



Sierra Club Bulletin

A HANDBOOK

December 1967

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EDGAR WAYBURN *President*
LEWIS F. CLARK *Vice President*
GEORGE MARSHALL *Secretary*
WILLIAM SIRI *Treasurer*
RICHARD SILL *Fifth Officer*
ANSEL ADAMS, PAUL BROOKS, NATHAN C. CLARK,
FREDRICK ESSLER, PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY, RICH-
ARD M. LEONARD, MARTIN LITTON, CHARLOTTE
E. MAUK, JOHN OAKES, ELIOT PORTER.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: WALTER A. STARR

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, PHIL S. BERNAYS, HAROLD
C. BRADLEY, HAROLD E. CROWE, NEWTON B.
DRURY, FRANCIS P. FARQUHAR, RANDALL HEN-
DERSON, ROBERT G. SPROUL.

CHAIRMEN

Bylaws: STUART DOLE; *Clair Tappaan Lodge:*
TED MALM; *Committee on Committees:* CICELY
M. CHRISTY; *Honors and Awards:* CHARLOTTE
MAUK; *Insurance:* ROBERT HOWELL; *Investment
and Accounting:* WILL SIRI; *Judges of Election:*
JERRY SOUTH; *Legal:* PHIL BERRY; *Lodges and
Lands:* RICHARD N. PITMAN; *Membership:* DR.
HAROLD E. CROWE; *Morley Fund:* ANNE (MRS.
HAROLD) CROWE; *Mountaineering:* NICHOLAS
CLINCH; ALLEN STECK, Deputy Chr.; *Nominat-
ing:* NICHOLAS CLINCH; *Outing:* DR. H. STEW-
ART KIMBALL; *Publications:* AUGUST FRUGÉ; *River
Touring:* ROLAND W. DAVIS; *Trails and Guide
Book:* RICHARD M. LEONARD; *Winter Sports:*
FRANK SHOEMAKER.

CHAPTER CHAIRMEN 1967

Angeles: RICHARD SEARLE; *Atlantic:* HARRY
NEES; *Grand Canyon:* JOHN RICKER; *Great
Lakes:* JEAN LEEVER; *John Muir:* RICHARD A.
SWENSON; *Kern-Kaweah:* JAMES W. CLARK;
Loma Prieta: MELVIN WRIGHT; *Lone Star:*
LEONARD B. ROTHFELD; *Los Padres:* MARSHALL
BOND; *Mackinac:* VIRGINIA PRENTICE; *Mother
Lode:* LLOYD FERGUS; *Pacific Northwest:* SANDY
S. TEPFER; *Redwood:* R. S. ROOD; *Rio Grande:*
JOHN YOUNG; *Riverside:* CARL CABLE; *Rocky
Mountain:* JAMES E. BRYANT; *San Diego:* NICH-
OLAS R. KEOUGH; *San Francisco Bay:* E. L. (BOB)
BRAUN; *Tehipite:* WILLIAM L. ROGERS; *Toiyabe:*
HAROLD F. KLIEFORTH; *Ventana:* RUDD
CRAWFORD.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

AUGUST FRUGÉ, *Chairman*; CHARLES B. HUESTIS,
MARTIN LITTON, GEORGE MARSHALL, WILLIAM
SIRI, EDGAR WAYBURN, *Ex Officio*.

STAFF

DAVID BROWER, *Executive Director*; FRED G.
DREHER, *Accounting Manager*; JOHN FLANNERY,
Assistant to the President; ROBERT V. GOLDEN,
General Services Manager; JOE LYNN, *Produc-
tion Manager*; MICHAEL McCLOSKEY, *Conserva-
tion Director*; HUGH NASH, *Bulletin Editor*;
BETTY OSBORN, *Outing Manager*; GORDON ROB-
INSON, *Forestry Consultant*; CLIFFORD J. RUDDEN,
Controller; JOHN R. SCHANHAAR, *Promotion
Manager*; ROBIN WAY, *Assistant to the Execu-
tive Director*; *Secretaries:* ANNE CHAMBERLAIN
(executive), CONNIE FLATEBOE (publications),
CAROL HARDT (accounting), PATRICIA KAHLER
(conservation), SUSAN MILLER (membership),
BARBARA RILEY (promotion); BROCK EVANS,
Northwest Representative; JEFFREY INGRAM,
Southwest Representative; GARY SOUCIE, *New
York Representative*; W. LLOYD TUPLING, *Wash-
ington Representative*; ROBERT WALDROP, *As-
sistant Washington Representative*.

Sierra Club Bulletin

HANDBOOK EDITION

VOLUME 52

DECEMBER 1967

NUMBER 11

To explore, enjoy, and preserve the Sierra Nevada and other scenic resources of the United States and its forests, waters, wildlife, and wilderness; to undertake and to publish scientific, literary, and educational studies concerning them; to educate the people with regard to the national and state forests, parks, monuments, and other natural resources of scenic beauty and to enlist public coöperation in protecting them.

JOHN MUIR, President 1892 to 1914



CONTENTS

The Purposes of The Sierra Club	5
A Look Back	6
Wilderness Conservation	12
Outing Activities	20
Lodges and Lands	29
The Printed Page and Other Media	31
Structure, Responsibilities, and Policy	34
Appendix	40
Chapters Across the Country	40
A Sierra Club Chronology	49
Sierra Club Publications	56
Roster of Club Officers	57
Honors and Awards	59
Bylaws of The Sierra Club	60

Published monthly by the Sierra Club*, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104. Annual dues are \$9 (first year \$14), of which \$3 is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. (Non-members: one year \$5; three years, \$12.00; single monthly copies, 50c; single *Annals*, \$2.75.) Second-class postage paid at San Francisco, California. Copyright 1968 by the Sierra Club.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Foreword

What is the Sierra Club?

On the following pages you will find a number of answers to that question, including the purpose of the Sierra Club, what it believes in, how it acts, what it has to offer and how you can help. The handbook describes the many outdoor activities—the skiing, river running, mountaineering, hiking and climbing which make the Sierra Club an outstanding outdoor organization. You will find a section on the outings program which takes thousands of outdoor enthusiasts and explorers on trips all over the world. It tells of the club's vigorous and dedicated program to preserve the nation's scenic and wilderness resources, and how the Sierra Club is perhaps the single most effective voice for conservation in the world today.

The Sierra Club is all these things and more. It is, uniquely, a group of concerned and involved people, people who care.

The Sierra Club is a dedicated volunteer Board of Directors consisting of fifteen men, five of whom are elected annually by the membership to serve three years. The Directors meet regularly four times a year, but spend countless other hours on club business, so much is there to be done. These individuals must collectively define the club's broad policy, determine the overall direction of the implementation of that policy, and assign priority to conservation problems. They are responsible for the structure, the financial direction and the effective functioning of the club—for its national involvement, for its successes and for its failures. Theirs is a responsibility, a challenge and a charge equalled in few, if any, volunteer organizations anywhere.

The Sierra Club is a Council made up of representatives of the club's 21 chapters and specified major club committees. The Council meets periodically during the year to handle the important, often onerous, job of advising on the internal affairs of the club. It works closely with the chapters and is, in a very real sense, a "grassroots" body, being directly responsive and responsible to club members all over the country. The Council played a large part in compiling this handbook, and the club is most indebted to the many individuals who devoted great time and energy to this effort.

The Sierra Club is 13 hard-working permanent committees who volunteer their time to promote activities of the club, plus "ad hoc" committees as needed to examine the various club problems and donate invaluable professional time in seeking solutions.

The Sierra Club is its chapters all over the United States, now 21 in number. Each participates in a variety of local activities and conservation problems within its boundaries and all are engaged in carrying out the club's policies on the national scale.

The Sierra Club is a 50 member staff — many of whom work full time in the various club offices and innumerable hours overtime as volunteers. The staff helps carry through the club programs in conservation and publications, assists in the outings program and other club activities, implements club policy and provides services for a membership presently totalling 58,000 and growing at a rate of over 25% a year.

And last, and first, and most importantly, the Sierra Club is you — the involved, aware, participating member. You who joined to support the club's purposes, and who supports those purposes personally, actively, with yourselves as well as your money. It is you who make the club effective, influential and vigorous. You are its strength, and never have you been more important.

We are at a most crucial point in time. For thousands of years man has been busy arranging, rearranging and too often destroying his environment. He has used, abused and consumed the earth's resources as no other living creature in all of history. Now comes the moment of truth; the frontiers are gone, wells run dry, orchards are paved, forests shorn, and bedrock emerges. Will we act in time to rescue and maintain a beautiful and livable world with an environment of high quality for ourselves and for those who follow us?

You who are the Sierra Club—a vital, growing, active membership—will help decide the answer.

EDGAR WAYBURN, President

December 1967

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Sierra Club Handbook, 1967 edition, has benefited from the interest and the specific contributions of many dedicated club members. Particular acknowledgment is appropriate for the contributions of the following groups and individuals:

To Council Chairman Peter Hearst and representatives on the Sierra Club Council who patiently asserted the members' real need for a new handbook and particularly to those serving on the Council Member Handbook Committee—Al Whitney, John Thomas and Carol Dienger;

To the Publications Committee who directed club resources to this project;

To those who gathered material for the Sierra Club Handbook, especially Robert Marshall, Cicely Christy, Forrest Keck, Helen Bullock, Fred Holmes, Ivy Foster, Tom Jukes, Stewart Ogilvy, Dorothy Otto, John Harper, Virginia Keedy, Joseph Miller, Olga Reifschneider, Charlotte Stephens, Kenneth Anglemire, Norman O'Neill, Bruce Meyer, Dana Douglass, Estelle Brown, Jack Roof, John Ricker, Peggy Wayburn, Shirley Sargent and Jim and Margaret Cox;

To club committee chairmen and their committee members who provided much important information and assistance;

To those who read parts of the manuscript critically and creatively, particularly Dick Leonard, George Marshall, Dave Brower and Ed Wayburn;

And to members of the Sierra Club staff, who prepared the photo sections, checked details, and saw this edition through final revision and production.

KENT GILL, Editor

GENNY SCHUMACHER, Advisor

The Purposes of the Sierra Club

To explore, enjoy, and preserve

The Sierra Nevada

And other scenic resources of the United States

And its forests, waters, wildlife, and wilderness;

To undertake and to publish

Scientific,

Literary,

And educational studies concerning them;

To educate the people with regard to

National and state forests,

Parks,

Monuments,

And other natural resources of especial scenic beauty and

To enlist public interest and cooperation in protecting them.

—From the Sierra Club Bylaws

This simple statement of purpose—of concern for scenery, beauty, and wildness—guides a multitude of Sierra Club activities. It encourages a hundred club wilderness outings each year—and hundreds of chapter trips. It fosters public information which is instructive, persuasive, and artistic. It directs the club to vigorously support the preservation of wild places.

The Sierra Club is widely identified as one of the nation's pre-eminent conservation forces. Yet the very label engenders confusion. The Sierra Club's aims—with emphasis upon the preservation of wilderness from resource extraction—can hardly be equated with such very different efforts, also labeled "conservation," as the West Coast Lumbermen's Association tree farms or the land reclamation program of the federal Soil Conservation Service.

Actually "conservation" is a term with so broad an application that it is essential for the Sierra Club to carefully define its own particular goals and identify with its kin in the conservation movement. Although the driving force behind all of conservation was wisdom and care in the use of resources, even before 1900 two

very different schools viewed the problems and solutions quite differently. Those advocating "wise use" used restraint and "the greatest good to the greatest number of people." They advocated multiple use and sustained yield of resources.

On the other hand the preservationists, of whom John Muir was one of the clearest voices, saw a basic incompatibility in certain combinations of multiple use. They demonstrated the fragile and irreplaceable nature of such resources as wilderness forests, mountain meadows, desert, tundra and certain wildlife and plant species. They finally concluded that such natural resources must be essentially preserved—certainly from exploitation, sometimes from development and occasionally even from extensive human visitation, if they were to be retained for generations to come.

These two kinds of conservation, wise use and preservation of wildlands, are not always incompatible. They may occasionally complement each other. On a given land area timber harvest, recreation, wildlife and livestock use, and even water use and water storage can be manipulated compatibly. But the basic qualities of wil-

derness require that its preservation cannot accommodate substantial utilization if the essential long-range values are to be perpetuated. And the preservationists value these scarce, diminishing, scenic and wilderness resources too highly to accede easily to their consumption or destruction.

Such dedication to wilderness and the natural scene has led the Sierra Club into the headlines, into trouble with the Internal Revenue Service, into publishing award-winning books about beautiful places, and into contests whose results will determine the future of choice parts of the natural landscape, America's crown jewels.

A Look Back

"Beyond 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."

—STEWART L. UDALL

THE STORY OF THE SIERRA CLUB

The earlier history of the Sierra Club is most fittingly told by William E. Colby, the man who with unflinching devotion served the club for more than half a century. Forty-nine years as a director, forty-four as secretary, thirty-six as chairman of the Outing Committee, nine on the California State Park Commission, Will Colby set a record of volunteer service which would be hard to equal. A portion of this history is his account, printed largely as he wrote it for the first edition of the Sierra Club Handbook in 1947.

The great Range of Light noted on the maps as the Sierra Nevada is not only one of the most inspiring and hospitable mountain ranges in the world but has among its manifold attractions the noblest individual trees, the grandest forests in the world, and many incomparable Yosemite-like canyons. It was inevitable that some group of people who held scenes like these in high esteem would become associated in the common cause of protecting the irreplaceable values of the Sierra from ravages of the greed which unfortunately accompanies the advance of civilization. The Sierra Club, born of such a group, assumed this difficult task, and for more than half a century has been fighting the good fight to preserve a priceless heritage of scenic beauty in the Sierra and other American mountain regions as well.

It was a young Scotsman, John Muir, who grew up in the wilderness frontier of Wisconsin and came to Cali-

fornia in 1868, who early recognized the importance of saving some of the primitive grandeur he found in California in such abundance. This is especially remarkable when we recall that he began preaching for the wilderness while the West was still in its pioneer days—while forests and rugged scenery were to the pioneers, little more than a formidable, sometimes hazardous barricade. He had vision.

Muir began to earn his living in California by tending sheep near Merced, and accompanied a large flock into the Tuolumne Meadows in 1869. Ardent lover of flowers and trees that he was, he noted the destructive effects of those "hoofed locusts" on the wild gardens and forests through which they passed. In 1889 he took Robert Underwood Johnson, one of the editors of *Century Magazine*, up into this High Sierra region, and around a campfire in the Tuolumne Meadows, they resolved to remedy this devastation. Muir wrote descriptive articles for the *Century Magazine*, calling attention to the necessity for protective legislation. Johnson, who had a wide congressional acquaintance, had a bill introduced in Congress which in 1890 created the Yosemite National Park. This embraced the headwaters of the Merced and Tuolumne Rivers and surrounded the Yosemite Valley, then a state park, which in 1864 had been turned over to California for safe keeping. This bill was passed so expeditiously that the park was created before many people in California realized what had been done. As soon as the full import of the Act was recognized and it was realized that sheep and cattle could no longer lawfully enter public land within its borders, the stockmen, who had been reaping a rich harvest at public expense without paying a cent for grazing their flocks and herds on these lands, rose up in indignation and used every effort and political device to have the park abolished, or at least materially reduced in area. It took strenuous work on the part of those responsible for the creation of the park successfully to resist these powerful and persistent assaults. Johnson wrote to John Muir

suggesting that he form an association in California of like-minded men who would assume some of the burden of resisting these attacks, which Johnson recognized would be repeated as long as there was any chance of breaking down park boundaries.

The formation of an organization of this sort had been in the minds of many who loved the out-of-doors, but it remained for someone to take the initiative. John Muir was unsurpassed in the role of a prophet preaching the gospel of wildness and urging its preservation, but he was not an organizer. Professor J. H. Senger, of the University of California, however, was an organizer. As early as 1886 he thought of establishing a mountaineering library in Yosemite Valley. In 1890 he discussed at the University a plan for forming an association of those interested in mountain travel; the name "Sierra Club" was suggested for such an organization. Early in 1892 Senger interested Warren Olney, an attorney prominent in Oakland and San Francisco, in his plan of forming a "Sierra Club." He evidently wrote to John Muir to enlist his support, for on May 10, Muir replied that he was "greatly interested in the formation of an Alpine Club and think with you and Mr. Olney that the time has come when such a club should be organized. You may count on me as a member and as willing to do all in my power to further the interests of such a club."

On May 22 he wrote Senger, "I will gladly attend the meeting on Saturday next at Mr. Olney's office (and hope) that we will be able to do something for wilderness." On Saturday, May 28, 1892, in Olney's law office in San Francisco, the club's name and purposes were agreed upon, and Olney drew up the Articles of Incorporation. One week later the Articles and Bylaws were signed and the officers of the club were elected. There were 182 charter members.

The first directors were John Muir, President; Warren Olney, Vice-President; William Dellam Armes, Secretary; J. H. Senger, David Starr Jordan (president of the new Stanford University), Robert M. Price, Mark Brickell Kerr, Willard D. Johnson, and John C. Branner (later president of Stanford). Muir remained president until his death on December 24, 1914. From the outset both universities, California and Stanford, were represented on the Board, and for many years thereafter much of the strength and initiative of the club came from their faculties and student bodies. Prominent names appear as signers of the Articles: among them William H. Beatty, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California; George Perkins, United States Senator; W. L. Jepson, California's outstanding authority on its trees and flowers; and the late Will Denman, formerly

a senior judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

Samuel Merrill, who was staying at the time at the Muir home in Alhambra Valley, writes that when John Muir returned from that organization meeting he had "never seen Mr. Muir so animated and happy."

As soon as the club was created it began its good work by vigorously and successfully opposing serious efforts to reduce by one half the area of the Yosemite National Park. The club also held public educational and scientific meetings; at one of these, in the fall of 1895, Muir, Professor Joseph LeConte, and Professor William R. Dudley spoke in favor of establishing national forest reservations, later called national forests. Because of forward-looking action on the part of the club, California was the first western state to welcome and have extensive national forests established within its borders. John Muir had much to do with this work and served on one of the early national forest commissions appointed by President Cleveland to make field investigations and recommendations on the subject.

Many of the Sierra Club members were pioneers in the exploration of the theretofore little-known and less accessible regions of the High Sierra. John Muir was pre-eminent in this. Professor J. N. LeConte and Theodore S. Solomons did much writing and pioneer mapping.

The club has at various times, especially during its earlier days when trails were poor and few, contributed funds toward trail building and improvement. It was the chief motivator of the John Muir Trail, constructed by the state as a memorial to John Muir. The club has also contributed toward the purchase of lands and property and has been instrumental in their donation to the federal government, notably the Tioga Road and Power's property at Lake Tenaya in Yosemite National Park, and Redwood Meadows and other important holdings in Sequoia National Park. Much of this was done during the regime of Stephen Mather, the first director of national parks, also a loyal and enthusiastic member of the club, who gave generously of his personal fortune and energy in advancing national park interests.

The club's first headquarters was in a cubbyhole in the Academy of Sciences building, on Market Street in San Francisco. Public educational and scientific meetings were held in the auditorium of this building. In 1898 the club moved to the Merchants Exchange Building, where, for several years, it shared offices with the Geographical Society of the Pacific. Colorful Professor George Davidson was president of the latter and also a director of the club. In 1903 the headquarters were moved to a large, well-lighted room in the Mills Building, where for the first time the club's maps, books, and

photographs could be appropriately displayed. With the exception of the brief interlude occasioned by the San Francisco earthquake, the principal headquarters of the club continued to be in the Mills Building until they were moved to the adjacent Mills Tower.

