this small wilderness island continue to offer its unique values in an otherwise largely developed land.

San Gorgonio is the last high mountain area in southern California still in wild condition; for Mount San Antonio now has a ski resort and the Mount San Jacinto tramway has opened for business. On the slopes of San Gorgonio and its companions, however, there are still fine forests, meadows, streams, lakes, wildlife, and a chance to find freedom from the hectic pace most men must face for 50 weeks each year.

There is another view of San Gorgonio, however, which seems to miss most of this. Some people who look at the mountain see only the most beautiful winter ski snow in this end of the state. They see the mountain as a perfect place for a major resort complex with as many as fifteen lifts. Overlooking the region's semi-arid climate, a few of them look so wishfully that they see on the mountain the greatest skiing in the nation. Others are more realistic, but recognize, nonetheless, that one of the same factors which makes San Gorgonio uniquely important as a Wild Area—its proximity to a multitude of people—would also increase the income from a major ski resort.

The 34,718-acre San Gorgonio Wild Area, is extremely small in the light of the numbers and types of people who actively seek the special experiences it offers. Among those who make the most use of the Wild Area are naturalists, young people who stay in the more than two dozen organizational camps in nearby Barton Flats, cross-country skiers, hunters, fishermen, hikers, and campers. Downstream water users are also vitally concerned about the fate of the Santa Ana and Whitewater rivers, both of which begin in the Wild Area.

All of the Area is above 7,000 feet and contains a surprising variety of natural features. Mount San Gorgonio, highest point in California south of the Sierra Nevada, rises to 11,502 feet, with nine other 10,000-foot peaks nearby. Most of these are along a forested ridge west of the mountain. The center of this ridge drops to Dollar Lake Saddle, a trail crossroads. From this point, the main trail to the top of the mountain goes east, traversing slopes with increasingly sparse vegetation until it finally reaches the open, rocky summit. More than 3,000 people signed the summit register on Mount San Gorgonio in 1962.

About 1,000 feet below the north side of Dollar Lake Saddle is Dollar Lake itself, which has no outlet and is fed by a strong shore-side spring. The lake water percolates through the soil, re-emerging one thousand feet below as springs and seeps. These, in an area called South Fork Meadows, feed the beginnings of the South Fork of the Santa Ana River. It is only one and a half miles and 300 vertical feet from the Poopout Hill parking lot to these meadows, a trip that anyone, regardless of experience or condition, can enjoy.

Over San Gorgonio A Clash of Values

To those who have travelled in the more highly regarded wilderness areas of our country, the effects of heavy overuse on the trail from Poopout Hill to South Fork Meadows, in the meadows themselves, and at Dollar Lake, are unattractive and even deplorable. To understand why these places are so popular may be difficult for such travellers; but the answer is simple. Most people who come here know little about places other than San Gorgonio. In fact, they do not even know San Gorgonio very well. But they are learning. Through a hike to the summit or a night spent camping at Dollar Lake they acquire experience and the confidence to try other places—the Sierra Nevada and beyond. For many of these people, then, San Gorgonio is a starting place. Its uniqueness as such is attested by the fact that of the 40,130 visitors in 1962, 46 per cent were boys and girls.

Fortunately, however, some of the Wild Area is still only moderately used during the warmer months of the year. These regions, through new trails, time, and education, should lift from such places as South

Jepson Peak

Charlton Peak



Taken from Fish Creek Mountain, the panoramic photograph above shows 11 of the 15 lifts proposed by San Gorgonio Ski Lifts, Inc. The insert map shows the corporation's proposed 3500-acre resort enclave within the San Gorgonio Wild Area. Photograph by Robert R. Marshall

gonio— Viewpoints

by Robert R. Marshall

Fork Meadows and Dollar Lake some of the excessive visitor burden, a burden that will worsen if the use of the Wild Area continues to double every five years.

One such region, the center of winter activity in the Wild Area, is Dry Lake Basin. Surrounded on three sides by 10,000-foot peaks and bounded on the fourth by the north face of Mount San Gorgonio and Jepson Peak, it is unique in the Wild Area and in all of southern California. After the first good snowfall, cross-country skiers head for the basin to follow their own trail from Poopout Hill, over Christmas Tree Hill, and up to the base of Big and Little Draws flanking Jepson Peak.

Skiing on Mount San Gorgonio is generally excellent. Although spectacular powder is not common and icing may occur, the naturally clear, sheltered slopes of Big and Little Draws and the north face of San Gorgonio are ideal for cross-country skiing. Those who do such skiing are well aware of this and know, perhaps better than anyone else, the wilderness value of Dry Lake Basin and the nearby region. And that is just where

the commercial downhill ski resort would be.

In April, 1961, Alex Deutsch, an industrialist of Los Angeles and Banning, revealed that he was trying to get 2,000 acres of the San Gorgonio Wild Area declassified before the Wilderness Bill was passed. Clearly recognizing the significance of the bill, he said, "If the area we need is not opened prior to enactment of this law, it will be virtually impossible to get it done." Deutsch did not reach the Senate in time, but he did ask the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to amend the bill to exclude a portion of the Wild Area from its protection. Although the committee complied with his request, the bill never reached the floor.

During the summer of 1962, San Gorgonio Ski Lifts, Inc., was formed and Mr. Deutsch was asked to join its principals, mostly people involved in other California ski resorts. He refused, claiming that he had no financial interest in the project and that his only concern was that someone built the facilities.

As its first act the corporation filed a proposal with the Forest Service and asked for a public hearing. The proposal called for an enclave of 3,500 acres to allow for the eventual construction of over a dozen ski lifts, riddling the entire Dry Lake drainage area from one end to the other. Public indignation at this proposal compelled the corporation to file, last July, an amendment to its "too hastily drawn" first plan. A press release that accompanied this amendment stated that the new request was for "... A smaller enclave in the limited-access wilder-

ness area," which would "... unmistakably protect all of the wilderness values."

That the press release could be easily misconstrued is indicated by the following changes: (a) The enclave boundaries were altered but its size was not reduced: it still contained 3,500 acres. (b) Three lift locations of the original proposal were affected by the boundary change but the number of lifts was increased from 14 to 15.

In presenting their amendment, the corporation once again asked for a Forest Service public hearing, since the Service had not responded to its earlier request. The decision on the hearing was probably delayed by the foresters' recollections of February 19 and 20, 1947, when a similar hearing had been held as the result of a Forest Service ski resort proposal. At that time, sessions on both days lasted into the night, producing 70,000 words of testimony and stimulating several thousand letters. After considering all this information, Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts decided against the Forest Service's own proposal. In doing so, he said,

"I fully appreciate the great public demand and need for additional downhill skiing areas in southern California and I recognize skiing as an appropriate form of forest recreation that should be encouraged by the Forest Service. I also recognize that San Gorgonio is an area well suited for a downhill skiing development. At the same time, were the area opened as proposed, the loss of other public values such as wilderness skiing, ski touring, summer wilderness use.

organized camping, and watershed values combined, would be greater than the public gain through development for downhill skiing."