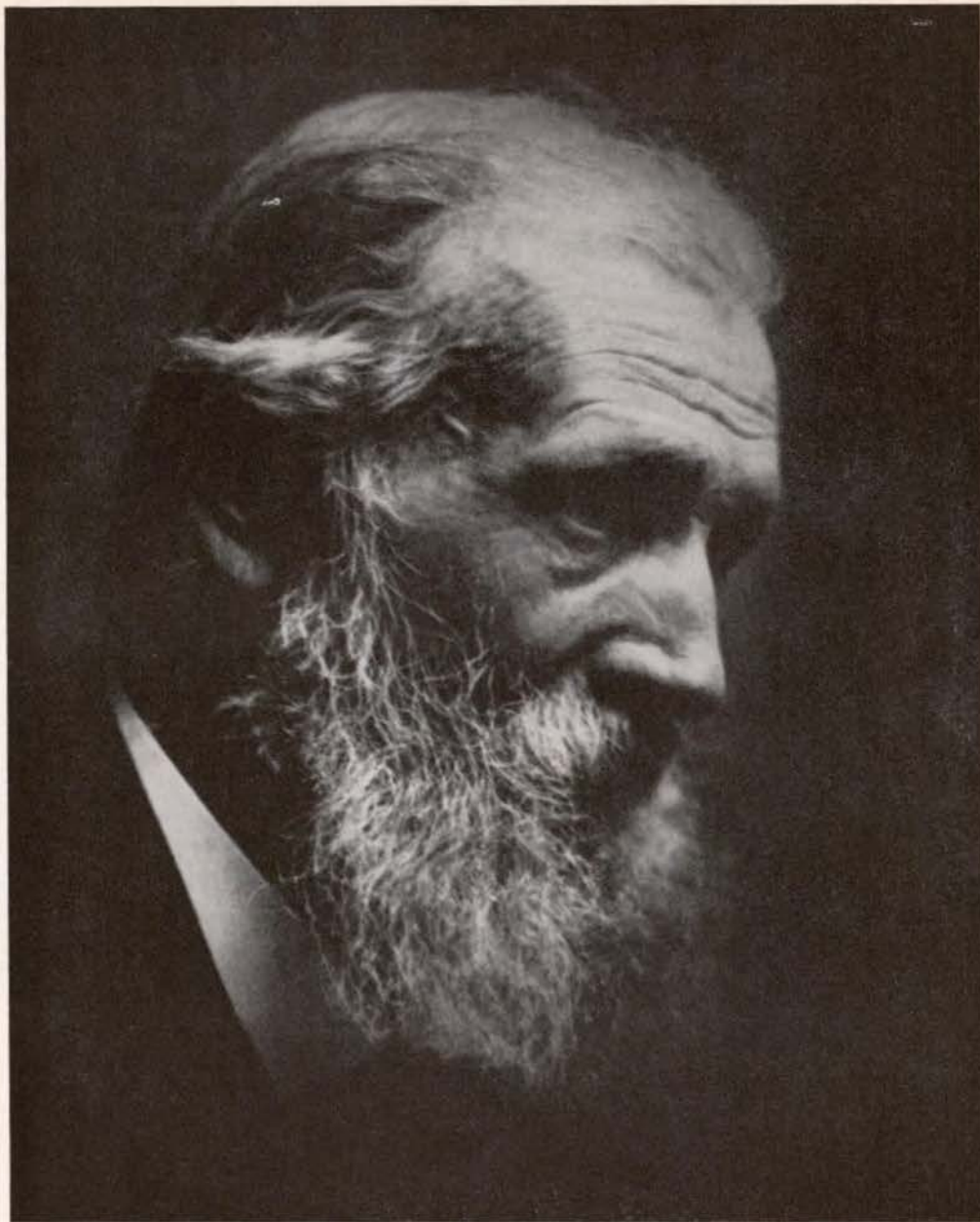
In 1905, the by-laws were amended to provide for the organization of sections, or chapters, thus giving local groups more autonomy and opportunity to act in matters of local importance. The Southern California (now Angeles) Chapter—the first such section—was formed on a permanent basis in 1911.

The outstanding work of the club has been in aiding the creation of national parks and wilderness areas and in the educational work in preserving them when once created. The successful efforts to keep Yosemite boundaries intact have been mentioned. That was but the first of many Yosemite problems. The second came soon. John Muir, who had spent many years in the Yosemite Valley, became convinced that the valley was poorly managed by state authorities, both because the state appropriated too little for its upkeep and because the State Commissioners, were, except at the outset, selected for purely political reasons and seldom had any adequate concept of what the park was for. In 1903, when Muir accompanied President Theodore Roosevelt on a pack trip in the region, he broached the possibility of having the valley returned to the United States and included in the surrounding national park. The President at once recognized the logic of such a transfer and George C. Pardee, then Governor of California, who was also consulted, agreed that it would be a wise move. As a result of state and federal legislation, the recession was accomplished. It is quite certain that without the work that the Sierra Club did, the local and even national political prejudices could not have been overcome. Whereas the state had been spending a paltry sum each year and the valley was in consequence poorly administered, the federal government has appropriated far more adequately and has done a splendid job of administration.

Another great battle involving Yosemite arose shortly after; in 1906, the City of San Francisco renewed its application, previously denied, for permission to dam Hetch Hetchy Valley, one of the outstanding scenic features of the park, in order to use the stored water for its municipal water supply. In this fight the club was torn internally, for many of its members favored the plan, and among them were important city officials. However, on a test, the club members voted overwhelmingly to oppose this unnecessary invasion of the park. The club took the position that, since it was admitted that good

water could be obtained elsewhere, even though at increased cost, the destruction of such an outstanding asset of the park as Hetch Hetchy Valley and the establishment of such a precedent, so dangerous to the whole national park idea, was not justified. For a time, particularly because of the close friendship which existed between Muir and President Theodore Roosevelt and later President Taft, the club was able to stave off the attack on Hetch Hetchy Valley and divert any concession to the much less important Lake Eleanor and Cherry River region. But political affairs in Washington took a sudden turn and, over the vigorous opposition of the club and its friends, the destructive grant was authorized. Subsequent events have proved the club to have been thoroughly right in its attempt to save the park from this violation of its integrity. It has been shown that ample water was obtainable elsewhere, and the charge made by the club that what San Francisco really wanted was not so much the water as the free water power which was then available—free only because the foresight of Muir and others in creating the Yosemite National Park had preserved Hetch Hetchy from earlier appropriation. It had been thought well protected by its inclusion in a national park. While this particular battle was lost, the vigorous opposition of the club aroused the entire country to the real dangers menacing our parks and it has deterred others from attempting similar inroads. The prestige of the club was enhanced immeasurably.

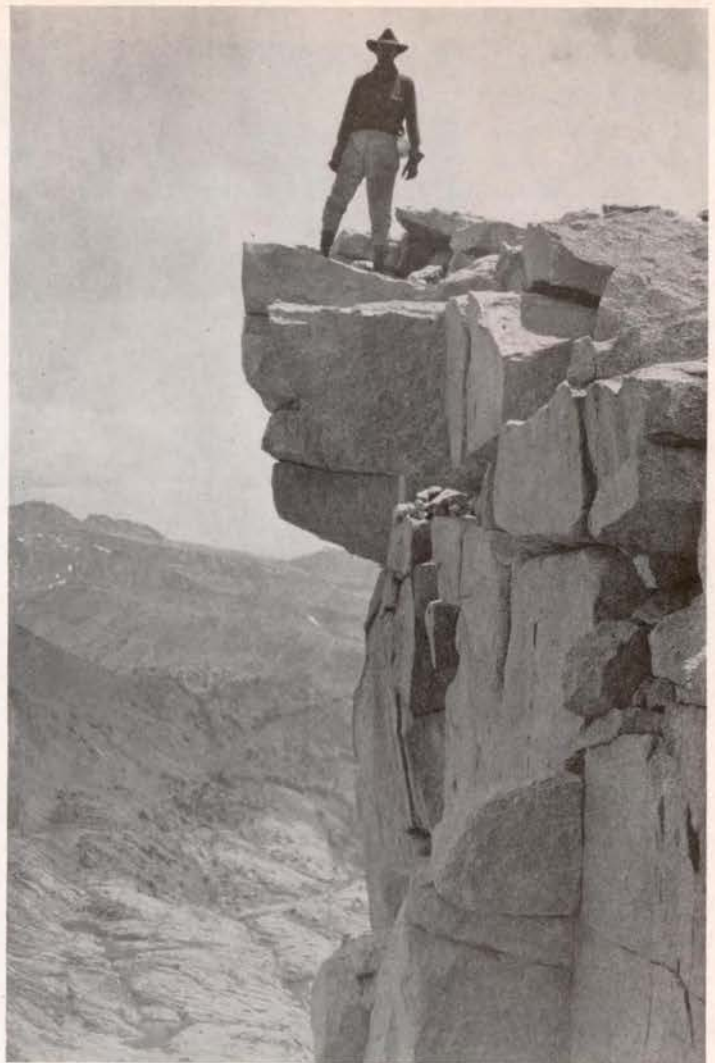
Still another outstanding accomplishment was the creation of the Kings Canyon National Park in 1940. John Muir had recommended setting aside this area long before the turn of the century. Efforts had been made on various occasions to bring this about, but they had all failed except one which was partly successful in that it added the upper Kern River region, including Mount Whitney, to the Sequoia National Park. This was sponsored by the Sierra Club, and it was on the club's recommendation that Stephen Mather, director of National Parks, decided to add the Kern region to the existing Sequoia Park and to abandon temporarily the effort to include the High Sierra region of the Kings until a more propitious day. This time arrived when Secretary of the Interior Ickes made a special trip to the west coast to enlist the support of the Sierra Club in urging the creation of the Kings Canyon National Park. The proposed park boundaries were carefully drawn, mainly as the club had suggested. Powerful opposition arose and it was largely because of the convincing illustrated literature that was sent out by the club and like organizations that the area was saved as a national park. Secretary Ickes wrote that it was very doubtful whether the



W. E. DASSONVILLE: John Muir, Founder and First President

John Muir, Scottish immigrant, farmer, inventor, shepherd, pre-med dropout, botanist, explorer, saw-mill operator, historian, geologist, glaciologist, writer, wanderer and disciple of wilderness, might have difficulty today in recognizing the small, intimate Sierra Club he helped found seventy-five years ago. His handful of acquaintances concerned with the nearby Sierra has increased to thousands of preservationists with interests reaching from the Sierra to ranges and pockets of natural beauty in all parts of the world. Muir the man would find himself in the role of saint or messiah. He would find dedication to principles he advocated in persons who had never seen his "Range of Light"; persons who know wilderness only through vicarious experience . . . housewives, teenagers, clerks, movie stars, schoolteachers, civil servants, and statesmen. He would find Sierra Club members in all of the 50 states, Great Britain, Canada, Africa, Australia, Nepal, and at various times Antarctica and other unlikely places in the world. He would meet a few old friends, and the children and grandchildren of many friends, plus a number of second and third generation Muirs. He would see one major similarity in today's Sierra Club. It is made up of concerned conservationists fighting for the same purposes he and his handful of friends fought for years before. And, maybe John Muir would be just a little proud.

Mountains and the Sierra Club have come to know each other well over the 75 years of the club's history and each has helped the other. From high places members have gained a sense of perspective, a meeting place between pride and humility; members have reciprocated with efforts actively to protect these places they have come to know. The photojournalistic who-what-when-where-why-how of this long-enduring relationship could take volumes instead of the mere handful of representative pages offered here.



SIERRA CLUB ARCHIVES:
Robert M. Price on first ascent
of Milestone Mountain, July 14, 1912

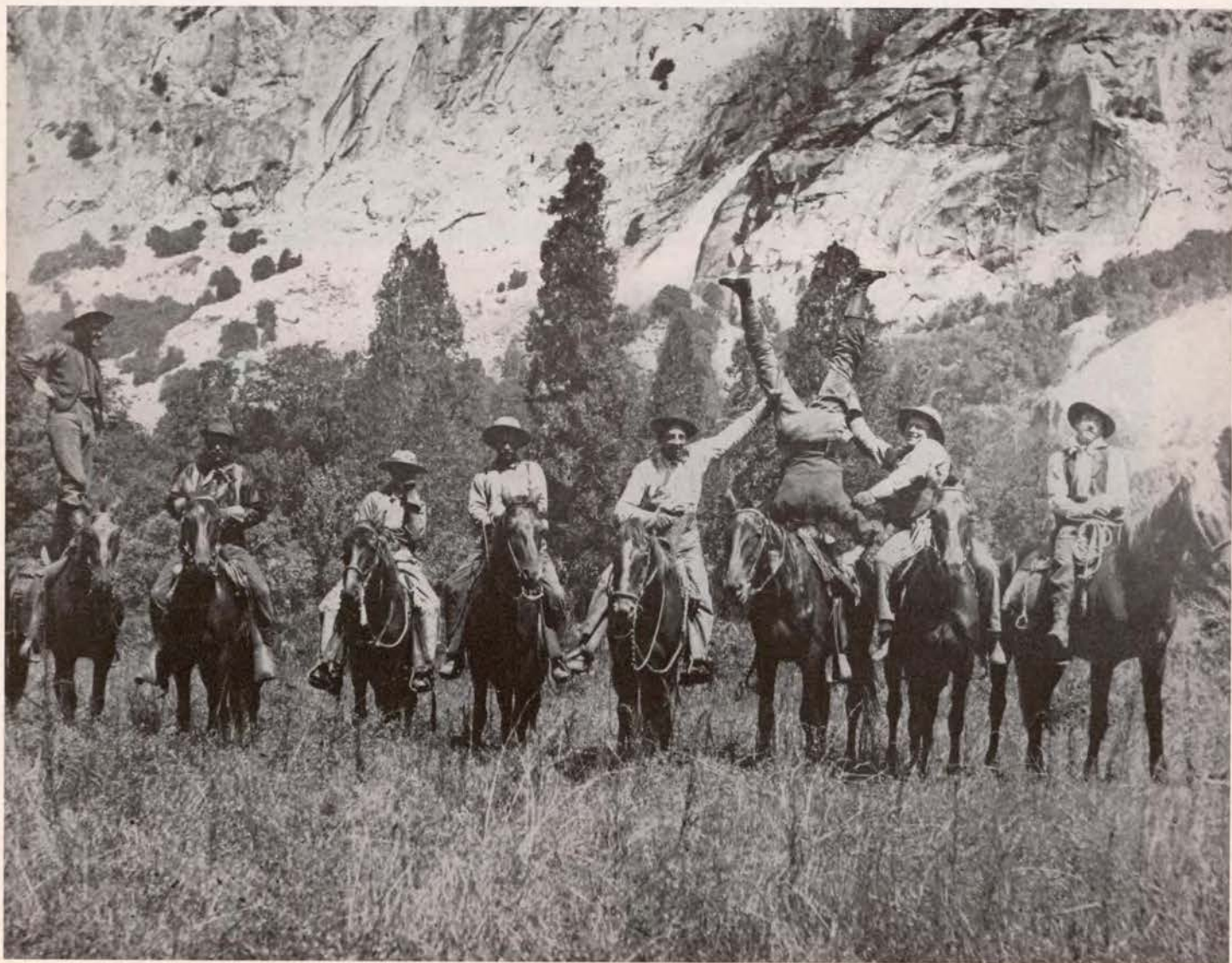


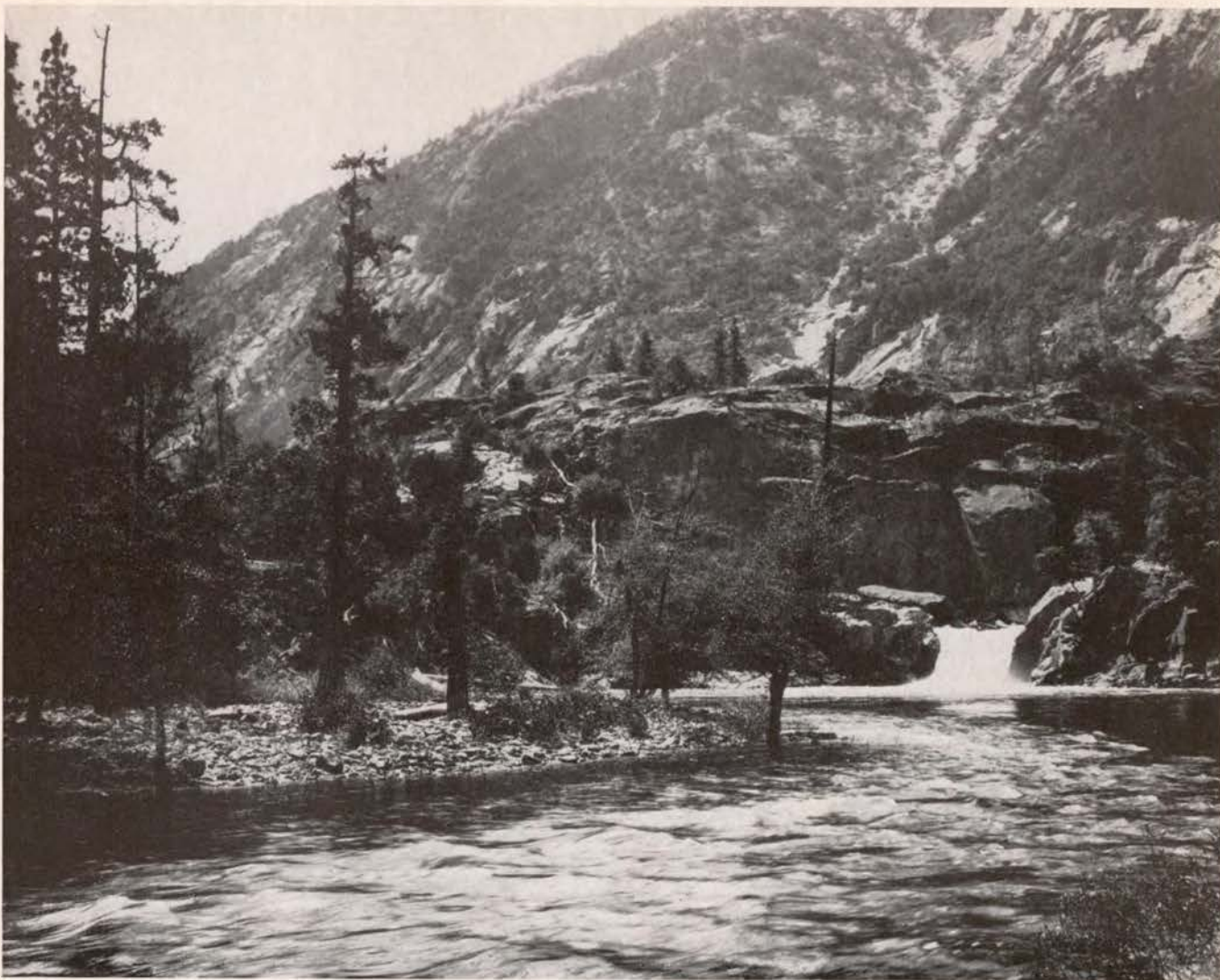
GEORGE COSGRAVE:
Sierra Club outing, 1903

M. FRANK STRAUSS:
The packers,
Hetch Hetchy Valley, 1906



GEORGE COSGRAVE:
1903 Kings Canyon outing





J. N. LeCONTE: Fall in Hetch Hetchy Valley, Tuolumne River

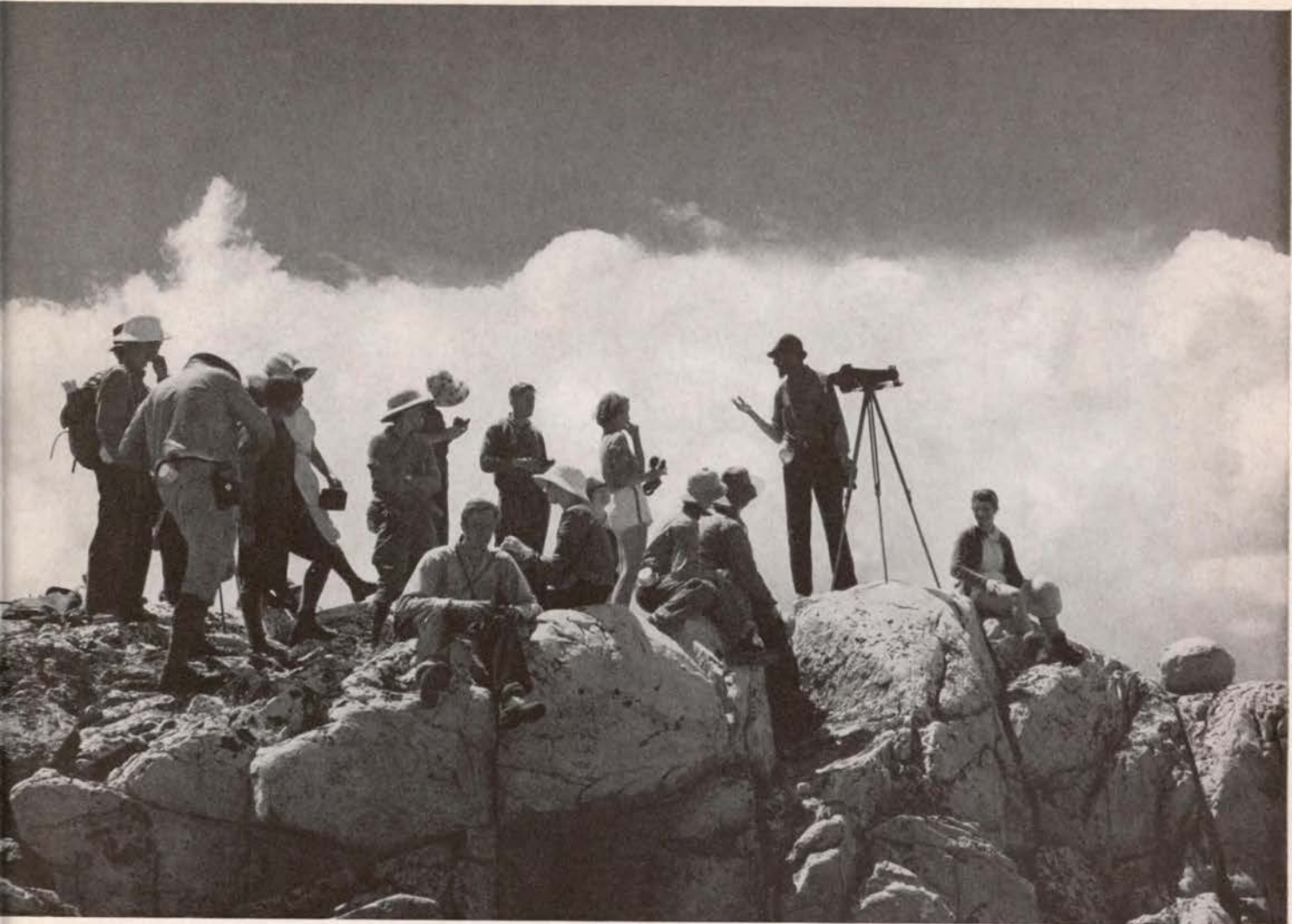


Hetch Hetchy Valley Before . . . and After.