As if to ratify this decision, San Gorgonio was reclassified from Primitive to Wild Area in 1956 without any request for a second public hearing. The Forest Service believes that a new hearing would produce no new information except that the numbers would be greater on both sides.

With all of this background in mind, during October, the Chief Forester formally denied the application of San Gorgonio Ski Lifts, Inc., for a Special Use Permit. As far as the Administration is concerned, this leaves the promoters with no more than the opportunity to appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture. It is unlikely that this appeal will succeed.

But the downhill skiers will not be denied and there is plenty of money to fight their fight. A mark of their financial strength is the \$10,000 initial stock limit for each member of San Gorgonio Ski Lifts, Inc. San Gorgonio, however, has more friends than perhaps any other mountain. It was their reaction that caused the corporation to amend its proposal. Among those friends are such organizations as the Sierra Club, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, the California Wildlife Federation, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the California Democratic Council, the Izaak Walton League, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and many other groups.

Arrayed on the other side of the fence are the Far West Ski Association and the commercial interests. When the Wilderness Bill was introduced in the 88th Congress, these interests repeated the request made a year earlier by Alex Deutsch, this time before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The request was denied but the committee avoided passing judgment on the merits of the controversy. A similar request is now pending before the corresponding House committee.

Although both sides point to the growing southern California population as the decisive factor in their arguments, the use of this fact by the downhill skiers is insupportable. In San Bernardino Forest alone ski facilities could be doubled without reducing their quality or straining the area's capacity. In short, there are other places relatively close to San Gorgonio where the individual can go who seeks the pleasures of ski lifts, tramways, and ski resorts.

Where, then, can the individual go who wants and needs a change from the very pace and excitement that accompany resorts wherever they go? In southern California, one of the few places left to go is the Mount San Gorgonio Wild Area. To

In the heart of the Wild Area is Dry Lake Basin, shown here at that time of year when it can be enjoyed with or without skis. Photograph by Robert R. Marshall



allow one violation of this area's integrity is like allowing one high-rise apartment house to intrude into a residential zone. Once the rule has been broken, the breaking can be used as a precedent. The rule here is embodied in the Wild Area classification. San Gorgonio must be preserved.

The Defenders of San Gorgonio Wilderness, an association formed in San Bernardino in January, 1963, is currently the focal point of the defense of the Wild Area. Besides representing its members in the battle to preserve the integrity of the area, the organization keeps them informed of the developing complexities of the situation through a detailed newsletter. No dues are required. Voluntary contributions pay for printing and postage. The Defenders' address is Box 777, San Bernardino, California.

Rampart Dam

(Continued from page 9)

district the right to collect property damages if and when the Rampart project is authorized. Needless to say, this has added to the Flats already difficult economic plight.

Other Sources of Power

Now that we have viewed the Rampart project from a standpoint other than the one that says, "It's the only way out," it is worthwhile to consider other power sources that might do the job as well. These sources might permit both the natural and the artificial economies of Alaska to survive and develop.

Fortunately, Alaska is blessed with many smaller capacity power sites, sites far less potentially destructive to the natural resources of the state. Most of these have already been studied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Alaska also has abundant coal

CORRECTIONS

Upon receipt of his October *SCB*, Clyde Thomas called to the attention of the editors an unfortunate error in the caption on page 5. Deer Creek is a side canyon outside the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park and Monument, but is upriver from the monument and across the river from the park. It would not be flooded by Bridge Canyon dam, but rather is an example of some of the unique canyon scenery not now protected by either national park or monument status.

In the Clair Tappaan Lodge article on page 16 of the October *SCB*, the name of the lodge was misspelled. The correct spelling is Tappaan, not Tappan. The lodge is a memorial to the late Judge Clair Sprague Tappaan, an enthusiastic member, a one-time president, and for many years a director of the Sierra Club.—*Editors.*

reserves, and natural gas is being discovered at a rapid rate in a number of localities. Both of these resources are potential power producers. Unfortunately, however, the squabble over Rampart is impeding the development of mine-mouth and well-head generating facilities, even though these kinds of generation destroy little land and utilize resources that are valueless unless they are used.

The argument might be made that power generated from steam or smaller hydroelectric projects would be more expensive than power from a project the size of Rampart. But one must figure, then, the total cost to the nation through the loss of natural resources that a dam with an 11,000-square-mile reservoir would bring about. In the weighing of such costs—and hopefully the righting of the balance of power—lies the meaning of the two small words so often emphasized today in resource development and management—"Land Ethic."

Your Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

Indiana Dunes

On October 21, Senator Henry M. Jackson, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, introduced a new Indiana Dunes bill, S. 2249, with Administration approval and the co-sponsorship of Senator Paul H. Douglas, the original advocate of legislation to establish the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. Although there were also 22 other sponsors, the most significant fact is that the two Senators from Indiana, Hartke and Bayh, were, for the first time, among these co-sponsors. S. 2249 proposes a Lakeshore of 11,732 acres in Porter and La Porte counties. It includes the 2,181 acres in the Indiana Dunes State Park that the federal government is authorized to acquire with the State of Indiana's consent.

The Interior Department report says that the areas selected "are those deemed most suitable for preservation and portrayal of the natural dunes, and for swimming beaches, campgrounds, picnic areas, hiking and riding trails, and nature study."

The choicest unit of the Indiana dunes has already been bulldozed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Nonetheless the Bureau of the Budget's conditional approval of the steel company's plans must give hope to conservationists everywhere who believe that the time has come when there must be public disapproval and defiance of the absolutism of the Army Corps of Engineers.

One of the arguments for construction of Burns Ditch harbor is that it would reduce the cost of bringing coal to the mills by water rather than by rail. The Bureau of the Budget comments: "There will be construction of two integrated steel mills on a schedule generally consistent with the completion of the harbor, or of one integrated steel mill if a detailed study by the Chief of Engineers of traffic related to the other mill, and other transhipped commodities, clearly supports economic justification of the project . . ." The Bureau of the Budget in fact says that the Army Engineers are projecting an assumption. Finally, the Bureau of the Budget said that an assumption of the magnitude of that made by the Corps of Engineers "should be based upon further study by all the federal agencies involved." The Bureau of the Budget makes clear that the major advantages of the proposed harbor would accrue to one or perhaps two steel companies, even if the Corps' estimates should prove to be correct.

The Wilderness Bills

On November 7, Representative John P. Saylor, ranking Republican member of the House Interior Committee, after conferring with Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall, introduced a new compromise Wilderness Bill, H.R. 9070. This bill departed from preceding bills in several important ways. It definitely left to Congress the decision of placing future areas in the Wilderness category instead of giving Congress merely a veto power. Instead of leaving Wilderness Areas open under the provisions of the federal mining and mineral leasing laws, or giving the President authority to unlock mineral resources in emergencies, it provided for a continuing federal survey of mineral resources in Wilderness Areas! Primitive Areas would be left open to mineral entry and development while their status was in review. The bill provided that one-half of the Primitive Areas should be reviewed within three years of the passage of the act and the balance within five years of passage.

According to press reports, Mr. Aspinall said that the Saylor bill eliminated some principal points of contention between commercial interests and conservationists and between those favoring executive control and those favoring congressional control of the lands involved. Mr. Aspinall himself told me, as I remember his words, that "we are now coming close to agreement."

Only a few days later, on November 19, four new Wilderness Bills were introduced, H.R. 9162, 9163, 9164, and 9165 by Representa-

tives Dingell, Reuss, O'Hara of Illinois, and Bennett of Florida. These bills return more closely to the language of the Administration draft. They include a provision to keep the Wilderness Areas open under mining and mineral leasing laws until December 31, 1973, and they return to a ten-year term for reclassification of the Primitive Areas, rather than the five-year requirement of the Saylor bill. These four bills, it is generally known in Washington, were introduced at the request of Chairman Aspinall.

Three Wilderness Bill hearings have been announced for early January at the following locations: Olympia, Washington, House of Representatives Chamber, 10 A.M., January 9; Denver, Colorado, State Services Building, 10 A.M., January 10 and, if necessary, 11; Las Vegas, Nevada, Convention Center, 10 A.M., January 13 and, if necessary, 14. Those wishing to be heard should contact the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Room 1324 Longworth Office Building, Washington 25, D.C., before January 3, 1964.

Wild Rivers Bill

Of the 64 rivers or river segments in their free-flowing state that will be considered next year by a joint Interior-Agriculture Wild Rivers Study Team, twelve have been chosen for detailed study. They are: the three forks of the Flathead, Montana; the Skagit, Sauk, and Suiattle, Washington; the Rogue, Oregon; the Klamath, California; the Rio Grande, New Mexico; the upper Green, Wyoming; the Niobrara, Nebraska; the St. Croix and Manekagon, Minnesota and Wisconsin; the North Branch of the Susquehanna, New York and Pennsylvania; the upper Hudson, New York; the Big South Fork of the Cumberland, Kentucky and Tennessee; the headwaters of the Savannah, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

It is possible that the study will lead to what conservationists hope will be a national system of wild rivers designed to protect and maintain in their free-flowing state certain streams with high recreation value. Such a system would aim to preserve the rivers' unique fishing, canoeing, floating, and other outdoor recreation qualities.

Chairman of the Wild Rivers Study Team is Edward C. Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The members from Agriculture are Byron B. Beattie, U.S. Forest Service and Dr. Laurence Hewes, assistant to the director, Office of Rural Areas Development. Interior representatives are Ben H. Thompson, assistant director of the National Park Service, and A. Heaton Underhill, assistant director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

At the end of October, President Kennedy sent a letter to House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall reaffirming Administration support of this pending bill. (See *Your Washington Office Report*, April-May, 1963 SCB.) Similar letters were sent to the Congressman by the Secretary of the Army, presumably withdrawing the opposition of the Army Corps of Engineers, and by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Aspinall now apparently sees the possibility of putting the bill through the Rules Committee and passing it some time early in the next session.

Congressional approval of the bill would mean that an estimated \$1.5 to \$2 billion would be available over the next 10 years for federal grants-in-aid to the states. These grants would be used for recreation planning, land purchase and development, and for the acquisition of certain federal forest park, and fish and wildlife refuges. The fund would come from receipts from the sale of federal

surplus real property; the existing 4-cents-a-gallon federal tax on fuels used in motorboats; and from recreation user fees charged at federal areas.

Sixty per cent of the fund would be available for state purposes and 40 per cent for federal projects. Allocations from the fund would be made through the regular Congressional appropriations procedure.

The bill as reported by the House Interior Committee is fervently desired by the Interior Department. The Committee report is a long document, of which Chairman Aspinall is proud. He has said that it completely destroys the dissents of the minority opinions.

Allagash River

The Interior Department has recently issued a special report on this Maine river recommending the acquisition of about 192,000

acres of land and waterway now in private ownership. In addition to these lands, the plan contemplates scenic easements for half a mile on each side of the riverway. Beyond the easements, timber harvesting would continue as now.

The October issue of *American Forests* made the following editorial comment on this plan: ". . . the million-acre Allagash forest is regarded by foresters as one of the crown jewels in the private forestry firmament and as good or better-managed than some national forests. In addition to a first-rate forestry program that provides jobs and taxes, every effort has been made to welcome devotees of hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing. . . . Foresters are proud of their multiple-use accomplishments in Maine's northwest corner and they doubt that the National Park Service could improve on them." To the foresters, this is a test case for the entire wild rivers system.

Proposed Changes in the Sierra Club By-Laws

Prior to the September 7-8, 1963 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club at Tuolumne Meadows in Yosemite National Park, Stuart R. Dole, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, submitted the following report to the Board. (The Board agreed that information on these proposals should be made available to the membership, that members should understand that there is possibility for reconsideration at the December 14 Board meeting, and that comment is invited. Material in brackets was added by the Board during their consideration of these proposals on September 8.)

August 26, 1963

Gentlemen:

Attached hereto as separate documents are proposed changes affecting *Articles XIII, XVII, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV* of the by-laws of the Sierra Club (see your Sierra Club Handbook). New material is underlined. A brief commentary as to the necessity for these by-law changes and to the reasoning behind each proposal follows:

Article XIII—Nomination of Directors

With the increased growth of the Sierra Club, the present machinery for nomination of directors has proven cumbersome. Furthermore, present lead time is inadequate to allow for proper study, printing, mailing and the like. Many suggestions have been submitted to the By-Laws Committee respecting nomination of directors. After culling the best from all suggestions, the By-Laws Committee feels that the attached proposal will satisfy all requirements for a more workable nominating procedure. However, we invite your close attention to the suggested lead times. It may be that those most closely involved with the mechanics of nomination and election will want to alter the lead margins one way or another.

A number of suggestions have been made

that preliminary selections by the Nominating Committee should be published in the *Sierra Club Bulletin* in sufficient time so that any group of members could petition for nomination of a director in time for it to be included in the ballot which is sent out preceding the annual election. In order to do this, however, it was felt that the Nominating Committee would have to commence its work almost immediately following an annual election, and accordingly that preliminary publication would be entirely too cumbersome. Since the membership does have the right under the present proposal to select a nominee, there would be little trouble in such a group contacting the Nominating Committee to determine if a "favorite son" candidate is under consideration.

Article XVII—Annual Dues

With the growth of the Sierra Club and its increased responsibilities, many suggestions are received for changes in the dues structure. It is inevitable that dues must be changed from time to time to meet new and unforeseen conditions. Accordingly, the By-Laws Committee suggests a revision of *Article XVII* to permit changes in the dues structure by the Board of Directors. By such a change, the Article need never again be submitted to the membership for amendment. All references in the enclosed proposal to the amount of dues, due dates, ages, deadlines for payment, and the like, have been eliminated. These will be set by resolution of the Board of Directors. However, we suggest that the dues of regular members be left to the approval of the membership so that it may retain a reasonable degree of control as to this particular item. As written, it is not intended that dues for spouse or for junior members be referred to the membership. *Sections 2, 5 and 6* of the by-law as it is presently written have been completely eliminated. The detail presently set forth in *Sections 2 and 5* have been delegated to the Board of Directors. Matters presently set forth in *Section 6* are consid-

ered to be administrative detail which also should most properly be left to resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article XXII—Ballot by the Club

This proposed revision of *Article XXII* is designed to avoid ambiguities which exist in the present by-laws. Ballots by the club are usually submitted at an annual election. Under such circumstances it is usual that more ballots be cast for one measure than another. Furthermore, it is usual that more ballots be cast for the election of directors than upon a particular proposition submitted to the membership. Under such circumstances, does it require a majority of all ballots cast to pass a measure, or a majority of the ballots cast for that particular proposition? The proposed language will avoid controversy in a close case.