Hetch Hetchy Valley was first threatened in 1901 by San Francisco's application for permission to build a reservoir there. The Secretary of the Interior turned down the application, but the city reapplied, and the project was approved in 1913. The Sierra Club's last outing to Hetch Hetchy came in 1914.

The club took the position on Hetch Hetchy that since good water for San Francisco could be obtained elsewhere, the destruction of the valley and the threat to the integrity of Yosemite National Park was not justified. Although the battle was lost, the club's vigorous opposition aroused the country to the threats to America's national parks, and the National Park Act was subsequently passed by Congress in 1916.

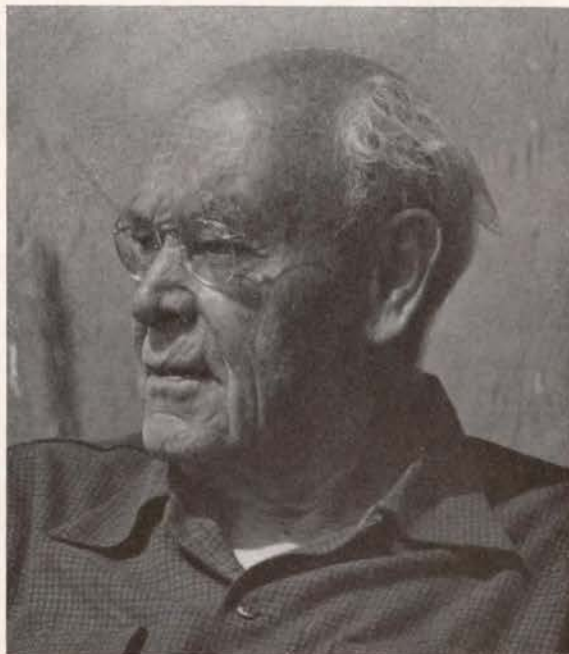
PHILIP HYDE: Hetch Hetchy Reservoir



CEDRIC WRIGHT: Ansel Adams, Sermon on the Mount

Ansel Adams, who once stated his personal need for rock, water and wood, trained many persons in photography and appreciation for nature, simultaneously. "If something wasn't good on his ground glass, it probably wasn't very good in a national park either, or a forest wilderness," Dave Brower once said.

Will Colby, who worked with John Muir in the club's early campaigns, later served 49 years on the Board of Directors and 17 years as honorary Vice President. He founded the club outing program and battled for club conservation goals his entire adult life, exemplifying the Sierra Club volunteer.



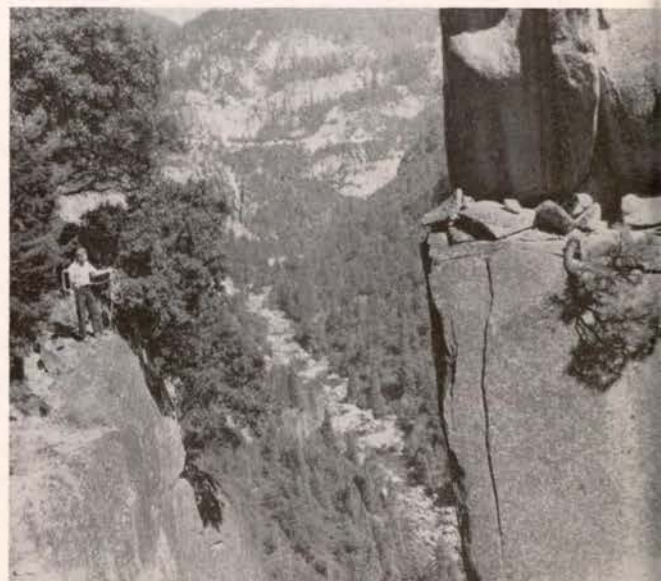
CEDRIC WRIGHT: William E. Colby

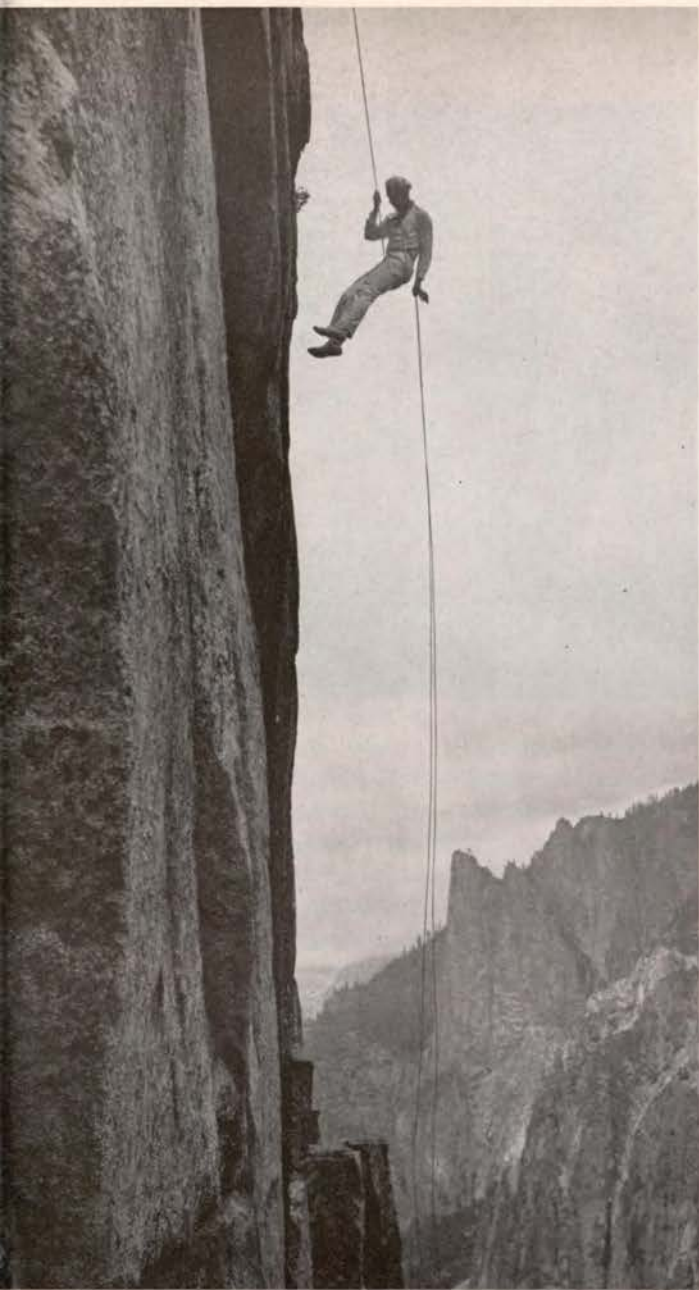


GEORGE HOMSEY:
Signal Hill warming
hut, behind
Clair Tappaan Lodge

Lodges, lands and leaders have been necessities to the success of the club. Lodges have made prolonged stays in the high country possible and have provided educational bases for conservation programs. Lands have provided security to threatened back country and on occasion the nucleus for a new park. Leaders have always been competent individuals, motivated not by a desire for personal gain, but by an enduring drive to help achieve club goals.

SIERRA CLUB ARCHIVES: Robin Hansen makes a Tyrolean traverse on the first ascent of Kat Pinnacle with Torcom Bedayn and DeWitt Allen, November 1940. The peak was named by climbers after William Kat, elderly Yosemite resident who proposed flying a kite over it for the purpose of securing a climbing rope.





RICHARD M. LEONARD: Kenneth Adam on a long rope down from Lower Cathedral Spire, Yosemite



SIERRA CLUB ARCHIVES: Francis P. Farquhar



WILLIAM SIRI: September 1956 Board of Directors meeting outside LeConte Lodge.
Left to right, Dave Brower, Alex Hildebrand, Lewis Clark





Over 1,100 persons attended the Sierra Club Diamond Jubilee banquet held at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, December 9, 1967. Top left—Executive Director David Brower and President Edgar Wayburn. Top right—Souvenir programs charted the club's three-quarters of a century. Bottom—Seventy-five persons who have been club members over 40 years were honored guests at the Diamond Jubilee.

JOHN S. FLANNERY: Diamond Jubilee, 1967



park could have been created without the club's help.

A milestone in the life of the Sierra Club was the inauguration of its annual outings, which began in 1901. At the outset many of the directors were dubious about the advisability of such a radical move, largely because it might involve the club in financial difficulties. However, John Muir was heartily in favor of the plan because it would accomplish what he had devoted his life to preaching—getting people to go out and enjoy these incomparable wilderness areas—and his advocacy prevailed. The club had two interrelated objectives in view—to increase its membership (these outings were limited to members and their immediate kin) and to educate its members and convince them of the importance and necessity of preserving for all time these irreplaceable values. The outings proved a success from the very start, and were amply justified by the results. It is doubtful whether the Sierra Club would have become such a potent force in accomplishing much that it later advocated with such success, without the effective backing of its large, enthusiastic, well-informed membership.

Through much of its early history, the Sierra Club was essentially a western, even a California, organization. Its very name, its membership, the locale of all but five of its summer outings in the forty years before World War II, and its primary conservation interests were in California. Even the club's original statement of purpose limited its interest to the mountains of the Pacific Coast.

Yet the last twenty years have seen the Sierra Club develop a national program of outing and conservation action and expand its membership to tens of thousands with chapters and offices all across the land.

Its earlier history portended such a change in the Sierra Club's bearing, however. John Muir was already prominent through the pages of national magazines when he became the Sierra Club's first president. Its conservation efforts—to preserve Hetch Hetchy Valley and to extend national park status to Kings Canyon—gained the club some national support and recognition.

SINCE DINOSAUR — AN EXPANDING NATIONAL ROLE

In 1950, the Bureau of Reclamation submitted detailed plans for water storage on the upper Colorado River, including proposed dams at Echo Park and Split Mountain, in little-visited Dinosaur National Monument, on the Colorado-Utah border. The club Board of Directors decided to join in a strong campaign against this proposal on the principle of protecting the integrity of the National Park System.

If Dinosaur National Monument could become the site for a huge reservoir and power plant—then all national parks were in danger. For how soon would urgent requests come for other exceptions—to log in Olympic Park, to back up water into Grand Canyon, to hunt in Yellowstone, to mine, to build highways? What would happen to our national parks if the very special features which make them unique are made secondary or destroyed utterly by use or development?

Defending the integrity of the National Park System at Dinosaur in 1951 involved the little-known Western club in one of its greatest fights and catapulted it onto the national conservation scene, this time to stay. The club presented a persuasive case in the pages of the *Bulletin* which was distributed widely. A new type of outing brought Sierra Club members rafting down the Green and Yampa rivers to see first hand the scenic values of the canyons of Dinosaur. The club urged hydrologic studies to seek alternate solutions to the water-storage problems and to encourage the Bureau to re-evaluate its proposals.

The club produced and showed the film, *Wilderness River Trail* and aided in the preparation of a book, *This Is Dinosaur*, published by A. A. Knopf. Both productions were aimed at telling the story of Dinosaur: 1) as a national heritage worthy of preservation, and 2) as a test case on the inviolability of such a protected area from any type of commercial development. The Sierra Club and other cooperating conservation groups finally succeeded in this campaign when in 1956 the Congressional act authorizing the Colorado River Storage project specifically required that no project dam or reservoir could lie within the national park system.

The Sierra Club has long known that the protection of the nation's park wildlands, is not entirely or forever guaranteed, even by provisions of administrative agencies or the law. So, one price for success in conservation has been full-time vigilance over wilderness values, whether they are in the Adirondack Forest Preserve where the Atlantic Chapter must stand guard, along the arms of Yellowstone Lake which the motorboaters coveted, or at Rainbow Bridge where the Sierra Club failed to keep the waters behind Glen Canyon Dam from entering the national monument.

The Grand Canyon controversy of the 60's has involved this same principle of the integrity of the national park system, with its issues of dams affecting the Grand Canyon Park and Monument and of conflicting interests within the Department of the Interior. The Sierra Club, after the Board reversed its 1949 decision about a dam in Bridge Canyon, moved to steadfastly

oppose both the Hualapai and Marble Canyon dams, using outings, books and exhibits, films, conferences, testimony before Congress, alternate bills, and advertisements in major newspapers as techniques for pressing its case for Grand Canyon. What with the insistence of Southwest water users, the issue cannot be considered permanently settled; however, in 1967 the Sierra Club can be pleased with the results of its efforts to date.

Park Service management during this time has been carefully scrutinized as it relates to road standards, wildlife control, and tourist facilities, especially during the ten-year Mission '66 project. In developing its policies, the Sierra Club generally held that park administration should give preservation of the natural scene priority over luxury or even convenience for visitors.

A most dramatic example of the issue confronted the club in NPS plans for a high-speed Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park. The club argued unsuccessfully that the granite slopes above Tioga Lake with their fine glacial polish should not be blasted away just to provide easy grades and wide road beds. The road was supposedly a scenic route; its construction should avoid sacrificing the very scenic values it was planned to make accessible. In spite of Sierra Club protests, a portion of Yosemite beauty was sacrificed to speed.

COMPLETING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Allen Morgan of the Massachusetts Audubon Society has said that "all we have in the next few years is all that will ever be saved." In its concern that this might be so, the Sierra Club has felt the urgency of setting aside additional parks and monuments, while there is yet time.

Among the many proposed parks it has studied, two have involved the club in major conservation campaigns: the North Cascades National Park in Washington and the Redwood National Park in California. Both campaigns have required major commitments of money, time, and effort, and both have reached the Congressional level in 1967. Major educational programs have been instituted cooperatively with other groups interested in these park proposals.

Other additions to the nation's park system have been suggested in various parts of the country. Several of the proposals have gained Sierra Club support, with local chapters authorized to work on them. The efforts were rewarded when Point Reyes and Cape Cod National Seashores and Canyonlands and Guadalupe National Parks were added to the system. Still in the work stage are such proposals as those for the Oregon Dunes Seashore and Great Basin, Prairie, Channel Islands and Kauai National Parks.

A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

In 1956 a Wilderness Bill whose concept had been described several years earlier at a Sierra Club Wilderness Conference by Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society was introduced into Congress by Senator Hubert Humphrey. The club gave the legislation its full support since the bill was designed to provide legislative protection to wildlands which had either no protection or only the shelter of government administrative regulations.

For eight years the Sierra Club, cooperating with the Wilderness Society and other conservation groups, pushed the bill along a tortuous course—through hearings by House and Senate committees in the field or in Washington, through delays, re-introductions and compromises. Steadfast efforts were finally rewarded in 1964 when the President signed the Anderson-Saylor Bill establishing a Wilderness Preservation System.

The Wilderness Act provides a schedule under which federal agencies are to conduct hearings and make recommendations on land to be added to the wilderness system. The agency proposals and the hearings that follow have involved the Sierra Club Board of Directors, conservation committee, conservation department, the club council's wilderness classification study committee, and chapter representatives in study, decision, and appearance at the public hearings to represent the club's position.

MODERN CONSERVATION ACTION

The club has become a significant voice in a wide spectrum of national conservation issues during the last two decades, and utilizes many techniques for developing its case and advocating its cause.

In some of its earliest efforts, the Sierra Club was joined by, or cooperated with, other conservation and outdoor groups. The Appalachian Mountain Club, the Prairie Club, and the American Planning and Civic Association cooperated in fighting off the first dangers to the national parks. Common interests of the club and Pacific Northwest clubs, the Mazamas of Portland and the Mountaineers of Seattle, led to the formation in 1932 of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs which now includes 41 member clubs. National organizations whose goals have paralleled those of the Sierra Club include the National Parks Association, Izaak Walton League, Wilderness Society, the National Audubon Society, and The Nature Conservancy. These have found common ground with each other in the Natural Resources Council of America. In addition, the club has been able to work fruitfully with groups formed for specific, local conser-

vation purposes: e.g., North Cascades Conservation Council, Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness, Defenders of San Geronio, Save-the-Redwoods League, and Olympic Park Associates.

Symbolic of the Sierra Club's increasing maturity since 1949, the biennial Wilderness Conferences have provided a forum for wilderness administrators, scientists and artists, theorists and philosophers.

The Sierra Club's publishing program has long been important to its educational purposes; the initiation of the Exhibit Format Series in 1960, with its unique, compelling combination of photographs and text, has forcibly carried the club's conservation message. The use of 16 mm films, usually taken by club members, has been effective in communicating wilderness values. Full-page ads in major American newspapers on the Redwoods National Park and Grand Canyon National Park issues have had a major impact on public attitude and on membership.

This advertising program precipitated in 1966 an adverse ruling by the Internal Revenue Service on the club's tax status. For many years the club had enjoyed a tax-exempt status as a scientific, charitable, educational, nonprofit organization, and club dues and donations had been deductible on individual income tax returns. Immediately following the appearance of a Grand Canyon advertisement in June, the IRS questioned the club's continued exemption, an act which the club intends to contest to higher levels in the Internal Revenue Service or to the courts, if necessary.

AN EXPANDED MEMBERSHIP

From a membership of some 7,000 at the beginning of the Dinosaur crisis in 1950, the Sierra Club has exploded to over 57,000 members seventeen years later. A California club then, from six California chapters and a fledgling chapter on the Atlantic seaboard, the Sierra Club has grown to eleven California chapters and ten others across the country. It has become a national organization of people as well as of program and interest.

Traditionally members had been attracted to the club by specific interest in outing or conservation issues; new members were sponsored into the club by someone who knew them well. At a meeting in 1964 attended by 200 club leaders, all engaged in conservation leadership, fewer than ten per cent indicated they had first joined the club primarily for conservation. Today's new member is apt to have joined principally because of an awakened awareness to conservation problems and the Sierra Club's role in the continuing battle to preserve natural beauty and resources.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

In the days before the Dinosaur campaign, the club work was carried out entirely by dedicated volunteers. In light of the club's major role in national conservation issues, and in order to service an increasing national membership, some major organizational changes have been necessary.

Initiating a Sierra Club professional staff in 1952, the club hired David Brower as the first full-time paid staff member with the title of Executive Director.

The staff has since been augmented by a controller, conservation director, assistant to the president, *Bulletin* editor, general services manager, several regional field representatives, production and promotion managers for the publications program, outings manager, plus a librarian, secretaries, bookkeepers and other supporting staff. Data processing and other forms of automation have been initiated wherever applicable, but the workload continues to exceed the capacities of available staff and volunteer force.

Major internal changes have included the creation of a Sierra Club Council in 1956. The Council, representing chapters and committees, has functioned primarily to study internal affairs and to help the Board get through its agenda. The development of the regional group idea, since 1956, has worked to maintain a greater involvement of members, even in the face of a national structure and a growing membership.

Wilderness Conservation

Wallace Stegner, professor of English at Stanford University, author and editor of The American West, was requested by the Wildlands Research Center to develop his point of view toward wilderness values, to be used in building their report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Excerpts from his statement do much to set the dimensions of a wilderness ethic.

WILDERNESS AS IDEA

Something will have gone out of us as a people if we ever let the remaining wilderness be destroyed; if we permit the last virgin forests to be turned into comic books and plastic cigarette cases; if we drive the few remaining members of the wild species into zoos or extinction; if we pollute the last clean air and dirty the last clean streams and push our paved roads through the last of the silence. We need wilderness preserved—as much of it as is still left, and as many kinds—because it was the challenge against which our character as a people was formed. The reminder and the reassurance that it is still there is good for our spiritual health even if we never once in ten years set foot in it. It is good for us when we are young, because of the incomparable sanity it can bring briefly, as vacation and rest, into our insane lives. It is important to us when we are old simply because it is there—important, that is, simply as *idea*.

We are a wild species, as Darwin pointed out. Nobody ever tamed or domesticated or scientifically bred us. But for at least three millenia we have been engaged in a cumulative and ambitious race to modify and gain control of our environment, and in the process we have come close to domesticating ourselves. Not many people are likely, any more, to look upon what we call “progress” as an unmixed blessing. Just as surely as it has brought us increased comfort and more material goods, it has brought us spiritual losses.

One means of sanity is to retain a hold on the natural world, to remain, insofar as we can, good animals. Americans still have that chance, more than many peoples; for while we were demonstrating ourselves the most efficient and ruthless environment-busters in history, and slashing and burning and cutting our way through a wil-

derness continent, the wilderness was working on us. It remains in us as surely as Indian names remain on the land. If the abstract dream of human liberty and human dignity became, in America, something more than an abstract dream, mark it down at least partially to the fact that we were in ways subdued by what we conquered.

For an American, insofar as he is new and different at all, is a civilized man who has renewed himself in the wild. The American experience has been the confrontation of old peoples and cultures by a world as new as if it had just arisen from the sea. That gave us our hope and our excitement, and the hope and excitement can be passed on to newer Americans, Americans who never saw any phase of the frontier. But only so long as we keep the remainder of our wilderness as a reserve and a promise—a sort of wilderness bank.

For myself, I grew up on the empty plains of Saskatchewan and Montana and in the mountains of Utah, and I put a very high valuation on what those places gave me. Even when I can't get to the back country, the thought of the colored deserts of southern Utah, or the reassurance that there are still stretches of prairie where the world can be instantaneously perceived as disk and bowl, and where the little but intensely important human being is exposed to the five directions and the thirty-six winds, is a positive consolation. The idea alone can sustain me. But as the wilderness areas are progressively exploited or “improved,” as the jeeps and bulldozers of uranium prospectors scar up the deserts and the roads are cut into the alpine timberlands, and as the remnants of the unspoiled and natural world are progressively eroded, every such loss is a little death in me. In us.

Let me say something on the subject of the kinds of wilderness worth preserving. Most of these areas contemplated are in the national forests and in high mountain country. For all the usual recreational purposes, the alpine and forest wildernesses are obviously the most important, both as genetic banks and as beauty spots. But for the spiritual renewal, the recognition of identity, the birth of awe, other kinds will serve every bit as well. Perhaps, because they are less friendly to life, more abstractly non-human, they will serve even better. On our Saskatchewan prairie, the nearest neighbor was four miles away, and at night we saw only two lights on all the dark rounding earth. The earth was full of animals

—field mice, ground squirrels, weasels, ferrets, badgers, coyotes, burrowing owls, snakes. I knew them as my little brothers, as fellow creatures, and I have never been able to look upon animals in any other way since. The sky in that country came clear down to the ground on every side, and it was full of great weathers, and clouds, and winds, and hawks. I hope I learned something from knowing intimately the creatures of the earth; I hope I learned something from looking a long way, from looking up, from being much alone. A prairie like that, one big enough to carry the eye clear to the sinking, rounding horizon, can be as lonely and grand and simple in its forms as the sea. It is as good a place as any for the wilderness experience to happen; the vanishing prairie is as worth preserving for the wilderness idea as the alpine forests.

So are great reaches of our western deserts, scarred somewhat by prospectors but otherwise open, beautiful, waiting, close to whatever God you want to see in them. Just as a sample, let me suggest the Robbers' Roost country in Wayne County, Utah, near the Capitol Reef National Monument. In that desert climate the dozer and jeep tracks will not soon melt back into the earth, but the country has a way of making the scars insignificant. It is a lovely and terrible wilderness, such a wilderness as Christ and the prophets went out into; harshly and beautifully colored, broken and worn until its bones are exposed, its great sky without a smudge or taint from technocracy, and in hidden corners and pockets under its cliffs the sudden poetry of springs. Save a piece of country like that intact, and it does not matter in the slightest that only a few people every year will go into it. That is precisely its values. Roads would be a desecration, crowds would ruin it. But those who haven't the strength or youth to go into it and live with it can still drive up onto the shoulder of the Aquarius Plateau and simply sit and look. They can look two hundred miles, clear into Colorado; and looking down over the cliffs and canyons of the San Rafael Swell and the Robbers' Roost they can also look as deeply into themselves as anywhere I know. And if they can't even get to the places on the Aquarius where the present roads will carry them, they can simply contemplate the *idea*, take pleasure in the fact that such a timeless and uncontrolled part of earth is still there.

These are some of the things wilderness can do for us. That is the reason we need to put into effect, for its preservation, some other principle than the principles of exploitation or usefulness or even recreation. We simply need that wild country available to us, even if we never do more than drive to its edge and look in. w.s.

AMERICA'S WILDERNESS — 1967

America's wilderness has shrunk to less than 10 per cent of its continental space; every year it shrinks yet more as a forest is logged here, a road built there to "open up the wilderness," a resort or subdivision placed where there had been only wildness and space. By choice and chance, the 90 per cent has already been directed to development—as farms, ranches, forests, mines, roads, towns, and cities; as living space and sustenance for a burgeoning population.

The ultimate question then involves how much further we let the wilderness shrink. Do we have too much—or too little? Can we afford to leave any land "idle", simply for looking and wandering? Can we afford not to leave some land wild, for man's sake, and for its own sake?

A RETREATING WILDERNESS

When he was transplanted to these shores, the early American found a wilderness left as nature had built it over the ages. But he saw it as foreboding forests over dark water, endless grasslands under wide skies, towering mountains which only blocked the way, savage animals and dangerous savages. And much of the time this new American faced the wilderness as if it were an enemy to be conquered, somehow to be overwhelmed and subdued.

Over the subsequent centuries, the American pioneer slashed and burned to provide crop land; he chopped down trees and sent them down the river before he moved on. The prairies felt the bite of his plow and his flocks and his herds. Gradually he converted the stark wilderness to his use.

For a time Americans exulted in their successes. They bent nature and its resources to their will, building a powerful nation and a high living standard. In less than three centuries they had almost dominated a wilderness empire stretching 3,000 miles to the Pacific. They had converted the land into farms, the forests into wood products, the mineral fuels into power and smog, the metallic minerals into things and machines. All was in the name of progress. They seemed to assume that the land and its features existed primarily for their use.

EARLY PROTECTION FOR WILDERNESS

At the height of the nineteenth century inroads on resources, even as a westerling tide of migration breached the last continental frontier, there were a few voices calling for moderation, urging wilderness preservation, albeit these voices were at first crying in the wilderness. Thoreau and his New England compatriots had already

sounded their notes of alarm. And, John Wesley Powell, Gifford Pinchot and Carl Schurz were trying to establish a federal land policy which would at least *control* resources, so that use would be wise and conservative, so that reserves would be saved for the rainy day. The concept of preserving areas of surpassing scenic beauty had already been put into practice with the setting aside of Yosemite (1864) and Yellowstone (1872).

It was John Muir who developed a real manifesto for wilderness by identifying its aesthetic-spiritual quality and calling for its preservation essentially unused by man except as a refuge. This position, adopted by the Sierra Club and its many allies, collided with the desires of stockmen on the Yosemite issue and with domestic water-users at Hetch Hetchy, and over the years with resource users of all kinds—with miners, with loggers, sometimes even with those advocating some kinds of mass recreation. The preservationists were charged with wanting to “lock up” needed resources and of being an elite minority of vigorous, youthful mountaineers wanting a wilderness preserve for themselves.

The first major steps toward wilderness preservation on the public lands occurred during the days of Theodore Roosevelt. His sweeping use of the executive prerogative to create eighteen national monuments under terms of the Antiquities Act of 1906 and his last-minute action to place portions of the public domain in national forests kept millions of acres from exploitation and made protection of the islands of wilderness possible.

The congressional enactment of legislation leading to a National Park Service—the National Park Act of 1916—was a major step toward wilderness preservation. The act called for the Service to preserve the natural wonders in the twelve existing parks; its jurisdiction has since been extended to many additional areas across the land, from the Everglades to the Olympic Peninsula. The Park Service is charged with providing for the public's enjoyment of the scenic and natural preserves, but only by such means as will at the same time leave “them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations,” a task with its own internal frustrations.

THE FOREST SERVICE AND WILDERNESS

The U.S. Forest Service became an important agency in administering federal lands in 1905, when the national forests were transferred from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service now administers 153 national forests comprised of 182,272,997 acres. In its trust is a large portion of the remaining American wilderness. The Forest Service has generally followed the multiple-use principle, attempt-

ing to manage the land to provide “the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.” This principle suggests that the same forest area can be useful for several uses at the same time, that timber management might enhance wildlife values, or that timber access roads would also serve the recreationist. These attempts to maximize forest use according to a multiple-use plan encountered the problem that forest uses are often competing and sometimes entirely incompatible.

Acting on the recommendation of Aldo Leopold, assistant regional forester in New Mexico, the Forest Service designated over half a million acres on the Gila National Forest as the first “primitive area” in 1924. Then in 1929 it promulgated regulations for the first comprehensive protection of wilderness when it issued the L-20 regulation. This called for the Chief Forester to identify primitive areas, which were then to be maintained in their natural state for public education and recreation, essentially free of permanent improvement but not necessarily excluding all grazing, timber, and water permits nor all road construction.

Ten years later three new regulations for wilderness were issued to clarify the Forest Service policy in this matter. Regulation U-1 described the land classification, *wilderness area*, to exceed 100,000 acres in size and to be administered with no roads or motorized traffic, no commercial logging, and no special-use occupancy. Restricted use for grazing, water development (without roads), and fire protection were permitted. The final decision regarding classification, modification, or elimination of each wilderness area rested with the Secretary of Agriculture; when change was contemplated, public hearings were required if demanded. Regulation U-2 called for similar control over *wild areas*, of less than 100,000 but more than 5,000 acres in size. A third regulation permitted creation of *roadless areas*, managed for recreation but permitting some kinds of resource uses. Both the L-20 and the U-1 regulations were used by the Forest Service in classifying sizeable tracts of public land. The re-classification of the L-20 “primitive areas” to the new regulation began in 1939 and is still underway, although now under the terms of the Wilderness Act. There was no promise that all primitive areas would be re-classified officially as wilderness; each case was to be judged on its own merits. However, primitive areas were to be free of further development until their re-classification was accomplished.

WILDERNESS VALUES

At a time when major decisions are being made about the last wilderness fragments—only about 14,000,000

acres of classified wilderness out of 180,000,000 acres of national forests—in a populated, bustling American landscape, the spokesman for the silent wildlands must know the values of which he testifies. He must comprehend what these places mean to him and to his species—and what place they hold in a grander scheme.

Most obviously wilderness is valued for recreation. The hunter and the angler seek wild creatures in their native habitat. The amateur student of nature examines the rock strata and listens to bird calls. The photographer focuses on a sunset alpenglow over a primeval mountainscape. Hikers and climbers find the physical challenge and the necessary elbow room for their sports especially in wilderness. These activities are, of course, possible to some extent outside of wilderness, but the vast, untrammled space, the sense of being away from crowds, the nearness to a natural state—these are the unique wilderness qualities enjoyable nowhere else.

Wilderness is a scientific reserve to be treasured. The natural world with its variety of plant and animal forms can, when safeguarded, serve as both a museum and a laboratory for the natural scientist. Since the life processes going on within a large wild area are relatively unaffected by extraneous influences, the scientist can there attempt to understand nature's activity at a basic level and to develop a clear picture of ecological principles. Wilderness is also valued as a genetic bank, a place where selection and mutation have proceeded over long times to produce species of presently unknown utility or characteristics which could lead to resistant strains. The undisturbed landscape offers the scientist a potential base line against which he may compare experimental data.

Potential commercial values exist in wilderness, of course, and the wilderness advocate must be prepared to recognize and to debate them. There are two major difficulties: the basic incompatibility of resource extraction and wilderness preservation, and the impossible problem of fixing a dollar value on wilderness for comparison with the commercial value of its resources. In the former case, the wilderness spokesmen can argue persuasively that wilderness does not destroy resource value as a resource extraction damages wilderness. In the latter case, the wilderness advocate will probably best start from the premise that "man does not live by bread alone" and refuse to engage in any argument over how much wilderness is worth.

HOW MUCH WILDERNESS — AND WHERE

The protectors of wilderness, the ones who would visit it, legislators and administrators who make decisions

about it—all needed to know the extent of remaining wilderness. To this end the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission contracted for study of the country's wilderness resources. The study was done by the Wildlands Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley, and published as the ORRRC Report No. 3 in 1962 (republished by the club under the title, *Wilderness and Recreation*). The findings of this significant, objective study are basic to an understanding of wilderness and wise decisions about it.

First the wilderness study project staff defined wilderness as a tract of land open to entry by foot, horseback, or canoe, mostly in public ownership and in the continental U.S., over 100,000 acres in size, and which effectively had no roads. It must exist as a single unit whose boundary was reasonably free from indentation and the ecology of which was uninterrupted by human influence (effects of previous grazing, selective logging in the East, and fire suppression excepted). This definition emphasized the actual physical condition of the land, it specified size and contiguity of the tract, and it permitted some historical human use.

By this criteria, American wilderness was inventoried at 28 million acres, in nineteen states. Only 19 million acres were within the bounds of wilderness reserves; the other 9 million comprised the *de facto* wilderness, that land area which is in fact in a natural condition but which has not been zoned as a park or wilderness area or otherwise preserved. These lands were found in some of the national parks and monuments (7 million acres), on the national forests (19 million acres, half of which is already classified and administered as wilderness), in game refuges and ranges (700,000 acres), on Indian lands (over 500,000 acres), in a part of the New York State Forest Preserve, on several private in-holdings and on pieces of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Ninety per cent of the wilderness defined in the study was in the eleven Western states.

THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

In 1964, Congress gave wilderness preservation the force of law when it finally enacted the Wilderness Act. Implementing the provisions of the Wilderness Act has become one of the Sierra Club's most compelling current campaigns.

The congressional definition of wilderness, quoted at the beginning of this piece and arrived at after eight years of debate and compromise, is very significant. The Act goes on to specify wilderness to be "federal land

without permanent improvement or human habitation which is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions." In addition, the appearance of the area must primarily suggest the forces of nature, with man's imprint substantially unnoticed, the area must offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude in a primitive type of environment, and its size must be at least 5,000 acres.

The Act immediately included all National Forest wild, wilderness, and canoe areas as part of the wilderness system. The Forest Service was given ten years to review its remaining primitive areas and to make recommendations through the Secretary of Agriculture concerning land areas to be included as wilderness. And, the Department of the Interior was given a similar term to review all roadless areas of five thousand or more acres in national parks, monuments, wildlife ranges, and game refuges. The President is to transmit these reports to Congress where specific legislative action will be required to add areas to the Wilderness System.

Part of the administrative review is a public hearing at which interested parties (including the Sierra Club) may testify on the Service proposals. Club testimony at these hearings requires clear policy direction from the Board of Directors and detailed, on-the-ground knowledge of the areas.

Implementing the Wilderness Act has required new club policy decisions and procedures to cope with the sudden and tremendous work load. The club's policy on the National Forest lands, developed over the years in working out wilderness proposals, was reasonably clear. This policy emphasized the need to seek topographical unity in a wilderness unit, including within this unit the buffer zone which was exposed to civilized influences, using roads (with minimum setbacks) as boundaries, and accepting a minimum of non-conforming development to obtain a more logical unit.

No similar body of precedent existed relating to wilderness classification in Park Service areas. The Board's policy, enunciated in the Lassen National Park hearing, was designed to maximize the protected wilderness by bringing boundaries down to roads and other existing developments and by including private in-holdings and public development which might soon be terminated. Procedural guidelines suggest how club proposals will be developed and who will appear for the club at hearings.

CASE STUDIES IN CONSERVATION

The club has used many approaches in carrying out its conservation campaigns; it has involved the various club

levels, similar organizations, and single-interest groups in many combinations. These few selected cases suggest something about how the club pursues its conservation goals.

A WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION MATTER

The Wilderness Act of 1964 required that the Forest Service study each primitive area, conduct hearings, and transmit recommendations regarding its classification as a part of the nation's wilderness system.

When the regional forester announced the tentative hearing schedule regarding the reclassification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area in California under the terms of the Wilderness Act, the Mother Lode Chapter had already worked closely with local forest officials and had forwarded a tentative recommendation to club officers. This plan, calling for substantial expansion along the western and southern boundaries, generally agreed with the Eldorado National Forest proposal for a 50 per cent expansion. It also represented an informal understanding with the Four Wheel Drive Association concerning several lakes, two of which were already heavily used by jeep parties.

The review of the proposal at the club level suggested only one real change, the inclusion of a timbered approach valley along Lyon Creek. This revision was scouted on the ground by a representative group of club members. Alternate boundaries were located and satisfactorily referred to the Forest Service.

When the hearing was called in Placerville, in April, 1967, the Sierra Club enthusiastically supported a Forest Service proposal which they had constructively and fruitfully criticized, and had the support of other groups.

In retrospect, this wilderness classification displays chapter preparation of a proposal which was available in time for careful review within the club; it shows the importance of constructive criticism of the agency proposal based on detailed knowledge of the area; and it demonstrates the importance of gaining cooperation from other interested groups.

A NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Increasing numbers of recreational visitors in the national forests have encouraged the Forest Service to seek maximum development to accommodate them. The Sierra Club's role has been to evaluate such proposals in terms of effect on wilderness values and play the wilderness advocate when necessary.

The Mineral King basin is located on a peninsula of Forest Service land protruding into the southern boundary of Sequoia National Park, reached by car over an

ordinary mountain road and served by relatively sparse tourist facilities. In the late 40's the club had surveyed non-wilderness locations for ski developments in an effort to relieve the pressure on national park or wilderness sites for downhill skiing. In 1949 the Board agreed that it had "no objection" to Forest Service development of Mineral King for skiing. This remained the Board's policy for the next 15 years.

In 1963 the Kern-Kaweah chapter became concerned about rumors of a plan for very extensive ski development there, and communicated their concern to the club. The chapter went ahead with a careful study of Mineral King, and in 1964 submitted an illustrated report recommending that camping facilities be expanded to accommodate more hikers, fishermen, and campers, but precluding commercial development, basing its conclusion on the superior natural qualities of the area as near-wilderness and as wilderness threshold and on the area's proximity to the park boundary.

The chapter's report, which basically questioned club policy, was reviewed at various levels with no change in the club's stand.

In February 1965, the Forest Service invited bids for an elaborate winter sports center at Mineral King, calling for such extensive development that the Sierra Club was galvanized into emergency session followed by debate at the May Board meeting. By a 9-4 vote, the Board of Directors reversed its earlier policy and opposed the projected ski development.

The club's program for protecting Mineral King has gone through various stages and success has been hard to come by. First it sought a public hearing where questions could be raised about the development proposal. While club officials sought unsuccessfully to appeal the regional forester's denial of the hearing, six bids for the center were opened. In the fall of 1965, the club urged that the Mineral King area be annexed to Sequoia National Park, following up by presenting the idea at the Sequoia wilderness hearing. In early 1966, bids were reviewed and selection of the Disney Productions made for a preliminary planning contract for a project requiring a high-standard highway across the national park to Mineral King, extensive parking area, many ski lifts, and an extensive resort center. In a recent effort to protect Mineral King, club representatives appeared before the California Highway Commission to protest the use of public road funds for the very expensive but required access road. Failing there, the task force workers requested that the legislature remove the road from the state master highway plan. These efforts have been buttressed by the formation of a Mineral King Task

Force and by a widespread search for support among public officials, chambers of commerce, and newspaper editors in the area.

This conservation case illustrates the leadership of the chapter in identifying an important conservation issue and developing a factual study about it. The case demonstrates the dilemma in the club's contemplating a reversal of policy—on the other hand, changes in the basic information and in the circumstances of the time can argue for reversal; the club's credibility and reputation before the agencies can argue for consistency. It also shows how an issue may involve the club with both federal and state governmental units, and it points out the need for seeking local support for a conservation campaign. It points out the importance of in-depth field research on a problem, persistence in the face of defeat, and seeking new solutions when old ones don't work.

A PROPOSAL FOR A NEW NATIONAL PARK

Rounding out the National Park System by adding new areas of surpassing scenic beauty and national interest has been one of the club's major goals in recent years. The search for a North Cascades National Park illustrates admirably this kind of campaign.

In the Cascades Range of Washington, north from Stevens Pass to the Canadian border, lies an area of fantastic natural beauty—ice-clad peaks above flower-covered meadows and deep, quiet, forested valley. Much of it is still wilderness. Though resource extraction and development have penetrated, the region is described as potentially the nation's finest national park.

This North Cascades country has long been the object of national proposals. A Portland outdoor club, the Mazamas, first made such a suggestion in 1906; in 1916, a Washington congressman introduced a bill for a Mount Baker National Park. Further similar suggestions were heard in 1919 from the Spokane and Yakima Chambers of Commerce and in 1934 by a committee of the National Resources Board. In 1937 a Park Service investigation committee proposed an Ice Peaks National Park of 3 million acres including most of the North Cascades region.

In the meantime the Forest Service, which had administered most of this area since 1908, had utilized its L-20 regulations to establish primitive area protection for a part of the area and in 1940 reserved 350,000 acres around Glacier Peak as a "limited area," setting it aside at least for further study, while endorsing its own continued management of the area. By the early 50's, the Forest Service had indicated its intention to reclassify the Glacier Peak Limited Area.

The Sierra Club became interested in this matter in 1955 when David Brower and Ed Wayburn informed the Board of Directors that this reclassification was clearly a contest between those favoring multiple use and those wishing preservation of the North Cascades. This contest became even plainer in 1957 with the Forest Service preliminary proposal for a Glacier Peak Wilderness (much smaller than that described in a report approved by Chief Forester Silcox nearly twenty years earlier), dubbed by conservationists "the starfish proposal" because it omitted timbered valleys while including the adjacent high ridges. That same year saw the formation of the North Cascades Conservation Council (NCCC), which was to carry the major burden for the protection of the North Cascades wilderness integrity. The following year a report to the Sierra Club by David Simons, based on detailed field work, confirmed the surpassing scenic value of the area and again recommended national park status.