The second change in *Article XXII* requires that the membership itself can force a measure to a vote upon the petition of at least 3% of the club membership. The present by-law provides that 50 members can force an issue to a vote by the membership. It is patent that 50 signatures can be acquired for anything. With the club membership standing at nearly 22,000, 50 signatures represents a mere infinitesimal fraction of total membership. In the report of this Committee of October 19, 1961, it was proposed that 5% would be an appropriate percentage under this section. However, with the continued increased growth of the club it becomes apparent that 3% is a more realistic figure. It is felt by your Committee that issues presented under *Article XXII* should be limited to matters of rather extreme importance. The membership should be discouraged from the submission of frivolous measures, but at the same time should be given reasonable opportunity to present matters of urgency or of a serious nature. Accordingly, it is felt that the 3% requirement for an initiative measure is reasonable.

Article XXIII—Construction of By-Laws

The proposed change has reference to

Article XXIV. Apparently the possibility of rescission or change through amendment of by-laws had in the past been overlooked.

Article XXIV—Amendment of By-Laws

The slight change proposed in this Article is suggested for the same reason as the change in Article XXII—that is, to eliminate an ambiguity. In a close election, a dispute could easily arise as to whether the present wording means that two-thirds of all the ballots cast in a particular election is required for passage of an amendment or whether the two-thirds refers only to the number of votes cast upon the particular measure involved. The suggested addition of the words “for the measure” will eliminate this ambiguity.

The By-Laws Committee accordingly recommends that the proposed by-laws changes set forth herein be submitted to the membership of the Sierra Club for its approval. In accordance with your direction the By-Laws Committee will prepare an appropriate ballot, suitable for presentation to the membership at the next special or general election.

Respectfully submitted for the
By-Laws Committee
by STUART R. DOLE, *Chairman*

Article XIII—Nomination of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall, at least six months before the annual election, appoint a Nominating Committee composed of five members of the club, no one of whom shall be a director. Any number of alternate members may also be appointed. It shall be the duty of this committee to nominate at least seven candidates for directors for the ensuing term [and to make the list of said nominees available for publication at least twelve weeks before election]. All members of the club in good standing are eligible for nomination.

Section 2. Nominees for director may also be proposed by at least one per cent (1%) of the club membership entitled to vote at the preceding annual election.¹ Such nominations must be submitted to the Nominating Committee in writing at least eight weeks before the annual election, and if properly received shall be included in the report of the Nominating Committee.

Section 3. A report of the Nominating Committee shall be made to the secretary of the club at least six weeks before the annual election. The report shall contain the names of all nominees arranged in an order determined by lot.

Section 4. A ballot shall be prepared by the secretary of the club and shall be mailed to each member of the club at least four weeks before the annual election. It shall contain the names of the nominees in the

¹ Present by-laws require signatures of 50 club members to add a nominee to the ballot.

order presented by the Nominating Committee.²

Section 5. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a brief statement concerning each nominee, and these statements shall be printed and enclosed with the ballots.

Article XVII—Annual Dues

Section 1. The annual dues of all members shall be set by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the membership by a majority of the ballots cast on such issue.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall determine the dues of spouse and junior members and may reduce dues for those admitted to membership after the commencement of the fiscal year.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall establish an admission fee.

Section 4. Former members who have been dropped for nonpayment of dues may be reinstated at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. The Executive Committee may cancel or remit, in whole or in part, the dues of a member without other record than a written notice to the secretary signed by the president or the vice president.

Section 6. Any member or applicant may become a life member, or a member of any other classification established by the Board of Directors, upon payment of a fee set by the Board; said fee shall not be less than dues for regular members, except as otherwise provided in these by-laws.

Section 7. The Board of Directors shall set that portion of the annual dues of each member which shall be considered as subscription to the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. The subscriptions of members not paying dues shall be considered as having been paid for out of other unappropriated income.

Article XXII—Ballot by the Club

Whenever the Board of Directors shall decide that any question or proposition submitted to it for its decision is of such importance that it should be submitted to a vote of the members of the club, or upon the written petition of at least three per cent (3%) of the club membership entitled to vote at the preceding annual election,³ the Board shall cause to be certified to the secretary the form in which such question or proposition shall be submitted to the membership. The question or proposition shall be submitted at either a special or annual

² A further amendment to continue the present by-law provision for two blank spaces on the ballot for write-in was voted down in a split vote (4 ayes: Adams, L. Clark, Eissler, Marshall; 5 nays: Dickey, Hildebrand, Mauk, Robinson, and Siri).

³ Present by-laws require “the written request of fifty members of the club.” See your *Sierra Club Handbook*.

election as the directors may determine; and the form of ballot and procedure for notice and voting shall, insofar as possible, be in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the annual election of directors. A majority of all the ballots cast as to that item shall decide the question or proposition, except as hereinafter provided in Article XXIV with respect to by-law amendments.

Article XXIII—Construction of By-Laws

On all questions as to the construction or meaning of the by-laws and rules of the club, the decision of the Board of Directors shall be final, unless rescinded by the club by vote as provided for in Articles XXII or XXIV.

Article XIV—Amendments to By-Laws

These by-laws are fundamental, and shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or repealed, in whole or in part, except by a two-thirds vote of all the ballots cast on the measure at any annual or special election, which ballots shall be so printed as to enable the members voting to express their wish as to the adoption or rejection of any proposed amendment or alteration. Such proposed amendment or alteration must be printed in full, and mailed to each member with his ballot, and shall only be submitted to a vote of the club when presented in the manner indicated in Article XXII.

WANTED

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Full Time in the Summer
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Founded in 1949, Camp Unalayee is a non-profit camp for boys and girls, age 10 to 16, from various racial, religious, economic and social groups. It is situated in the rugged and remote Trinity Alps west of Mount Shasta. Through primitive camping under the stars, the camp strives to teach co-operative living, self-reliance, leadership, and understanding.

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CAMP UNALAYEE
1575 Gilmore Street
Mountain View, California

Letters

Thoughts on By-Laws Amendments

November 13, 1963

Edgar Wayburn

Dave Brower

Dear Ed and Dave:

My thoughts here refer to the proposed by-law amendments which I understood were to be presented before the membership in the October *Sierra Club Bulletin* to encourage general study and comment.