By 1960 efforts were again directed toward national park status for the area, calling for joint study by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and seeking a moratorium on timber extraction in areas of high wilderness value. Both of these goals were realized, although the study team report was delayed until 1966. The report called for protection of some of the North Cascades in a large national park while other parts would be placed in wilderness area status under the Forest Service. In 1967, bills have been introduced in Congress to accomplish these ends, and the interested conservation groups have worked to modify details and to promote the legislation.

Recent Sierra Club activity on behalf of the North Cascades has included the publication of explanatory brochures, an Exhibit Format Book, *The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland*, and the release of a beautiful, persuasive film, *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin*. It has sponsored a series of summer outings which have brought hundreds of Sierra Club members into the area to be struck by its scenic magnificence, and awakened to the need for park status. Club representatives have appeared at congressional, administrative, and study team hearings. The Sierra Club has supported the programs and proposals of the loyal groups—the Mountaineers and the NCCC, for instance—for the protection of the North Cascades. This matter has been assigned top priority as one of the five major club conservation campaigns.

This case demonstrates several interesting aspects of the Sierra Club involvement in conservation. There is the persistent policy problem of whether the Forest Ser-

vice or Park Service administration offers the greatest protection to wilderness. There is the tremendous importance of a strong, even militant, local organization, which the Sierra Club could certainly not provide in all matters. An important Sierra Club function here is to call national attention to the issue. The North Cascades matter underscores the need for people to know and care about a wild place if it is to be given adequate protection.

CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The main mission of the Sierra Club is the preservation of wildlands. However, many issues which do not deal specifically with wilderness are important to Sierra Club people. These issues involve such matters as a federal recreation proposal on non-wilderness land, a state park program, or the establishment of a natural area near a city. They have raised questions about the scenic landscape, fresh air and water, and open space. In an increasingly urbanized society, the question of urban amenities looms large even to the one who hankers for the summer high places during the long city winter.

To guide chapters, groups, and individual members on this matter, club leaders have suggested some priorities which can be considered when contemplating problems of a more local, less-than-wilderness character. These priorities recognize the importance of providing mass recreation for an increasing population and of carefully planning man's relationship to his environment in the urban setting.

In 1958, the Board of Directors urged chapters to engage in programs to reserve and protect parks at the state, regional, county, and city level. Acquisition of areas before development or inflated prices make them unavailable was particularly important since they are valuable as open space, for a variety of outdoor recreational activities, and for relieving the pressures of people on wilderness.

Recent discussions have gone further, recognizing that chapters, particularly those in densely populated areas, have a legitimate interest in a wide variety of local environmental problems. Putting the club's major campaigns first, chapters then give priority to programs which protect the local natural features—landscape, plant cover, animal life, pure air and water. Lower priorities have been assigned programs concerned with the impact of man-made features on the natural landscape—billboard regulations, highway standards, bridge design, land subdivision. Still important in the realm of urban amenities but not deemed reasonable as Sierra

Club projects were such urban aesthetics as architectural controls, beautification programs, and community design. For chapters in less urban areas, projects relating to *de facto* wilderness or non-wilderness on nearby lands might receive attention ahead of the urban amenities.

Action on urban conservation requires the members of Sierra Club Chapters to be well-informed on local community affairs, continually reading, observing and evaluating, then seeking out, informing and enlisting the support of people and organizations with similar viewpoints on conservation matters. It means initiating worthwhile conservation programs and carrying them through. The club does not and may not support any candidate for political office. Its course is directed toward principles, not politics.

A few interesting recent conservation efforts by chapters and groups will serve to illustrate the working of these guidelines. Loma Prieta and San Francisco Bay Chapters, officially and through individual member effort, have been working actively to prohibit filling of San Francisco Bay for garbage dumps and real estate development. The Atlantic Chapter worked to re-establish the public's right to use a footpath atop the route of New York's Croton Aqueduct. Mother Lode Chapter supported efforts to secure hiking, riding, and cycling trails along the American River adjacent to the city of Sacramento. The Angeles Chapter has repeatedly sought to protect the integrity of the large downtown Elysian Park from other municipal uses.

A local project of great importance to the club's long-range goals (and one which is possible for every chapter) is the encouragement of conservation education which presents the wilderness preservation concept in addition to the conventional "wise use" idea. Special teaching guides have been prepared by the San Francisco Bay Chapter and the Pacific Northwest Chapter, and both deserve wide distribution. These help teachers present meaningful lessons on park and wildland values and make imaginative use of the club films and books.

THE WILDERNESS CONFERENCES

The wilderness conference was initiated in 1949 at the suggestion of Norman B. Livermore, then a club director and owner of the Mount Whitney Pack Train in Lone Pine, California, to bring together the wilderness visitor—packer as well as recreationist—and the wilderness administrator to consider problems of wilderness use. More fundamentally, he also recognized the fact that wilderness was becoming accepted as an important resource, filling a human "need."

The club's Board of Directors agreed. The first conference, organized by Director Charlotte Mauk, was held in Berkeley's Claremont Hotel in 1949. It was attended by less than a hundred people; its horizon was limited to the Sierra Nevada. Small and provincial though it was, it set a pattern that has been followed ever since: airing problems that proved to be common to many wilderness areas, setting important action into motion, bringing together an interested group to exchange ideas, sparking the interest of other people. It was enjoyable and valuable enough to prompt a repeat performance.

By the time of the second conference in 1951, wilderness problems had grown. So did the attendance of the conference—and its scope. Miss Mauk as secretary and Francis Farquhar as chairman put together a program which brought in other organizations and broader areas of wilderness concern. It was at this conference that the late Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society wrote conservation history by proposing the Wilderness Bill to give wilderness the protection of law.

Subsequent conferences continued to grow in size, scope, content—and influence. In 1953, the conference became international, with the attendance of Austria's Director of National Parks. In 1955, in the capable hands of Doris Leonard, the conference sought larger quarters in the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. By 1959, attendance had reached 500. In 1961 Peggy Wayburn became general secretary and a new phase was initiated when the scope of the conference was broadened to attract more of the general public. Attendance climbed to nearly 900.

With registrations topping one thousand, the past three conferences have begun to crowd even the bigger San Francisco hotels. They have attracted the increasing support and cooperation of other conservation organizations, as well as the local press and community. They have come to be recognized as major national conservation events.

It is noteworthy that the wilderness conference is conducted almost totally by volunteer effort. Hundreds of hours of time, talent, energy go into its production. The conference calls for inspired planning, far-reaching decisions, and a myriad of details—exhibits, artwork, hospitality, hotel arrangements, publicity, etc. It is, in fact, one of the most interesting and challenging of the club's volunteer activities.

Traditionally, the conference program packs a tremendous volume and variety of ideas into two days of continuous sessions with a third day for a field trip or study sessions. It is a unique function of the conference

to focus on and to clarify changing concepts of the wilderness resource.

An extraordinary number of wilderness topics have been considered during the ten conferences held to date: how to establish wilderness? how to protect it, while using and enjoying this fragile resource? how to manage wild lands—and keep them wild? what is the scientific value of wilderness? what can it tell us? how can we best use it as a control to measure what we are doing to our civilized environment? what are the inspirational values of wilderness? its pleasures? its influence on the health of people? are these important? what of its influence on our own culture, the “American character,” our early political development (and later)? how can wilderness survive the increasing demands of a burgeoning population?

Albert Burke said at the Ninth Conference that the meetings attract “great men with great ideas.” Some of these men have been closely identified with wilderness and the conservation movement—men like the late beloved Olaus Murie and Howard Zahniser. Others have been well-known outdoorsmen and authors such as William O. Douglas and Sigurd Olson. But an extraordinary variety of talented people—artists, philosophers, scientists, physicians, bureaucrats, scholars, demographers, clergymen, congressmen, and others—have taken part. All have found wilderness consideration worthwhile from the viewpoint of their particular disciplines.

Not only ideas, but significant conservation action has sprung from the wilderness conferences, too. From Howard Zahniser’s proposal for a Wilderness Bill at the 1951 conference came the eventual establishment of the Wilderness System in 1964. At a later conference, a suggestion of David Brower sparked the formation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The conferences are recognized more and more as forums where conservation concepts and policies can be discussed, explored and developed—by the users and administrators. A number of administrative policies and decisions concerning public use of wilderness have been officially announced at wilderness conferences; others have undoubtedly been influenced and shaped.

What a wilderness conference sets in motion clearly does not stop with the people who sit through it. Participants may carry the conference’s message many times further themselves. Important action may ensue. Increasing coverage by the press, radio, and television will reach untold thousands more—the people who, in the long run, are the most important to the survival of wilderness.

Reaching many people and awakening in them an understanding of what we have in wilderness is really the conference’s most vital function.

Olaus Murie said in his beautiful, simple way at one of the first Berkeley meetings: “You must come to understand wilderness, then you come to love it.”

Outing Activities

Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you and the storms their energy, while care will drop off like autumn leaves.—John Muir.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MOUNTAINS

Since its inception in 1892, the Sierra Club has encouraged its members to explore and acquaint themselves with the natural environment. Through the efforts of some early club members, many little-known and inaccessible wilderness areas were opened up, new routes and trails through the mountains came into being, and as a result many people have been introduced to the outdoors. It is important that we chronicle the major mountain achievements of those early club members.

TRAILS

The Sierra trails which existed when the Sierra Club was founded, were those which had been used by the Indians when they traded between tribes living east and west of the Range of Light. Early mining prospectors used these trails. These were widened as sheepherders and cattlemen moved their livestock to and from summer grazing areas in the mountains, and more trails were blazed with the historic “T” by U. S. cavalry troops as they patrolled and administered the Yosemite country.

These early trails ran in an east-west direction, as travel via the north-south route was virtually impossible across the rugged canyons and ridges. However, in 1892, Theodore S. Solomons conceived the idea of a north-south pass, and during the period from 1892 to 1897,

with Walter A. Starr and others, conducted extensive exploration of the Sierra Crest, principally in the upper reaches of the San Joaquin and Merced drainages. This exploratory work was continued by Joseph N. LeConte and other Sierra Club members, pressing on into the Kings-Kern country.

In 1914, a Sierra Club committee, headed by Meyer Lissner, sought the cooperation of the California State legislature in the construction of the north-south trail. The untimely death of Sierra Club President, John Muir, suggested that the trail upon completion be named "The John Muir Trail" as a fitting memorial. In 1915 the California State legislature authorized the appropriation of \$10,000 to finance work on the trail, with further appropriations in ensuing years. State Engineer Wilbur F. McClure was put in charge of the project and he based many of his decisions on information obtained throughout twenty years of exploration, principally by members of the Sierra Club, in projecting the trail south from Yosemite Valley to Mt. Whitney. The actual construction was done under the supervision of Forest Service officials.

In 1932 the trail section over Forester Pass was completed by the National Park Service, and the last section over Mather Pass to the headwaters of the South Fork of Kings River was completed in 1938 after an appeal to the regional forester by the High Sierra Trails Committee of the Sierra Club. Thus "The John Muir Trail" was finally completed after more than forty years.

The Sierra Club had as one of its original purposes increasing the accessibility of the mountains. Its early efforts on trail location and construction were directed at this goal. Over the years the club has encouraged and published guides to the mountains including guides to Sierra trails and climbing routes in several western mountain areas. Currently the club's position is that adequate accessibility exists in the Sierra at least; little further trail construction is needed. The club has continued an active interest in the upkeep of trail systems, however, in its trail maintenance trips, in its emphasis on proper trail use, and in a program of reporting needed trail repairs.

MOUNTAINEERING

Mountaineering has always been a compelling interest for Sierra Club members, first in the Sierra, and later wherever mountains challenged. Climbing is not always understood by those who stay behind. Climbers go for sport, adventure, exercise, knowledge, to seek challenge, to measure themselves, and for indefinable reasons.

Early Climbs. Among the club's first publications (in

1893) were the Joseph LeConte maps of the Sierra, which encouraged members to explore the high country. The summer of 1896 was a landmark time—Professor B. C. Brown scouted the area from Mt. Williamson to Mt. Clarence King in the Kings-Kern area, making the first ascent of Clarence King and compiling a helpful series of sketches of the area. Walter A. Starr and Allen Chickering, with Theodore Solomons, mapped and photographed the Sierra Crest from the Merced to Kings Canyon. LeConte and his companions joined Professor Brown for climbing in the Bubbs Creek area. One remarkable trip in these early times involved LeConte, Duncan McDuffie, and James Hutchinson in a 300-mile trek over unscouted country south from Tuolumne to Evolution Basin and Muir Pass to the Kings River, making the first ascent of Mt. Abbott on the way.

Climbing on the Annual Outings. Beginning with the first club outing in 1901, numbers of participants have been led to the summits of peaks in the vicinity of the camp at Tuolumne Meadows. At this first camp, parties climbed Mt. Hoffman and Mt. Dana. Will Colby led a party of twenty up Mt. Lyell. In 1903 Mt. Williamson was scaled by a large party, including the first woman to make the ascent. After the 1902 outing in Kings Canyon, a group led by John Muir climbed Mt. Whitney. The following year Mt. Whitney was climbed by large parties led by LeConte and Colby.

The first out-of-California outing took the club to Mt. Rainier, Washington, in 1905 under the leadership of Edward T. Parsons. Fifty-six members of the outing made the ascent on July 25—the largest recorded party to make that climb to that date.

No record of Sierra Club mountaineering is complete without mentioning Norman Clyde, whose amazing achievements include scaling most of the peaks in the High Sierra. Many seasoned climbers can look back to novice days and recall with gratitude what they learned from Clyde. In the course of many High Trips, he led hundreds of members up Sierra peaks, sharing his knowledge and his enthusiasm.

Coming of the Rope. In 1931, on the High Trip to the Yosemite country, Francis P. Farquhar, with Robert L. M. Underhill of the Appalachian Mountain Club, introduced the proper use of the rope to many people and stimulated an interest in developing proper technique. The following year Dick Leonard organized a climbing club at Cragmont Rock in Berkeley, which later became the rock climbing section of the San Francisco Bay chapter. Climbers who trained here began assault on Yosemite Valley. A rock climbing section was soon begun in the Angeles chapter, working out on Tahquitz Rock.

The use of ropes and pitons opened new climbing possibilities, and on the Cathedral Spires in Yosemite Valley early climbers set a standard of climbing which still inspires young rock climbers. Besides pioneering new and difficult climbs, club mountaineers, led by Leonard, developed the dynamic belay for safeguarding the leader, a technique which spreads the force of a fall by letting the rope slide around the belayer.

Climbing techniques and equipment devised by Sierra Club mountaineers were applied during World War II when these men made valuable contributions in the Office of the Quartermaster General and in training infantry troops for mountain duty. Much of the army manual, *Mountain Operations*, was drawn from Sierra Club mountaineering experience.

After World War II, club mountaineers returned to set higher standards in climbing. A party had pioneered the use of expansion bolts on Shiprock in New Mexico, even before the war. Now bolts made possible more difficult climbs, Lost Arrow in Yosemite being a classic example. Thus difficult, several-day climbs involving many pitches of strenuous direct aid were initiated, culminating in the first ascent of the nose of El Capitan in 1958.

With the tremendous variety of fine steel alloy materials and new shapes now available, the emphasis is returning to the use of pitons. There has also been an exciting increase in the ability to scale difficult pitches without aid. Rock climbing sections in many chapters, coordinated by the club mountaineering committee which is concerned with safety and training, offer the interested person the key to the vertical wilderness.

Firsts and Other Feats. To illustrate the development and scope of climbing activities by club members, these selected ascents are representative:

The ascent of the Cathedral Spires in Yosemite Valley in 1934 by Jules Eichorn, Dick Leonard, and Bestor Robinson marked the first use of pitons in the Sierra Nevada. From this time until World War II, club mountaineers made over forty ascents in Yosemite Valley, fifteen of them by David Brower and Morgan Harris. In 1946 Jack Arnold, Robin Hansen, Fritz Lippmann, and Anton Nelson made the first ascent of the Lost Arrow. In 1950 John Salathé and Allen Steck made the first ascent of the north face of Sentinel Rock in four and a half days. Two years later Steck and Robert Swift climbed the Yosemite Point Buttress, and the following year William Long, Willi Unsoeld, Allen Steck, and Will Siri made the first ascent of the east buttress of El Capitan in two and a half days.

There was a sudden increase in the number of difficult first ascents in the valley in the middle 1950's.

Mark Powell and Bill Feuerer climbed the Arrowhead Arete. Then in 1957 Royal Robbins, Jerry Gallwas, and Mike Sherrill made the first ascent of the northwest face of Half Dome in five days. This remarkable ascent was followed by the incredible climb of the south buttress of El Capitan in 1958 by Warren Harding, Wayne Merry, and George Whitmore. The ascent took 45 days spread over a period of 18 months; a total of 675 pitons and 125 expansion bolts were used.

The techniques developed by club rock climbers in Yosemite Valley have enabled them to make many outstanding first ascents elsewhere. Among these were climbs of Snowpatch Spire in the Purcell Range in 1940; Castle Rock Spire in the Sierra Nevada in 1950 by Philip C. Bettler, William Long, Siri, Steck, and James Wilson; Spider Rock in Monument Valley, Arizona, in 1956 by Jerry Gallwas, Mark Powell, and Don Wilson; and The Diamond on the east face of Long's Peak in Colorado in 1960 by David Rearick and Robert Kamps.

Club mountaineers have climbed in many ranges throughout the world. Expeditions to the rugged Coast Mountains of British Columbia began in 1935 and 1936, and in 1947 many first ascents were made in the Mount Waddington region. In 1950 another club expedition put two new routes up Mount Waddington and made numerous other first ascents in the area.

Since 1893, when Mark B. Kerr attempted to reach the summit of Mount St. Elias, Sierra Club mountaineers have been active in Alaskan and Yukon ranges. Club mountaineers have climbed Mount McKinley numerous times. Notable first ascents were made on Mount Bear and Mount Jordan in 1951 by Alfred W. Baxter, Rupert Gates, and Jon Lindbergh; on the east ridge of Mount Logan in 1957 by a party which included club members Gil Roberts, Don Monk, and Ker-mith Ross; and on the south ridge of Mount Logan in 1965 by Richard Long, John Evans, Frank Coale, Steck, Paul Bacon, and Jim Wilson. The south ridge of Mount Logan was one of the longest and most arduous climbs in North America.

Another favorite range for club mountaineers is the Cordillera Blanca of Peru, with more than 29 summits exceeding 20,000 feet. In 1952 a club party of Steck, Siri, Fletcher Hoyt, and Peter Hoessly made the first ascent of the east peak of Huandoy. Subsequently Huascarán (22,205 feet)—the highest peak in Peru—Chopicalqui, the north and south peaks of Huandoy, Chinchey, Pucaranra, Pucahirca, and many others have been ascended by club members.

Expeditions Abroad. Sierra Club members have played key roles in expeditionary assaults on some of

the high, remote ranges of the world. In 1954, the club assisted the California Himalaya Expedition which went to Makalu (27,790 feet), the world's fifth highest peak. The party consisted of Sierra Club mountaineers William Dunmire, Richard Houston, Fritz Lippmann, William Long, Bruce Meyer, Nello Pace, Will Siri, Allen Steck, Larry Swan, and Willi Unsoeld. They found a way to the mountain through almost unknown territory, reconnoitered two alternative routes, and set up a series of five camps on the southeast ridge route with Camp III at the south col. Because of bad weather, they had to turn back at 23,700 feet. The venture was initially conceived by Alfred Baxter, who was unable to go himself.

While the Makalu expedition was the first to the Himalaya on which all expedition members were club members too, club mountaineers were present on many others, outstanding among which were the first ascent of Hidden Peak (26,470 feet) in 1958 and of Masherbrum (26,660 feet) in 1960 in the Karakoram Range of western Pakistan. These expeditions were organized and ably led by Nick Clinch. Other club members who participated included Bob Swift, Dick Irvin, and Gil Roberts on Hidden Peak, and Dick Emerson, Willi Unsoeld, and Tom Hornbein on Masherbrum.

The successful ascent of Mount Everest, the world's tallest peak (29,028 feet), by the 1963 American Mount Everest Expedition, led by Norman Dyhrenfurth with Will Siri as deputy leader, included participation by club members. Willi Unsoeld and Tom Hornbein made the first traverse of Everest via the unclimbed west ridge. Other club members on the expedition were Dick Emerson and Gil Roberts.

Nick Clinch led a successful expedition to climb in Antarctica in 1966. The continent's highest peak, the Vinson Massif (16,860 feet) was surmounted by the party on December 19th, 1966.

WINTER SPORTS

Early Sierra Club members recognized that enjoyment and exploration of the mountains could be done in the winter as well as in the summer. Bulletins at the turn of the century had articles entitled "Winter Sierra" and "Mt. Washington in Winter." J. E. Church, Jr. of the University of Nevada wrote of his New Year's outing near Mt. Rose in 1901 and his winter climb on Mt. Whitney in 1905. In the January 1915 *Bulletin*, Hazel King tells of her exhilarating experiences "ski-running" in the Tahoe area. The hundred-day ski trip in 1929 of Orland Bartholomew from Cottonwood Pass to Yosemite was hailed as the beginning of a new era.

Winter sports became organized in the club during the early thirties when President McDuffie appointed the first winter sports committee to coordinate information for winter outings and to plan development of winter sport and travel in the Sierra. One early recommendation was the establishment of a series of shelter cabins one day's travel apart. By 1932 the committee was concerning itself with standards of skill (leading to the classification and testing program), equipment, and winter trips.

Although the first organized snow trips were in 1913 and 1914, using Pullman accommodations to Truckee, the club did not return to this activity until 1931 when Lewis Clark led a three-day snow trip to Cisco, in the Donner Summit area. Similar trips followed—to the same area, to Giant Forest in Sequoia, to Yuba Pass, and to Badger Pass in Yosemite. In 1934 Club members raised money to build the first unit of Clair Tappaan Lodge, and many improvements and facilities were added over the years.

Ski mountaineers are devotees of the grand sport that results when skiing and mountaineering are blended. Says the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*: "The arena for this sport is almost boundless, extending beyond the skiways, through timberline country where the air seems to share the vigor of the peaks, where snows are tracked only by one's chosen friends. Such is the terrain that mountaineering gives abundantly to the skier."

Ski mountaineers by club description are those who have passed the Ski Mountaineering Test, originated by the club and established by the United States Ski Association as an objective measure of the ability required for safe ski mountaineering, including proficiency at least as a third class skier; demonstrated knowledge and skill in first aid and ski rescue, basic principles of snowcraft and avalanche hazard; ability in map reading, snow camping, and mountain touring on skis. Members of the club have played leading parts in developing this technique, reporting it, and compiling the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*.

Many expeditions have been made by club ski mountaineers, some of them chronicled in the *Sierra Club Bulletin*: the first winter ascent of Mount Lyell and Mount Clark in Yosemite, of the Bear Creek Spire, North Palisade, and others. Many tours are undertaken for the fun of it, with nothing for the record. It is one of the primary purposes of the Winter Sports Committee in Northern California and of the Ski Mountaineers section in Southern California to encourage more of this, and to help members to acquire the skill and know-how so they may enjoy ski mountaineering safely.

Similar interest in winter sports grew in Southern California in the early thirties. Club members had individually undertaken winter exploration, including ascent of San Gorgonio on skis and afoot. In 1932 Dr. Walter Mosauer introduced the Arlberg technique to Southern Californians. He later chaired the southern section of the Winter Sports Committee and published a booklet, *On Skis over the Mountains*. Dr. Mosauer organized the Ski Mountaineers, which affiliated with the Sierra Club in 1935. The Ski Mountaineers section administers the winter sports program for the Angeles Chapter.

The Ski Mountaineers set at once to building the San Antonio Hut and members carried ten tons of material on their shoulders up the two and a half mile trail. Undaunted by the hut's destruction by fire in 1936, they immediately rebuilt a larger facility and had it ready for the next winter season. An additional ski hut, the Keller Peak Hut in Snow Valley, was erected in 1938 in memory of Dr. Mosauer.

Activities of this section have included ski tours, lessons, and proficiency tests. They developed the badge awarded to third class skiers who passed the ski mountaineering tests; this badge has since become the symbol of proficiency in this area for the club. They produce *The Mugelnoos*, a newsletter, jointly with the rock-climbing section.

SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS

Each year the club offers over one hundred wilderness outings to its members. These range from a week of family camping not far from home to a six-week expedition in New Zealand, from a leisurely float trip down the Yampa River to a strenuous backpack trip over 12,000-foot passes. Many trips welcome novices; a few are for experienced mountaineers only. Participant ages range from one year to over eighty. Most of the trips are in the west, because that is where most American wilderness is; but there are also trips in the east for our increasing membership there, and in Canada, Mexico, and other foreign countries. There are spring trips to the desert wilderness of the southwest, summer trips in the high mountains. All of these are *wilderness* outings, designed to take people not to the tourist spots approached on wheels, but into the wilderness where you walk on your own two feet (sometimes with the help of a good mule's four); into the wild, virgin country with its deep quietness, its ancient trails, its wild creatures, streams, meadows, and forests, just as they have evolved over the years, unchanged by man.

The fun of the wilderness outings would be justifica-

tion enough for sponsoring them, but the *raison d'etre* of all the outings—just as it was when Will Colby greeted the members of the club's first outing at Tuolumne Meadows in 1901—is the belief that knowing wilderness leads to caring about what happens to it. And enough people caring enough will lead to protection for national parks and wilderness areas.

OUTINGS SINCE 1901

Talk with the club's old-timers, and they will tell stories not about Knapsack Trips and High-Light Trips as we do today, but about The Annual Outing, a summer pack trip in the Sierra Nevada of several weeks, accommodating up to 200 people. In its earliest form The Annual Outing was essentially a base camp, from which trips went out to explore or to climb a peak. The main camp might be as many as three days from the end of the road. The side trips usually were made with pack trains. A climbing party, traveling several days away from the camp, might number forty or fifty people. Gradually the outing took on different characteristics.

First the main camp was moved at more frequent intervals, until it became the roving pack trip we know today as the traditional High Trip, unique among all mountaineering organizations and possible only in large wilderness areas.

Since 1901, club High Trips have visited and revisited every part of the High Sierra from Mount Whitney to Yosemite. Eventually the Outing Committee, charged with planning outings, proposed some new types of trips. As club members tested burro, knapsack and other types of trips and found them fun, the committee added these to the club's summer offering. It inaugurated Burro Trips in 1939, and Base Camp and Knapsack Trips in 1940. When outings were resumed after World War II, the committee added other types of trips to its repertoire, and it continues to develop new variations on some of the old themes.

For many years the Sierra Nevada has been the favored locale for club trips—partly because of its beauty and grandeur, partly because during the club's first sixty years most members lived in California and the range was closest, and partly because Sierra summer weather is ideal for mountain camping. But as club membership has spread across the nation, and as Sierra recreation use continues to skyrocket, the committee has made deliberate efforts to encourage people to go to other wilderness, during other seasons. Outings now explore the desert, river, and mountain wilderness of many states as well as of other countries. It would be hard to guess how many people have thus been introduced to

the wilderness world, but summer after summer old-timers have watched participants metamorphose from novice to mountaineer and have known that the wilderness was gaining new friends.

KINDS OF TRIPS

The High Trip—The traditional High Trip is a leisurely, roving pack trip to a series of camps, usually near timberline. Camp is moved every third day or so. Pack animals carry the duffel; a commissary crew organizes camp and prepares the meals. Trip members hike from one camp to the next, set up their own sleeping places, and occasionally help with camp chores. On lay-over days their time is their own—to join hiking or climbing parties, to fish, or to enjoy the peace of the high country each in his own way. Though the mules carry the loads and there are packers to chase the mules, and although the High Tripper usually moves over good, graded trails, he needs to be physically fit—able to enjoy hiking from seven to fourteen miles a day at altitudes above 10,000 feet.

High Trips are among the largest of the club's outings (about 100 people), though today's trips are less than half the size they used to be. This number seems alarming to those who have never been on a High Trip, but the mountains are big. On moving days people choose their own pace and their own companions.

Base Camps—Base Camps are established each year at different sites, one day's hike from a roadhead. Participants need pack nothing on their backs; mules carry all the loads. There is no moving from camp to camp as on High Trips and participants may stay in the same campsite the entire time. Other than being on time for meals, if he wishes to eat, the base camper's time is his own. Usually he may even rent a horse and ride into the camp. A kitchen crew that can count on keeping its equipment in the same place and receiving fresh supplies at frequent intervals can—and does!—make a feature of varied and elaborate menus, and Base Camp is noted for its fine food. While trip members are expected to volunteer their help whenever it is needed, camp chores are at a minimum.

Activities are offered for a variety of ages, abilities, and interests—nature study, children's walks, rock-climbing instruction, long and short hikes, and overnight knapsack trips—but participation is entirely optional. A recent innovation which has proved popular is the high (or outpost) camp a few hours walk from base camp, where one may camp overnight.

Back-Country Camp—Geared to seasoned mountaineers, this remote Sierra camp enables members to

probe surrounding wilderness seldom visited by other outings. Camp is reached by a 2-day trail trip, with a pack train carrying the dunnage. Although everyone lends a hand with the chores, an experienced kitchen staff sees to the usual hearty meals. Leadership is provided for various activities, and members are encouraged to conduct their own ventures. Backpacking out from camp, in small groups, is the popular method of exploring the surrounding terrain.

River Trips—When Dinosaur National Monument in Utah was threatened by flooding from the proposed Echo Park Dam, David Brower and Harold Bradley urged the Outing Committee to plan a trip into its spectacular river canyon, hoping, as John Muir had hoped, that people would return eager to fight for its preservation. Thus the river outings were born; the first ones cautiously scheduled in 1953 were overwhelmingly successful.

About the same time but quite independently, a group of club members interested in foldboating formed themselves into a group which grew into a section of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

With the enthusiasm of this group added to the need for learning more about our wilderness rivers, many varied river trips have resulted and are now offered each year to the very active.

The river may be quiet and without white water of any consequence, as the Sacramento in California; or it may be a series of brawling rapids, as the Rogue in Oregon or the Salmon in Idaho.

Most of the trips are float trips, using large neoprene rafts guided by professional boatmen. The river runner merely sits and watches while miles of scenery drift by. "All you have to do is to breathe," is the way Dr. Harold Bradley, former club president, described it. Rapids or a dip in the river add thrills to the days. Travel usually ends in the early afternoon, leaving time to explore side canyons, to fish, swim, or be lazy. Paddling a foldboat, kayak, or canoe is permissible on some of the trips.

Burro Trips—A Burro Trip has been described as a "moving" experience involving some forty kindred souls—sixteen of them quadrupeds, the rest bipeds. Burro trips appeal particularly to those who want to learn how to travel in the mountains on their own, but prefer to entrust their load to the willing back of a long-eared trail companion rather than carry it themselves. Since preparation of meals, packing the animals, and other camp chores are shared by all, the novice can acquire degrees in both mountain cooking and burro psychology, preparatory to conducting his own trips.

Work-Party Trips—In 1958, as one constructive measure to help solve the problem of litter in the back country—heaps of rusted cans, lakeshores strewn with salmon egg jars and beer cans, campsites filthy with old shoes, paper foil, broken glass—Fred Eissler led a clean-up party to Bullfrog Lake in Kings Canyon National Park, one of the worst-littered sites in the Sierra. For a week, the group gathered trash, burying what they could and sacking what they couldn't. Mules carried out the sacks, all *three tons* of them.

The first four clean-up trips sacked a total of fifteen tons of trash!

It was not the intention of these volunteers to become regular backcountry garbagemen for a hiking public too lazy to clean up its own messes. The task was undertaken because it had to be done, and—more important—to set an example for other hikers. The resultant publicity of individuals giving up their vacations to smash cans and collect the debris of other humans focused public attention on the problem and dramatized the need for good mountain manners.

Hikers coming by often pitched in and helped, and then spread the word that wilderness is no place to leave garbage, that “burying” it may be more destructive than just heaping it up since digging up meadow sod is one of the surest ways to start erosion, that whatever bottles and cans were carried in full can be easily carried out empty. The press has been generous with its coverage; “before” and “after” photos vividly portray the carryout message.

In cooperation with packers and Forest Service and Park Service crews, Sierra Club teams have continued the clean-up trips to encourage others by example.

In 1962, Rick Polsdorfer organized the first trail maintenance party especially for senior high and college-age young people who wanted to have fun and at the same time contribute something tangible to the mountains. One measure of its success was that the trip the following year had three times the expected number of applicants. Working on trails every other day offered everyone time to hike, swim and climb. Following the principle that the best fed crews work the hardest, trail maintenance parties are noted for sumptuous food.

Family Outings—Families are generally welcome on Sierra Club outings; a favored tradition of club outings is the mixing of all ages, often ranging from seven to seventy. Recently it has become evident, however, that there is a demand for outings tailored to the special needs of couples who want to take very young children camping. For them there are special family trips, outings that are less strenuous in every way. Hikes

are shorter and less steep, and campsites are at lower altitudes. For parents who have hesitated to take small children into the wilderness, these trips offer opportunities to learn wilderness camping under the guidance of leader families selected for their experience in camping with young children.

Wilderness Threshold Camps—A back country vacation for the family: easy enough for little ones, simple so mother can get some rest and do her share of “nothing,” inexpensive, away from the crowds. Impossible? In 1959 Larry and Helen Douglas proposed just such a trip for families with young children. The response to their Wilderness Threshold Camps, as they named them, was so enthusiastic that just three years later a dozen sessions were scheduled.

Wilderness Threshold Camps are basic to the program of family outings. They are planned especially to introduce families with little camping experience to the wilderness. Located on the “threshold” of wilderness, camps are near enough to roadheads that the hike in is easy for little people, yet far enough away to be pure wilderness camps. Ten families hike in (the trail pace may well be a snail's pace, with small fry), while mules carry the dunnage. All families gather for morning and evening meals, then do as they choose the rest of the day. Since parents take turns preparing meals, even mother has a vacation for six evenings a week too.

Family Burro Trips—In 1948, Dick and Doris Leonard tried using burros for a trip into the wilderness with their daughters aged 5 and 7. When it turned out out happily, they invited friends and their children to join them. When these joint ventures turned out even more happily, Dick—at that time Outing Committee chairman—had little difficulty in persuading the committee to add Family Burro Trips to its regularly scheduled outings in 1952.

Each trip is limited to five families. Short moving days (5 to 10 miles) alternate with layover days. There is plenty of time to fish, play with the burros, and make side trips. The most fun is learning how to find, pack, and handle the burros assigned to each family.

Other Family Trips—Each year seems to bring forth an experiment with a new type of family trip. There have been family knapsack trips, with short hikes between campsites and a food cache midway to lessen the knapsack loads. There are family river trips, on smooth waters. In 1966, Ted Grubb gave the traditional High Trip a new twist by planning a Family High Trip that followed the High Trip pattern already described but with shorter hikes between camps (from 4 to 7 miles) and campsites located closer to the road end. Base

Camps have always welcomed children six and over; base camp management is now experimenting with special camps for families with younger children, with meals and campfires held at hours most suitable for children.

Foreign Trips—In 1961 the Outing Committee offered the first large trip to a far-away wilderness, not limited to qualified mountaineers but open to anyone able to hike and camp, with its Easter Week trip to Hawaii. Instigated by H. Stewart Kimball, it was an immediate success. Its leaders call it "modified High Trip style," with moves by plane and rental cars rather than by pack train. Prior to this time, small parties limited to backpackers or rock climbers had traveled to the Cordillera Blanca in Peru (1958), Mount Waddington in British Columbia (1955 and 1959), the Saint Elias Range in the Yukon (1954), and the Ruwenzori Range in East Africa (1960). The next ambitious undertaking, the Amphibious Low Trip to Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska, attracted 42 people. Then Dr. Kimball suggested an outing to South America. When the committee cautiously offered a three-week trip to the Andes in Peru, Chile, and Argentina in 1964, 75 people signed up. Since that time there have been trips to the tropical wilderness of Venezuela and to the alpine regions of Europe and New Zealand, and there are currently plans to visit half a dozen or more other foreign countries.

PLANNING FOR OUTINGS

Organization—Outing policy as well as administration of the outing program is the responsibility of the Outing Committee. The committee chairman is appointed by the club president, with the confirmation of the club's directors. H. Stewart Kimball has been committee chairman since 1951. The chairman appoints the members of the committee; in 1967 they numbered 28. They consist of: the trip sub-committee chairman—the chairmen of the river trips, the knapsack trips, and foreign trips—ex-officio members; and members-at-large, such as the assistant chairman, secretary, and finance officer. The full committee usually meets twice a year, to set policy and coordinate planning.

Most trip planning takes place within the sub-committees. The initiative rests largely with trip leaders, who submit their ideas to the sub-committee chairman, work out their own budgets, set prices, and do all their own scouting and planning. The sub-committee chairmen iron out any conflicts of places and dates among the various types of trips.

Leadership—To each trip leader the club has given

full authority over every aspect of his trip. He decides who is qualified to go; how, when, and where to go; and whether an individual is qualified to climb this mountain or go on that side trip. He may even, in rare instances, dismiss someone from a trip. The outing program is not a commercial enterprise and leaders are not professional guides. They are competent and experienced, but they are volunteers with families and full-time jobs. They snatch hours from their evenings and weekends to scout and organize their trips, and they do the very best they can. If satisfied trip members over the years are any criteria, their best has been very good.

The Outing Committee welcomes inquiries from members interested in outing leadership. The committee relies heavily on training in the field; on many trips trainees are accepted, to work and learn under the supervision of experienced leaders. The committee presently runs a series of leadership training meetings in the San Francisco Bay Area, and has sent a team of leaders to other centers of club membership to recruit and train outing leaders. To build a stable corps of the most experienced and competent leaders possible who will commit themselves to the outing program on a long-term basis, the committee pays modest fees to trip leaders and some of their staff. Trainees and those assuming little responsibility are not paid. The 1967 outing program required the services of about 250 leaders.

Costs—Most club outings cost between \$6 and \$14 per day, depending mainly on who carries what and how far. It is less expensive to carry all your own gear on your back, more expensive to have a mule carry it for you. The club's directors have placed the outing program on a completely self-supporting basis; it receives nothing from membership dues. While it is non-profit, it must break even. In addition to costs of food, packing, and scouting, it must shoulder its share of the club's office costs, the expense of answering every letter and phone call pertaining to outings, the expense of all outing information and publicity, including brochures, trip information, and all pages devoted to outings in the November and spring outing issues of the *Bulletin*.

Outing Information—Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. The monthly *Sierra Club Bulletin* carries announcements and news of outings. One spring and one fall issue give detailed information on trips including itineraries, costs, and how to make reservations. Trip leaders are listed in the *Bulletin*, and offer additional information.

To help participants choose appropriate camp clothing and equipment, the club publishes books and pam-

phlets written by experienced mountaineers. The following pamphlets are available from the Mills Tower office:

- a) *Light Weight Outing Equipment with Check List* by Dr. Bob Cutter, revised 1967. A light-hearted and time-tested leaflet on the clothing and gear appropriate for the various types of club outings. Free to members.
- b) *Knapsack Equipment* by Jim Watters and Genny Schumacher, 8-page leaflet, 1965, 50c. Though written especially for backpackers, the information on how to judge and select lightweight equipment (sleeping bag, tarp, poncho, etc.) is appropriate for any wilderness outing.
- c) *Food for Knapsackers* by Winnie Thomas and Hasse Bunnelle. How to go light and eat well. How to figure quantities for five or twenty. \$1.25.

Several books from the club publication list are helpful to people planning to go on outings. *Going Light—With Backpack or Burro*, edited by David Brower, has become a classic in “how-to-do” an outing and is now published in paperback form by Ballantine Books under the title, *Sierra Club Wilderness Handbook*. The guidebooks to the John Muir Trail, to the Mammoth Area, and the various climbing guides (listed in the appendix) are often useful.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Wilderness Preservation—To study and to bring to public notice little-known and endangered wilderness regions, the committee has sent trips to areas such as the redwood country of California, Glacier Peak in Washington, Dinosaur National Monument in Utah, the Colorado River, Glen Canyon in Utah, the Wind River Range in Wyoming, the Allagash River in Maine, and the Sawtooth Mountains in Idaho.

The committee is particularly proud of the Work-Party Trips, which have undone the accumulated damage of many years and turned many sites back into the beauty spots they were before thoughtless people ruined them. These are the only trips that do not pay their own way and are subsidized from outing funds.

Fewer Trips in the Sierra—The increasing popularity of the Sierra Nevada wilderness, the doubling and the doubling again of man-days in the wilderness, have led some to wonder if popular mountain campsites can survive the trampling of all those who want to visit them. Other problems of the 1960's in the Sierra include overgrazed meadows, deeply rutted trails, pollution, and scarcity of wood.

To alleviate these problems, the committee avoids scheduling Sierra trips during the busiest vacation time, and has encouraged early July and September trips. Today, a majority of the trips are scheduled to other less-used mountain ranges.

Impact on the Wilderness—While study continues and proof is yet lacking, the committee generally is concerned that very large trips may damage the wilderness more than several smaller trips. Trip size has been reduced significantly. In 1957, 50 per cent of the trips had under 50 members; in 1967, 80 per cent had under 50. Average trip size ten years ago was 59 people; today it is 36. New kinds of trips have been worked out, such as High-Lights, Threshold Camps, and Back-Country Camps, which leave the fewest possible traces that people were there. These trips are smaller and use a very low ratio of pack stock to people. High-Light Trips commonly figure an astonishing 4 or 5 people *per mule*; commercial pack trips usually take *one mule* per person.

The committee continues to pioneer new techniques of camping that reduce impact. Cooking with propane stoves (and small gasoline stoves on knapsack trips) reduces wood consumption and eliminates fire scars. Imaginative menu-planning and using the best lightweight foods cuts down weight and reduces the number of pack stock necessary. Other ways in which weight is reduced include using light and compact kitchen hardware and strictly limiting the pounds of personal dunnage people may bring. Many trips allow only 20 pounds per person, others up to 30. Other routine practices are to locate campsites and children's play areas *away* from meadows and to route people and stock *around* meadows rather than through them.