Social analysts these days tirelessly tell us about the syndrome of bureaucratic bigness. As the modern organization increases in complexity and size, the leadership tends to become solidly entrenched and to stand aloof from the voiceless majority of members who remain the providers of dues and necessary numerical bulk. The pathology reaches the advanced stage when creeping conformism sets in, the will of the members to exercise the right of dissent atrophies, and experimentation with new concepts is persistently discouraged by the managerial minority. In the process, as the members become less active, the leaders become overactive, frenetically spreading themselves thinner, and the channels of idea exchange, of intercommunication, harden.

There can be no question that the Sierra Club has maintained its health by encouraging the activity of local chapters and smaller face-to-face groups, keeping the membership well-informed and enabling the volunteers to exert an influence on policy and to experience a genuinely fulfilled sense of participation. Even as the club grows, any bureaucratic tendencies from bigness can be wholesomely balanced by an increasingly active membership contributing useful talents to the organization's welfare, provided every precaution is taken to conserve and facilitate the interplay of democratic forces within the club.

I feel strongly that the by-law amendment proposals being reviewed by the Board of Directors would progressively weaken several vital safeguards of the membership's voice in club operations. The proposals are objectionable, I think, on at least three counts: (a) The write-in candidate provision for election of club directors, a traditional democratic right that could become more useful as the club grows, is deleted; (b) The increase of signatures to 1% of total membership to qualify a petition nominating a candidate for the Board of Directors is *unnecessarily* high; (c) the 3% of total membership requirement to place a policy issue on the annual club-wide ballot by petition is *prohibitively* high.

Here are some of my reasons: (1) Studies of bureaucratic bigness suggest that our energies should be devoted to keeping the avenues of reciprocal influence between club members and leaders open. Workable initiative, referendum and recall procedures, however infrequently exercised, have a salutary effect by their existence alone in helping to maintain a responsiveness to the membership on the part of the Board and other governing groups.

(2) In its wisdom the club has felt that fifty members have the right to petition the Board

of Directors to start a new chapter. This by-law recognizes that these individuals represent a balanced judgment and sufficient consensus to form the basic working unit of our organization. A similar number of club citizens should have the right to submit the other petitions.

(3) The petitioners, it must be remembered, recommend actions. There is the democratic safeguard in the fact that they do not make the final judgment as to the validity of their recommendations. Once a petition causes a candidate or issue to be placed on the ballot, the judgment of an informed membership in a club-wide vote is decisive. When the petition route is blocked by a prohibitively high signature requirement, the opportunity for differing views to receive a membership hearing is unfortunately reduced.

(4) Forty-five club chapters by 1973 is not a wild prediction. Many of them will be quite small (possibly not much more than fifty members), but will act as important representatives of diverse geographic regions and spokesmen for various conservation viewpoints relating to regional problems. If it ever becomes necessary to utilize the initiative or referendum petitions, obtaining sufficient signatures in a cluster of small chapters would be prohibitively difficult.

(5) Proponents of the by-law amendments claim that petitioners who cannot get a high number of signatures, the number, for example, that the amendments would require, cannot expect to win the election being sought. This opinion is not valid. Voters may decide that a petition candidate is better qualified than other individuals on the slate, or an initiative, once publicized and thoroughly considered, deserves on its merits to pass.

(6) Under current by-laws fifty signatures qualify either an issue or candidate petition. If the by-law amendment applied today, the signature requirement would jump for the candidate petition up to 210 and the issue petition, 630 (why the percentage differential of 1% and 3%?), and, in ten years (50,000 anticipated membership), 500 and 1500, respectively. Petition signatures are difficult to gather, however worthy the cause. There is reason to believe that petitioners promoting an issue that has potentially high membership support (i.e., when the club is thoroughly informed about the ramifications of the issue) may have to canvass a major portion of the membership to get the required 630 or 1500 names. How do the petitioners obtain the club mailing list? What would it cost the petitioners to bring their message before the membership? How much valuable time would club volunteers have to expend on a signature gathering enterprise? The cost in effort, time and money would go a long way toward insuring that the democratic procedure of petition would never be exercised. Under present circumstances with a reasonable qualification requirement, the concerted effort of several small face-to-face chapters, which form the heart of the club organizations, have the opportunity to launch a petition.

(7) The proposed by-law amendments, it should be stressed, base the percentage requirements on the *total club membership*. In the election of 1962, however, about 8,000 of the

total 21,000 membership voted for Board candidates. Often the by-laws of other associations and state constitutions in their articles pertaining to initiative, referendum, and recall stipulate that the percentage be based on the *number voting in the last election* or in our case a percentage of 8,000 rather than 21,000. This proposition seems more equitable except that it ignores the fact that many small chapters or clusters of chapters would, even on this percentage basis, not grow enough to be able to muster sufficient names for a valuable petition they may wish to introduce.

Although infrequently employed, the petition procedure, I firmly believe, is one of many important guarantees of the Sierra Club's success. Open lines of communication, a variety of informed opinion, participation by volunteers, creative action all contribute to the effectiveness of our association. In every possible way we should reaffirm the principles that keep us strong.

Cordially yours,
FRED ESSLER
2812 Panorama Place
Santa Barbara, California

A Senator's View of Rampart

The Editor
Sierra Club Bulletin
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the article in your September *Bulletin* on the Rampart hydroelectric project in Alaska.

Because the potential for progress and economic benefit to the entire nation of the dam proposed to be built at Rampart Canyon is of such importance, I feel compelled to comment on certain aspects of your report.

Alaskans are, of all citizens of the United States, probably more sensitive to the special values of primeval wilderness than most others. Those who come to our state to live are, almost without exception, individuals who are seeking exactly the free, untrammled land so precious to lovers of nature.

Those who are most dedicated to preservation of wilderness beauty of the great forests of southeastern Alaska, the towering mountains and glaciers of the Alaska Range and the lovely rivers and lakes that make our state incomparably beautiful will, I believe, find only gain and no loss resulting from construction of Rampart Dam. In fact, the location of the damsite where it would flood only the Yukon Flats is one of its major advantages. This area could be charitably described as a swamp. It can only be improved by the creation of a man-made lake providing generous opportunity for recreation as well as economic development now impossible in the region. There are, in the monotonous Yukon Flats, no scenic wonders, no particular recreational resources, no natural beauty that would be affected by construction of the dam.

The people who would be first and most dramatically affected by the construction of Rampart and the creation of the reservoir are

the some 2000 Native residents of the villages of Circle, Fort Yukon, Venetie, Beaver, Stevens Village, Rampart and Chalkyitsik, whose villages will, over a period of eighteen years, be flooded by the waters of the reservoir. Six weeks ago I toured all of these villages with the exception of Chalkyitsik, which is so isolated as to be virtually inaccessible, to talk with the residents about Rampart Dam and discuss their views on this proposed development in their lives. I found almost no opposition to construction of Rampart. On the contrary, the Native citizens of the area are as well aware of the great economic benefits this project can bring as are other residents of Alaska. Their old way of life has long since gone beyond recall. The principal "industry" of the area today is the relief program of the state and Federal Government. Living as they do now, in grim deprivation of the most elementary comforts of modern life in the rest of America, the Natives of the Yukon Valley know there is nothing but good that can come to them from the construction of Rampart. For the first time in their history there will be an opportunity for useful employment bringing stable incomes—in the beginning—at jobs necessary to preparation of the site and construction of the dam, later in industries using Rampart's five million kilowatts of energy. With employment and economic stability will come opportunities for education and a standard of living providing such ordinarily accepted necessities as plumbing, electric lights and appliances, to say nothing of roads giving access to the world outside the isolated limits of the villages.