CHAPTER OUTINGS

Across the country through all seasons Sierra Club chapter outings attract hundreds of people to rewarding outdoor experiences. The level of chapter outing activity depends, of course, on the number and concentration of members and on the opportunities afforded by the local outdoor scene. The larger chapters may offer a choice of eight different activities on a single weekend, adding up to several hundred trips a year. Smaller chapters may be able to offer fewer outings, or they may elect to concentrate on conservation activities. Chapters report trip participation ranging from 2 to 200 (too many, they say), with averages about 20. The outings are regularly announced in chapter newsletters or in separate schedules.

Lodges and Lands

In the course of its seventy-five years, the Sierra Club has acquired various properties in the mountains of California. Its holdings include wild, undeveloped lands as well as lodges or huts, either on its own property or on sites leased from the government. Some parcels of land have been received as gifts, others have been purchased—for the purpose of protecting certain important holdings from exploitation or for use as building sites.

The various lodges serve as recreation centers for members and their guests, as centers of mountaineering information, or as emergency shelters; several are for public service.

The detailed management of the lodges and huts in the Donner Summit area is vested in the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee, that of the Harwood Lodge in the Angeles Chapter and that of Guymon Lodge in the San Diego Chapter. All other lodges, huts, and lands are administered directly by the Committee on Lodges and Lands, which is also authorized to exercise control over matters of policy and general rules applicable to all lodges.

NEAR DONNER SUMMIT

Clair Tappaan Lodge is a memorial to Judge Clair Sprague Tappaan, outstanding leader and officer of the club for many years. This lodge, the club's largest establishment, was built in 1943 and has been under almost constant improvement by "work party" volunteers since. It is located near Norden at an elevation of 7,000 feet, on old U.S. 40 about two miles east of Soda Springs.

During the winter, skiing is the main activity, and there are many excellent locations nearby—the club's own ski tow and attractive warming hut on Signal Hill, as well as such famous resorts as the Sugar Bowl, Squaw Valley, and Alpine Meadows. The Signal Hill facility is patrolled effectively by the Sierra Club Ski Patrol, affiliated with the National Ski Patrol System. Many members use C.T.L. as their base for ski touring, either on day trips in the vicinity or on longer tours to the huts. Details on rates and reservations procedures for the winter season normally are published in the October *Bulletin*.

Throughout the rest of the year, the lodge is open to members and guests as a pleasant and relaxed place for vacations and weekends. A resident manager is always on duty; a professional cook during the peak winter and summer months; and a baby-sitter is usually

available during the summer at reasonable rates. Nearby lakes and streams offer opportunities for swimming and fishing.

The lodge is informal, and is operated on a co-op plan where members share in dishwashing and other house-keeping chores each day. Its facilities include a large living room, library, men's and women's dormitories, "cubicles" for married couples, large kitchen-dining room, workshop, first aid room, staff quarters, and storage space. Requests for further information about C.T.L., Hutchinson Lodge and the Donner area huts should be addressed to Manager, Clair Tappaan Lodge, Norden, California 95724.

Hutchinson Lodge, formerly the Sierra Ski Club, was acquired along with 67 acres of land in 1956. It is at Norden, near Clair Tappaan Lodge. Hutchinson Lodge, with a capacity of 16–20, is reserved for independent groups of club members and their families. The parties do their own cooking and housekeeping, thus keeping expenses to a minimum for skiing or vacationing in the Donner Summit area.

Flora and Azalia lakes property, a 320-acre piece within easy strolling distance of Clair Tappaan Lodge, includes two charming mountain lakes, preserved in a natural state.

Contributions of money and members' labor have built over the years a chain of four ski huts a day's travel apart, along the crest of the Sierra. Peter Grubb Hut lies north of Clair Tappaan Lodge; the others to the south.

Peter Grubb Hut, at 7,600 feet, in a little bowl below Castle Peak, is about five miles north of Clair Tappaan Lodge, and is a popular destination for day tours and for overnight ski trips. The original logsided shelter was built in 1937 by friends of the skier and climber to whom it is a memorial. Today the larger stone-walled addition provides cooking facilities and bunks for about twenty people.

The *Benson Memorial Hut* was completed in 1949 as a memorial to club member John P. Benson who was killed in World War II. It is at 8,350 feet on the north slope of Mount Anderson, five miles from Norden. It is built of stone to the window sills and timber above, and has twelve bunks.

The *Bradley Hut*, the latest in the chain, is on the route from Benson to Ludlow, lying just a short distance over the Sierra crest from Squaw Valley. It is a

memorial to Josephine Bradley (the late wife of former club president, Professor Harold Bradley), who was a skier, and mother of seven skiing sons. Funds contributed by the family and friends were matched by the club.

Ludlow Ski Hut is 16 miles south of Benson Hut (and six miles west of Chambers Lodge on Lake Tahoe). It is a memorial to Bill Ludlow, who was killed in the Korean campaign. Funds contributed by his friends and relatives were matched by the club.

ELSEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

Parsons Memorial Lodge, on the club's Soda Springs property west of Lembert Dome, in Tuolumne Meadows, was built in 1915. The stone building, a single large room with spacious fireplace, provides a meeting place and an emergency shelter and serves as a source of mountaineering information. It commemorates the splendid conservation and outing work of Edward Taylor Parsons, for many years a director of the club. On the surrounding property there are many choice campsites available to members and their families, and during the summer custodians live in the McCauley Cabin adjacent to the lodge. Both lodge and cabin were exceptionally improved by Albert Duhme when he was custodian.

The *LeConte Memorial Lodge*, on the southside of Yosemite, was built in 1902-1903 in honor of Professor Joseph LeConte, the eminent scientist who was an early director of the Sierra Club and who died in Yosemite Valley in 1901.

It served as the valley's only historical and scientific museum until the construction of the Park Service museum at Government Center. Today this, the oldest of the Sierra Club lodges, is visited by many of the general public, who find in its quiet atmosphere a small but growing mountaineering library, historic and educational collections of pictures, the Galen Clark Library, and a source of general information on conservation, the national parks, and the High Sierra. It is appropriate that the mileage southward along the John Muir Trail is reckoned from the LeConte Lodge, its northern terminus. There are no camping accommodations. A custodian is in residence during the summer months.

Muir Shelter, at 12,059-foot Muir Pass (on the divide between the San Joaquin and Kings watersheds), is a stone hut of unique design. It was built in 1939 by the club with the aid of the Forest Service, in what is now Kings Canyon National Park. Funds were donated by George Frederick Schwarz.

Zumwalt Meadow. On the floor of the Kings River Canyon, the club owns about 70 acres of fine property

given by Jesse B. Agnew in 1923. The property is of particular interest and value, since it is now protected from grazing and affords a charming example of natural meadowland. The club gave 13 acres of the original 80 to the National Park Service for a highway right-of-way. There was prolonged negotiation, partially successful, seeking to keep the highway far enough from the Kings River to preserve the river's edge for foot travel.

Harwood Memorial Lodge at 6,300 feet in San Antonio Canyon (above Pomona) is a memorial to Aurelia S. Harwood, president and director of the Sierra Club, who was active in conservation and in the administration of the Southern California (Angeles) Chapter, and who donated a substantial sum to the club. This lodge was built and is administered by the Angeles Chapter, and since its completion in 1930 has been a popular weekend and vacation lodge. It has a well-equipped kitchen, dining room, lounge, dormitories, and four family rooms. Members serve as host and hostess on weekends. Details are available in the Angeles Chapter schedule.

San Antonio Ski Hut at 8,400 feet on Forest Service land on the southern slope of 10,080-foot Mount San Antonio is reached by a steep 2½-mile trail from the end of the road a short distance above Harwood Lodge. It was built in 1935, mostly by members of the Ski Mountaineering section, but it burned and was rebuilt in 1936. It affords kitchen and bunk facilities for two dozen skiers. It is now a take-off point for ski tours and climbs of the peak.

Keller Peak Ski Hut at 6,800 feet, also built and maintained by ski mountaineers, is on Forest Service land on the Big Bear Highway in Snow Valley, opposite Keller Peak. Built in 1938, it has a well-equipped kitchen, living room, small dining room, and dormitories. Although primarily a ski lodge, it is also used in the summer for mountain recreation.

Guymon Lodge, consisting of two cabins, was given to the Sierra Club in 1951 by Mr. E. T. Guymon, Jr. It is located 55 miles east of San Diego on a Forest Service lease in the Cleveland National Forest.

The San Diego Chapter now administers this facility, having made extensive improvements since taking it over. A water system, major interior and exterior remodeling, and outside picnic facilities have increased its utility to club members who wish to use it. At present there are no regular sleeping accommodations.

Shasta Alpine Lodge is situated on a 720-acre piece of club property at about 8,000 feet elevation (near timberline) on 14,161-foot Mount Shasta. It is a sturdy,

one-room stone building, built in 1922 on an 80-acre piece purchased by the club; its construction was made possible largely through the generosity of a public-spirited club member, the late M. Hall McAllister. The lodge serves as an overnight stop for members or vis-

itors desiring to climb the mountain. In the summer there is sometimes a custodian in residence, and camping space is available adjacent to the lodge. In the winter the lodge is unlocked for use by skiers (first come, first in).

The Printed Page and Other Media

The Sierra Club has long produced high-quality literary, scientific, and educational works produced by a roster of distinguished editors, authors, photographers, and cinematographers.

SIERRA CLUB BOOKS

In April of 1965, Executive Director David Brower received the Carey-Thomas Award which recognized the Sierra Club Exhibit Format series as the most distinguished project in creative book publishing during 1964. The award citation commented on superior qualities of conception, execution, manufacture, and promotion.

The seventeen books in this series have utilized the finest photographs, impeccably reproduced and juxtaposed with an eloquent text, to forcefully present the case for wilderness preservation and to enlist the support of the public. Some of the books focus on areas of current conservation significance presenting specific cases for their preservation: the Grand Canyon, the California Redwoods, or the North Cascades. Others present the club point of view toward the scenic outdoors by focusing on such superb areas as Hawaii, Glacier Bay in Alaska, the Sierra Nevada, Maine's Summer Island, or Glen Canyon. The case for a new land ethic, which

calls upon man to restrain his headlong, ruinous domination of his earthly environment, permeates the series and is the particular burden of several of the books.

For its artistic and technical excellence, the Exhibit Format series has received several other awards, including ones from the American Institute of Graphic Arts and the American Library Association. Reviews from newspapers and magazines across the land have commented on the high quality of the series. Its pictorial material represents the best work of some of the nation's finest outdoor photographers—Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, Eliot Porter. The texts have been drawn from modern American poets Theodore Roethke and Robinson Jeffers, and from Henry David Thoreau and John Muir. David Brower, as editor and designer of the series, has recruited talented conservation writers to supply the text for other books in the series.

The series had its origin in an exhibit prepared by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall for display in the LeConte Lodge in Yosemite, and subsequently circulated by the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Information Agency. Brower projected the exhibit into the book which became *This Is the American Earth*, published in 1960, as the first in the Exhibit Format series. The fourth in the Exhibit Format series, *In Wildness*

Is the Preservation of the World, launched the publishing venture into the use of color with its 76 exquisite photographs by Eliot Porter.

The publication of books has been an important Sierra Club function almost from its beginning. The first book, in 1900, was Joseph LeConte's *Ramblings through the High Sierra by the University Excursion Party*, a journal of a horseback trip in 1870 and a classic of High Sierra literature. When this edition was exhausted, a new one with a foreword by Francis P. Farquhar was published in 1930 and has been kept in print since.

Farquhar's *Place Names of the High Sierra*, drawn from installments of *Bulletins*, in 1923, 1924, and 1925, was published in 1926 and is now out of print. Three other important club titles relating to the Sierra are John Muir's *Studies in the Sierra*, published originally in the *Overland Monthly*, *François Matthes and the Marks of Time*, a brilliant series of essays on Yosemite, and Shirley Sargent's biography of one of the grand old men of Yosemite, Galen Clark.

The publication of wilderness exploration guides has long been an integral aspect of the club's publishing program. *Starr's Guide to the John Muir Trail*, published in 1934 and revised and reprinted many times since, was the first. This detailed description of the John Muir Trail from Yosemite to Mount Whitney, and connecting trails from both east and west, was begun by Walter Starr, Jr. After his accidental death in the Minarets, his father completed the text for the book.

Beginning in 1937, climbing guides to various regions in the Sierra were published in the *Bulletin*. A preliminary edition embodying parts of these was issued in 1949, and in 1954 the first edition of *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra* was published under the editorship of Hervey Vogé; a completely revised edition came out in 1965. Leigh Ortenburger's *A Climber's Guide to the Teton Range* followed in 1956 (revised edition, 1965), marking the expansion of the club's interest in mountaineering beyond the Sierra Nevada. *A Climber's Guide to Glacier National Park* appeared in 1960, and *A Climber's Guide to Yosemite Valley* in 1964.

Shortly before the United States entered World War II, a group of Sierra Club ski mountaineers prepared, under the auspices of the National Ski Association, the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*, a book on the techniques of winter travel, camping, and climbing in the mountains of western America. It had a military as well as a recreational value, and was published in 1942 by the University of California Press. The second edition,

issued in 1946, was revised and expanded from experience gained during the war on mountains all over the world. The club later received all the rights to the book and revised it further in 1960.

A manual for wilderness camping, *Going Light—With Backpack or Burro*, was published in 1951, and has been reprinted eight times. Advice on climbing technique and safety is included in *Belaying the Leader: An Omnibus on Climbing Safety*, first published in the *Sierra Club Bulletin* in 1946, and in book form in 1956.

Two other Sierra Club series have been initiated. One is the proceedings of the biennial wilderness conferences, now in five volumes, an important collection of ideas about wilderness preservation. The other is the Scenic Resources series, volume one of which is Holway Jones' case study of the early Yosemite controversy, *John Muir and the Sierra Club*.

The publishing program, in its contemporary and historic dimensions, serves the club by informing and persuading, by building a broader understanding of wilderness in its meaning to modern man. It has served the club member by bringing him important guidance to outdoor activity; it has served the club by helping to state and refine a wilderness ethic; it has provided a prestigious image for the Sierra Club upon the national scene. Sierra Club Books have helped to identify the club and its goals for the public and have spotlighted selected major conservation issues.

PERIODICALS

Many regular and special publications carry the name, *Sierra Club*, and convey information about the club and its units to the members. The proliferation of newsletters and magazines reflects the fundamental necessity of communication as well as the club's interest, basic to its purpose, in publishing for literary, scientific, and educational goals.

THE BULLETIN

The *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published without interruption since 1893, has long had a proud reputation among outdoor periodicals. It has been a serious journal, containing statements on history, science, and philosophy; accounts of mountaineering; discussions of climbing technique; notes on trips; club activities, and book reviews. In recent years the *Bulletin*, sent to all members, has increasingly emphasized conservation matters, describing wilderness and citing problems in wilderness preservation. One issue each year is devoted to the announcement of the club's outing program. Another,



PIRKLE JONES: Wave and Sun, the Pacific

THE CRUCIAL RESOURCE

From what immortal hungers, what sudden sight of the unknown,
surges that desire?

What flint of fact, what kindling light of art or far horizon,
ignites that spark?

What cry, what music, what strange beauty, strikes that resonance?
On these hangs the future of the world.

Of all resources, the most crucial is Man's spirit.
Not dulled, nor lulled, supine, secure, replete, does Man create,
But out of stern challenge, in sharp excitement, with a burning joy.
Man is the hunter still,
though his quarry be a hope, a mystery, a dream.

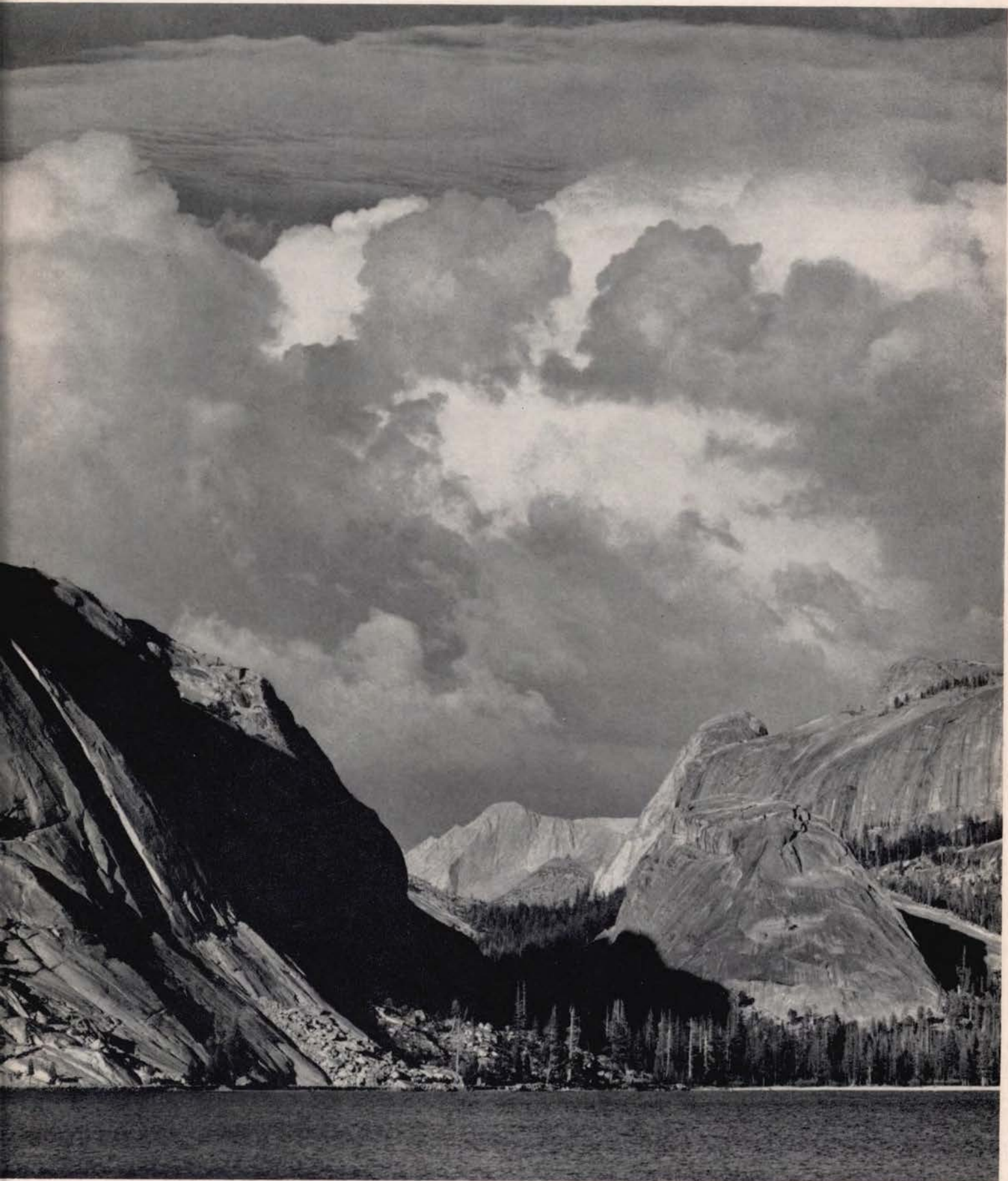


GERRY SHARPE: Boy and Horns

*Reduced from the exhibit-format book
This Is the American Earth,
by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall (Sierra Club, 1960)*

Pristine forever, now and for the unborn,
let us keep these miracles, these splendors;
Pristine forever, these sources of Man's spirit, symbols
of his goals, landscapes eternally of freedom.
Pristine forever, our ancient, basic right to know —
to know through every sense of body, mind, heart,
reaching from finite to the infinite,
through every note and modulation
of this instrument
we for a time inhabit —
the great experience that is matrix of all others.