Those of us who know of the importance of all aspects of this undertaking will insist on complete plans for the protection of wildlife in the area to be affected by the flooding of the reservoir. We shall require patrols employed to drive game ahead of the rising water and rescue

animals from islands and peninsulas on which they might be stranded. All the measures discovered over years of experience for protection of wildlife will be involved to insure no loss occurs that can be prevented. While it is true the area to be covered by the Rampart reservoir is, indeed, very large, its 11,000 square miles is, in the vastness of Alaska, only a fraction of our 586,400 square miles—one fifth the area of the other 49 states combined. In the 575,400 square miles of land remaining after completion of Rampart there will be plenty of room for caribou, moose, grizzly and black bears and other wildlife. No appreciable loss of wildlife need occur.

As for fishery resources in the area, again, there should be nothing but improvement as a result of Rampart. Plans for the project are expected to include provisions to move salmon over the dam to provide food for upstream residents, creation of artificial spawning grounds below the dam to increase salmon production from the Yukon and the planting of trout, whitefish and other fish species in the lake.

To Sierra Club members having any doubts as to the positive benefits Rampart construction will bring to Alaska and the Nation, I extend an invitation to come to Alaska and have a careful look at the terrain in which it will be constructed. I believe there will be, after a firsthand view, no more doubts or fears about this important resource.

Cordially yours,
ERNEST GRUENING
United States Senate

Thanks from Lambaréné

Sir:

Your wonderful book "*In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World*" was sent to Dr. Schweitzer, to his great joy! We are unable to

led an expedition to New Zealand to study that species. His volume on *The Elk of North America* and various other books won him high distinction as a naturalist.

Yet it was to the unspoiled forests, streams and open spaces, rather than the world of books, that he belonged. At home with the natives of remote areas as well as with the wild life, he exemplified the gentleness and natural wisdom that some sensitive people seem to derive from close association with the earth and its creatures.

As president and later as council chairman of the Wilderness Society, he was a tower of strength in many conservation endeavors. His interest in the preservation of natural beauty was pointedly demonstrated in 1954 when he came to Washington from his home in Moose, Wyo., to participate in the 175-mile C&O Canal hike led by Justice Douglas. At the age of 65, he hiked the entire distance even though he was ill at the time. His friends of that and many other expeditions will remember him as a highly civilized being who had acquired an aura of nobleness from the wilds that he loved so much.

thank the lady, who gave it, directly, as we cannot read the address. Now I send it to you: perhaps you know Miss Margareth Harvey, or perhaps you might be able to find out where she lives. I enclose a letter for her asking to forward it to her, if you have found out.

I apologize for all the trouble I give you, but I suppose that you understand that the doctor hates the idea that he cannot thank for such a marvelous book.

With all my thanks and humble excuses.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) HANNA OBERMAN
Co-worker from Holland
at present in Lambaréné

Ski Tour in March

A trans-Sierra ski tour open to all club members is now being planned for the week of March 22-28 by the ski touring section of the club's San Francisco Bay Chapter. The tour will start on the east side of the Sierra, pass through Tuolumne Meadows, where food will be cached in Parson's Lodge, and end in Yosemite Valley. Anyone intending to go on the tour should be of third class skiing ability and must have gone on at least one tour this winter, though not necessarily with the Bay Chapter.

All inquiries should be addressed to the tour leaders, Ned Robinson, 1195 Glen Road, Lafayette, California, or Larry Williams, P.O. Box 303, Canyon, California.

This Christmas Visit New Zealand

—at least vicariously, via:

NEW ZEALAND IN COLOUR

53 magnificent full page color photographs by Kenneth & Jean Bigwood. Related text by James Baxter. An incomparable book portraying N.Z.'s natural beauties. 9"x11". \$5

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by David Hall. An up-to-date survey of all aspects of N.Z. life. Excellent for tourists and intending immigrants. 248 pp.; 70 photos, 8 in color. \$5

See John Jay's new movie, "*Catch a Skiing Star*," featuring New Zealand. (San Francisco, Dec. 2; L.A., Dec. 6, 7, 8; Berkeley, Dec. 10.)

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Wellington Books

346s CONCORD AVE., BELMONT, MASS.

Olaus J. Murie

1889-1963

From *The Washington Post*, Oct. 26, 1963

To thousands of people who had hiked or camped with Olaus J. Murie or had talked with him on a mountain trail, he was Mr. Wilderness. Even in his advanced years, Dr. Murie walked through a forest with the graceful stride of a panther. His ears were attuned to every sound of the "singing wilderness," as Sig Olson would say. He was a friend of every living thing and seemed to find his greatest enjoyment in introducing other human beings to the mysteries of the wilds.

Dr. Murie began his fascinating career as a sort of ambassador to the wilderness when he and his wife Margaret went to Alaska to study the caribou for the old United States Biological Survey. Later they studied the wolves of Alaska and many other wild animals in their natural habitats. He was an eminent authority on the elk and in 1949

Board Action

On September 7 and 8 the Board of Directors held its annual mountain meeting at Parson's Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows. The following actions were taken:

Uncompahgre Primitive Area, Colorado—Requested that the declassification of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area and the establishment of a related scenic area be postponed until adequate regulations, including provision for public hearings, have been developed for scenic areas. Furthermore, it authorized the club's Executive and/or Conservation Administration Committee to ask for a hearing on the proposed declassification of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area, if on the basis of further information they determine that a desirable Wild Area can and should be established within the old Uncompahgre Primitive Area and adjoining territory.

Lake Tahoe—Urged the legislature and administration of Nevada to use all means to procure and protect the 13,600 acres of Whittell land and other neighboring lands in the Carson Range in Nevada on or behind the Northeast shore of Lake Tahoe for use as a state or bi-state park offering recreational opportunities according to all the classifications of recrea-

tional use (as outlined in the ORRRC Report) that are provided for upon the lands in question.

San Geronio—Affirmed the club's continuing opposition to modification of the San Geronio Wild Area.

Bodega Head—Approved the action of the Executive Committee at the meeting of July 27 but in the light of an analysis of the order denying a reopening of the hearing on the application for permit for Bodega Head by P.G.&E., it being obvious that the conservation issues in which the Sierra Club is interested are raised by that order, the club authorized the filing of an *amicus curiae* brief in its behalf.

Shoreline power plants—Opposed the construction of power plants along ocean and lake shore areas of high recreational and scenic value.

Priority List—Established a national project priority list to be reviewed from time to time and that for the present consists of the following: 1) Preservation of the scenic and recreational values of the Colorado River and adjacent areas; 2) Establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades; 3) Establishment of an adequate Redwood Reservation; 4) Establishment of a national wilderness system.

Yosemite Pesticide Spraying—Referred the matter, after discussion, to the Conservation and

Natural Science Committees for investigation of all its ramifications, final action being postponed pending the reports and recommendations of those committees.

H.R. 8305—Opposed the bill, introduced by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.), which would provide that the Secretary of the Interior may not alter the status of more than 2,560 acres of public lands without 60-day prior notice to Congress of his intended action; nor may the Secretary of Agriculture effect, without similar notice, the formal classification or designation of national forest lands involving 5,000 acres or more when the action will exclude from the area one or more major uses for a considerable period of time.

I & E Conference

Planning and action in preserving local scenic resources will be the general theme of the club-wide biennial Information and Education Conference to be held on the weekend of April 11-12, 1964. Monterey Peninsula, home of the newly formed Ventana Chapter, will be the location of the conference. Detailed plans are being prepared by the Executive Committee of the club Council and will be announced in the *Bulletin* and in the chapter newsletters.

Northern Cascades on the Witness Stand

(Continued from page 2)

Opposing were Chambers of Commerce from many cities, the Western Forest Industries Association, the Industrial Forestry Association, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Georgia-Pacific Timber Company, the Northwest Mining Association, the Washington Wool-Growers Association and the Cattlemen's Association, the Teamsters Union, the state Game Commission, and numerous organized hunting groups.

The alignment was a familiar one to those who had attended other hearings on federal land reclassification. The Chambers of Commerce and industry itself can typically afford to have a representative present on company time and expense, but the private citizen usually is unable to leave his job to attend hearings that are almost invariably scheduled for working hours.

THE DIFFERENCES between the contesting factions in attendance at the hearings was not limited to the number of witnesses nor the viewpoint expressed; it was also reflected in the manner and nature of presentation. Scenic preservationist organizations presented a collection of carefully thought-out, positive recommendations set in a national framework. Included in these recommendations were three proposals for Wilderness Areas and one for a National Park, all fully documented by testimony. The case for a 1.3 million-acre combined North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area was made in a 120-page prospectus prepared by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Coincident with these hearings, editorial support for preservation appeared in *The New York Times*, *Seattle Argus*, and *Portland Reporter*.

Much of the testimony of the park and wilderness opponents was highly repetitious and stereotyped, supporting the status

quo, making no positive proposals, and attacking the concept of scenic preservation. Their attacks were made in generalized, often undocumented terms and were based upon ignorance of the specifics of the proposals being attacked. Their arguments were extremely provincial and usually excluded consideration of the national scope of the issues. A predominance of commercial incentive coupled with ultra-conservative reasoning resulted in the presentation of much erroneous testimony by the opponents of park or wilderness.

Many local newspaper accounts of the hearings compounded these errors, reflecting, at the same time, well-established editorial policies that support maximum profit utilization of harvestable resources.

We feel confident that the Study Team will perceive the motives behind the testimony and will thus be able to sort fact from distortion. It is unfortunate that most of the public will be unable to do so owing to the incomplete and inaccurate information presented to it in the newspapers.

We feel confident, as well, that the Study Team will fairly interpret the numbers that are important. By mid-October, more than 300 additional statements had been sent to the Study Team by mail. It seems reasonable to suppose that a major portion of these, and the many others that we hope will follow them, may make up for the missing witnesses in support of preserving the natural scene.

Nevertheless, reasons for serious concern remain. Whether they become crucial in the months ahead depends largely on the answer to the question with which we began this editorial: "Where are they all?" The missing conservationists must no longer remain the silent and the anonymous. They must make themselves heard, frequently and with conviction, if the unaware and the misinformed are to understand the national significance of this issue.

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(One Reservation Application Per Family)

Please answer all questions completely!

OUTING RESERVATION

To the Sierra Club Outing Committee:

Please reserve space for.....persons on the

_____	_____	_____
Name of trip	Number	Date of trip
_____	_____	_____
Alternate	Number	Date of trip

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

The Following Information Must Be Provided in Full

Print full name of <i>all</i> members and guests going on this outing	Sierra Club Member?	Age if under 21	Relationship	Address	Home phone and business phone

Please Read Carefully

1. By providing the requested information the processing and confirmation of your reservation will be expedited.
2. Please note that the *reservation fee* is \$15 per family (husband, wife, and minor children—under 21) unless otherwise specified. The reservation fee is nonrefundable and must accompany this request. Where special trips warrant a greater reservation fee, it is also nonrefundable unless your place can be filled by someone on the waiting list. In such cases all but the \$15 will be refunded.
3. Additional members of the family or group to this original application after it has been processed cannot be honored if there is a waiting list for the trip. The waiting list will be accepted as vacancies occur and those with the earliest postmark will be accepted first.
4. Nonmembers of the Sierra Club, including juniors (ages 12–21), may avoid the nonmember charge of \$14 by completing membership application and paying the initiation fee and annual dues as provided on the reverse side of this application form. By including the membership application and fees with this reservation, you will receive prompt attention.

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Mountain Talk
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Board Action

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Mountain Talk

THE PEOPLE whom the first explorers met on the divide of the great Stony Mountains were not the Shoshoni, but an earlier folk of whose culture archeologists are still learning. They lived hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years before. How they lived and what they valued we can tell only by the marks and shards they left, and by an act of the imagination.

In a rock shelter on the north side of Idaho's Big Creek Narrows, deep in the gorge cut by the powerful stream, their signature is on the wall. With pigment that now is bright red the artists or shamans inscribed the images of their hunger. Mountain sheep, bison of the plains, salmon that moved upstream in numbers almost beyond counting—these they starved for, sometimes, and these they painted on the rocks.

On the opposite side of Big Creek, in a recess of the sheer rock wall, are more petroglyphs. During the hard months of some remote winter, probably, when there was solid ice, the scribes crossed to paint red figures of men and game animals, and symbols whose meaning can only be guessed. We photographed them last summer from the trail, in a patch of morning sunlight. Our ranger friend said the sun never reaches

some recessed portions of the shelter wall.

Across the centuries we receive the message. The mood is persuasive, whether or not we interpret the meaning literally.

The people who sent it were gone before the trappers and miners arrived, before Lewis and Clark bought Indian nags and slaughtered them for meat, before the historic Shoshoni even had horses or hunted the slopes above the canyons. But they have something to say to us.

The message is that the ancients were men like those we know, that they hungered and suffered and felt the sting of cold and craved for flesh and good warmth. It tells also that they felt at home here, that in their way they loved this rough country.

Could they understand our concern for keeping it rough and wild and roadless? The Idaho Primitive Area is no longer Indian country. That era ended in 1879 when the remaining Tukuarikas were flushed out of the mountains above Big Creek and went to a distant reservation. Fifty-two years later the land was dedicated as wilderness under a Forest Service regulation. It is prime hunting and fishing, rafting, hiking and camping country today. Plans to reclassify it soon will be hotly argued in this frontier state.

It does not seem fanciful to associate a vanished hunting people with the modern movement to enjoy and protect surviving features of their old domain. One feels their reverence for a wild food resource which they did not waste. The sites they chose for their attempts at magic, art, or worship indicate an appreciation of the drama and beauty of their surroundings.

Those Indians of our own time who remain attached to the land sometimes show such appreciation. When they do not, it appears to be a symptom of the degradation inflicted on them by an alien system.

Primitive America once extended from ocean to ocean. Now it eludes the eye on maps spun thick with roads and highways. Those of us who read the maps closely and take the trouble to reach the rugged heartland are often richly rewarded.

In the box canyon on Big Creek, hearing the surge of the green waters on their way to join the Middle Fork of the Salmon, we rub elbows with the ancients and learn another dimension of our humanity. We touch the weathered rocks, take our token of the fish or game, sleep under the enduring stars, and are renewed.

FRED GUNSKY

Christmas Gift Suggestions for Sierra Club Friends

Ansel Adams, framing-size prints, and WILDERNESS NOTES highlight the list of new fall-winter Club publications. As described in detail in the Winter 1963-64 publications catalog, these new publications extend and amplify the message of earlier Sierra Club books, and are an excellent way to bring the wilderness idea to new people (or augment your own library) this holiday season.

Nancy Newhall's biography of Ansel Adams, *THE ELOQUENT LIGHT*, is now available. This is Volume One of a projected two-volume work, and follows the life of one of

the world's great photographers from birth to 1938. Ansel Adams, Nancy Newhall, and David Brower have selected the photographs—many of them rare—by and about the photographer. Each photograph in *THE ELOQUENT LIGHT* is beautiful evidence of his genius, creative force, and amazing scope. It is 176 pages, varnished gravure, 10¼ by 13½ inches, and clothbound. Price is \$20, with a pre-publication price of \$15 until January 31, 1964.

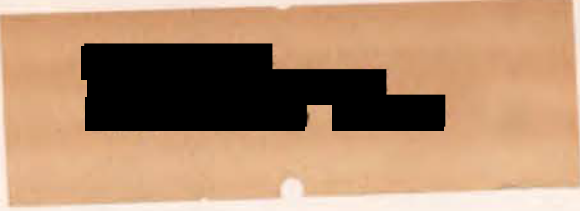
New subjects as well as old favorites have been included in this year's WILDERNESS GREETING NOTES. Philip Hyde's *Prairie Creek Redwoods* has been added to the black and white subjects. Last year's Eliot Porter subject, *Forest at Dawn*, has been reproduced this year in color. The three other color subjects by Eliot Porter boxed with this are: *Spring in Redbud Canyon*, *Autumn Leaves* and *Winter Birches*. Appropriate text for each subject is inside. Color notes are available in boxes of 20 assorted subjects at \$3.95. Black and white notes are available in boxes of 24 assorted subjects at \$2.95. Because of production difficulties in boxing, orders for individual subjects cannot be accepted. These notes make a handsome holiday greeting, but are not tied to a season—they are attractive gift or greeting cards at any time of year.

Because a number of people have inquired about buying individual color plates from Eliot Porter's books, "IN WILDERNESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD" and *THE PLACE NO ONE KNEW*, separate sets of 10 color plates from each book are now available, packaged in attractive folders. Subjects in the sets vary, but each plate is suitable for matting and framing. When ordering, please specify from which book. \$1.95 a set.



Member discounts for cash payments, as described in the letter accompanying your publications catalog, have been extended until December 31. Cash payment discounts replace the usual member discount. (Please do not add discounts!) Order from: Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco.





Notes on a Land Ethic for Tomorrow

By Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior

We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.

—ALDO LEOPOLD
"A Sand County Almanac"

BYOND all plans and programs, true conservation is ultimately something of the mind—an ideal of men who cherish their past and believe in their future. Our civilization will be measured by its fidelity to this ideal as surely as by its art and poetry and system of justice. In our perpetual search for abundance, beauty, and order we manifest both our love for the land and our sense of responsibility toward future generations.

Most Americans find it difficult to conceive a land ethic for tomorrow. The pastoral American of a century ago, whose conservation insights were undeveloped, has been succeeded by the asphalt American of the 1960's, who is shortsighted in other ways. Our sense of stewardship is uncertain partly because too many of us lack roots in the soil and the respect for resources that goes with such roots. Too many of us have mistaken material ease and comfort for the good life. Our growing dependence on machines has tended to mechanize our response to the world around us and has blunted our appreciation of the higher values.

There are many uprooting forces at work in our society. We are now a nomadic people, and our new-found mobility has deprived us of a sense of belonging to a particular place. Millions of Americans have no tie to the "natural habitat" that is their home. Yet the understanding of the grandeur and simplicity of the good earth is the umbilical cord that should never be cut. If the slow swing of the seasons has lost its magic for some of us, we are all diminished. If others have lost the path to the wellsprings of self-renewal, we are all the losers.

Modern life is confused by the growing imbalance between the works of man and the works of nature. Yesterday a neighbor was someone who lived next door; today technology has obliterated old boundaries and our lives overlap and impinge in myriad ways. Thousands of men who affect the way we live will always remain strangers. An aircraft overhead or an act of air or water pollution miles away, can impair an environment that thousands must share. If we are to formulate an appropriate land conscience, we must redefine the meaning of "neighbor" and find new bonds of loyalty to the land.

From the recently published book, THE QUIET CRISIS, by Stewart L. Udall (\$5.00). Reprinted by permission of the publishers, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York. Copyright© 1963 by Stewart L. Udall.

One of the paradoxes of American society is that while our economic standard of living has become the envy of the world, our environmental standard has steadily declined. We are better housed, better nourished, and better entertained, but we are not better prepared to inherit the earth or to carry on the pursuit of happiness.

ACENTURY ago we were a land-conscious, outdoor people: the American face was weather-beaten, our skills were muscular, and each family drew sustenance directly from the land. Now marvelous machines make our lives easier, but we are falling prey to the weaknesses of an indoor nation and the flabbiness of a sedentary society.

A land ethic for tomorrow should be as honest as Thoreau's *Walden*, and as comprehensive as the sensitive science of ecology. It should stress the oneness of our resources and the live-and-help-live logic of the great chain of life. If, in our haste to "progress," the economics of ecology are disregarded by citizens and policy makers alike, the result will be an ugly America. We cannot afford an America where expedience tramples upon esthetics and development decisions are made with an eye only on the present.

Henry Thoreau would scoff at the notion that the Gross National Product should be the chief index to the state of the nation, or that automobile sales or figures on consumer consumption reveal anything significant about the authentic art of living. He would surely assert that a clean landscape is as important as a freeway, he would deplore every planless conquest of the countryside, and he would remind his countrymen that a glimpse of grouse can be more inspiring than a Hollywood spectacular or color television. To those who complain of the complexity of modern life, he might reply, "If you want inner peace find it in solitude, not speed, and if you would find yourself, look to the land from which you came and to which you go."

We can have abundance and an unspoiled environment if we are willing to pay the price. We must develop a land conscience that will inspire those daily acts of stewardship which will make America a more pleasant and more productive land. If enough people care enough about their continent to join in the fight for a balanced conservation program, this generation can proudly put its signature on the land. But this signature will not be meaningful unless we develop a land ethic. Only an ever-widening concept and higher ideal of conservation will enlist our finest impulses and move us to make the earth a better home both for ourselves and for those as yet unborn.