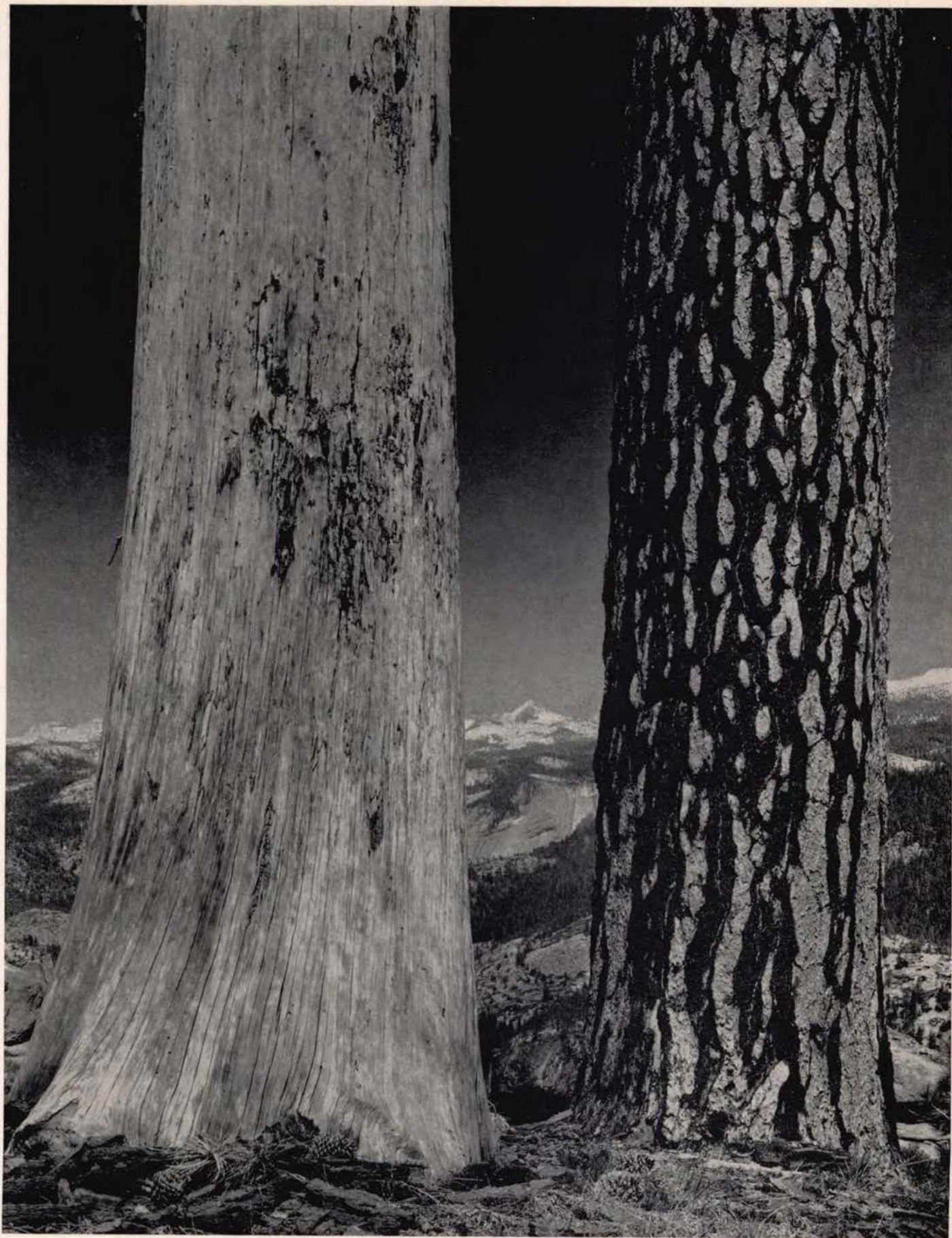


ANSEL ADAMS: Tenaya Lake, Yosemite

Shall we not come as pilgrims to these sanctuaries?
limit, where need exists, our numbers,
that each may find a singing solitude and pass
free as a cloud's shadow?
Shall we not leave behind, below, tensions and frenzies,
the cacophony of machines and fractured time?
Shall we not strip to essential skills,
embrace the deep simplicities?
Be heir once more of all light's splendor, back in diurnal time,
time of the turning earth and of the rising stars?
Approach, humbly and on foot — in joy — the thresholds of heaven?



ANSEL ADAMS: Dogwood, Yosemite Valley



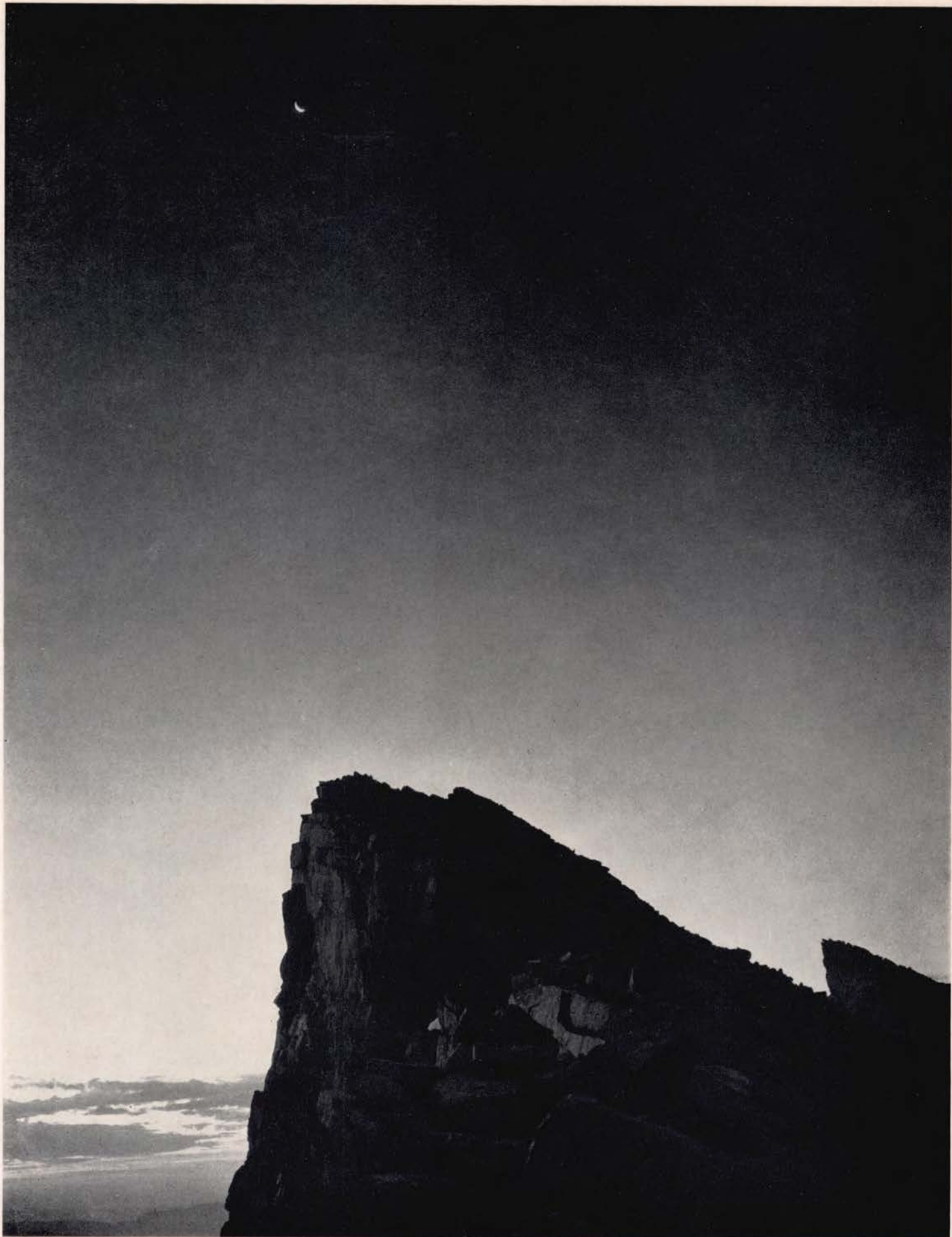
ANSEL ADAMS: Trees, Illilouette Ridge, Yosemite National Park

To the primal wonders no road can ever lead; they are not so won.
To know them you shall leave road and roof behind;
 you shall go light and spare.
You shall win them yourself, in sweat, sun, laughter,
 in dust and rain, with only a few companions.

You shall know the night — its space, its light, its music.
You shall see earth sink in darkness and the universe appear.
No roof shall shut you from the presence of the moon.
You shall see mountains rise in the transparent shadow before dawn.
You shall see — and feel! — first light, and hear a ripple in the stillness.



ANSEL ADAMS: Frozen Lake and Cliffs, Sequoia National Park

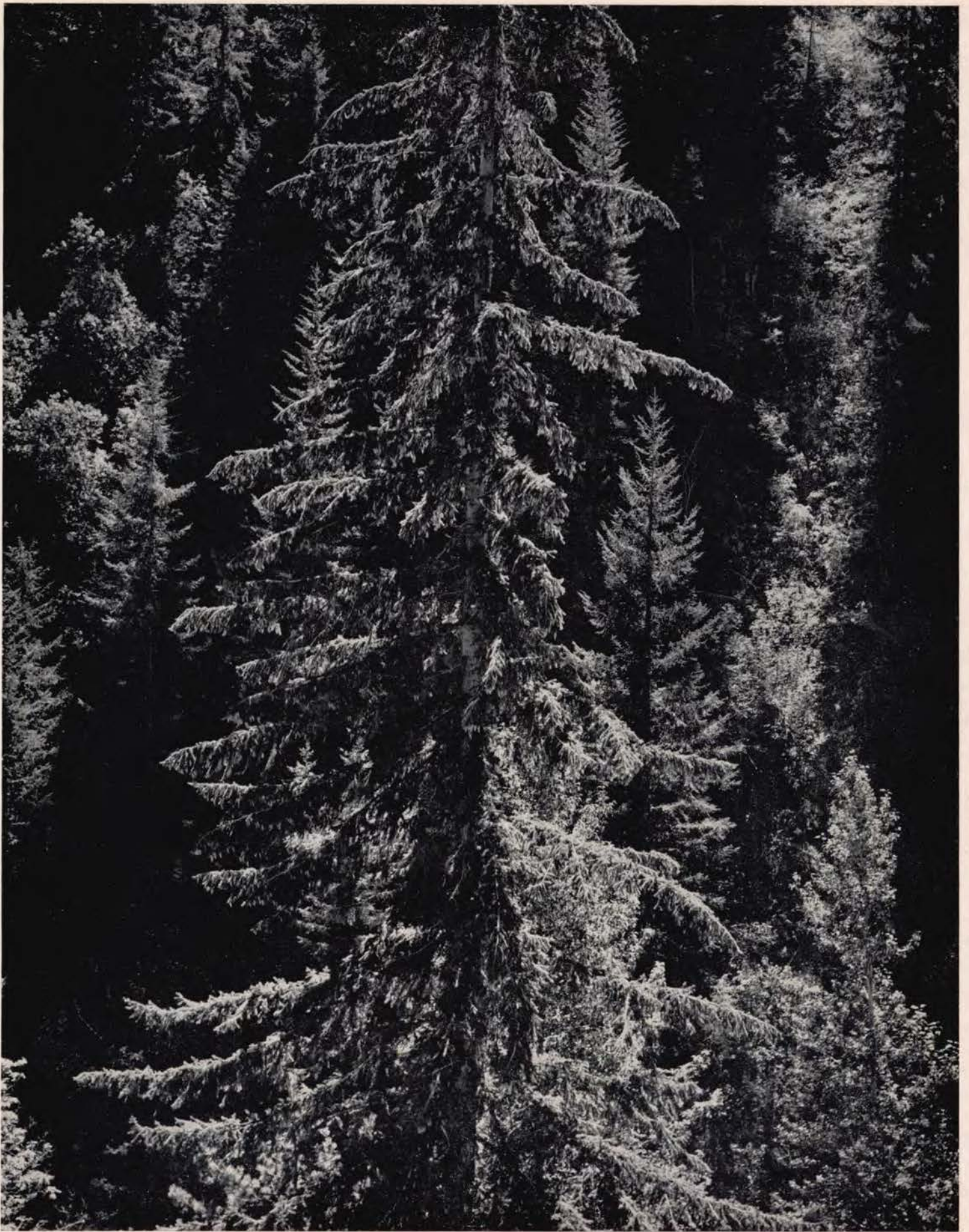


ANSEL ADAMS: Dawn, Mount Whitney

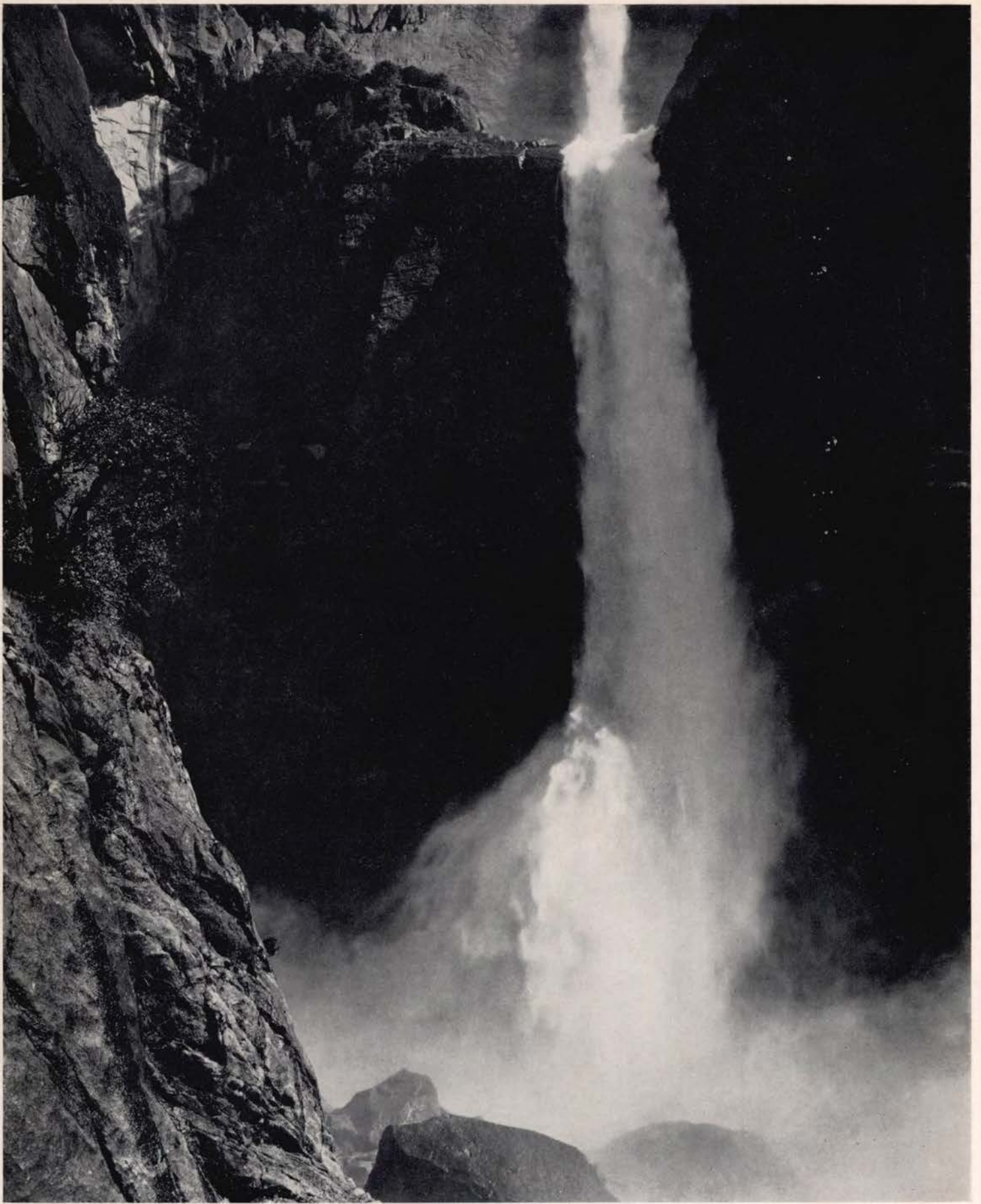
You shall enter the living shelter of the forest.
You shall walk where only the wind has walked before.



ANSEL ADAMS: Child in Mountain Meadow, Yosemite



ANSEL ADAMS: Stehekin River Forest, Northern Cascades



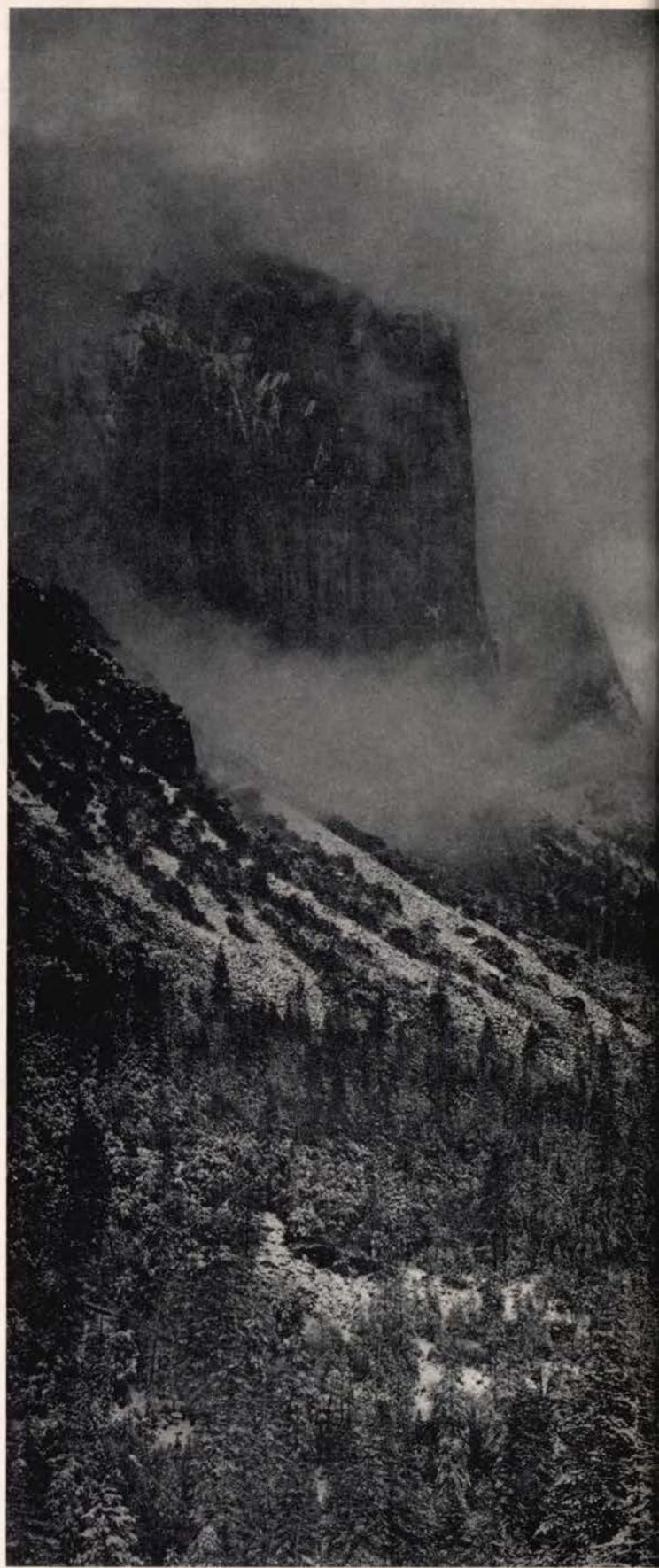
ANSEL ADAMS: Yosemite Falls



ANSEL ADAMS: Stump and Mist, Northern Cascades, Washington

You shall know immensity,
and see continuing the primeval forces of the world.
You shall know not one small segment but the whole of life,
strange, miraculous, living, dying, changing.

You shall face immortal challenges; you shall dare,
delighting, to pit your skill, courage and wisdom
against colossal facts
You shall live lifted up in light;
you shall move among clouds.
You shall see storms arise, and, drenched and deafened,
shall exult in them.
You shall top a rise and behold creation.
And you shall need the tongues of angels
to tell you what you have seen.





ANSEL ADAMS: Winter Storm, Yosemite



ANSEL ADAMS: Sunrise, Mount McKinley

Were all learning lost, all music stilled,
Man, if these resources still remained to him,
could again hear singing in himself
and rebuild anew the habitations of his thought.

Tenderly now
let all men
turn to the earth.



ANSEL ADAMS: Aspens, New Mexico (Courtesy Polaroid Corporation)



Logging operations on the ridge between McArthur and Elam Creeks less than one mile from Redwood Creek, and nearly one-quarter mile inside the Redwood National Park boundary proposed in S. 2515. Cutting was halted when the Sierra Club, and Senators Jackson and Kuchel confronted the Georgia-Pacific Corporation with their knowledge of the desecration of the proposed park. Photo by David Van de Mark, November 4, 1967.

labeled the *Annual*, is an expanded magazine number with articles of more permanent interest.

Excellent photography has long marked the *Bulletin*. Among the contributors have been such notable artists as Cedric Wright, Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, and Eliot Porter. In 1959 the *Bulletin* was converted to a larger format to make better use of photography.

Some back issues are available at the club office. In 1950 the first five volumes (1892-1905), long out of print, were reprinted. Indexes are available.

Until 1960 the *Bulletin* was edited by volunteers responsible to the club's publications committee. Those responsible for the *Bulletin* include David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University; Dr. William Frederic Badé (for eleven years), Old Testament and archeological authority and later editor of *Life and Letters of John Muir*; and for twenty years, Francis P. Farquhar, whose own contributions on the human history of the Sierra Nevada added materially to the *Bulletin's* reputation. For a number of years before his appointment as executive director, David Brower contributed significantly to the periodical, including six years as editor and he has continued to edit the *Annual*. The task of editing the *Bulletin* has been a staff responsibility since 1960. Contributions from members—articles, photographs, or suggestions for pertinent articles—are welcomed by the editor.

NEWSLETTERS

Chapters, groups, and sections regularly publish newsletters and activity schedules for distribution to their own members. These publications are prepared by volunteer staffs and reproduced by mimeograph, offset, and letter press. Their purposes include announcing and reporting on activities, informing members about conservation issues both local and national, and handling organizational news. These publications have effectively used black and white, and color covers, photography and art work.

PERIODICALS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

A new club periodical is *Ascent*, published in May 1967 by the mountaineering committee and projected to appear annually. It is designed to report on Sierra Club mountaineering activities, climbing information supplementary to the club's guide books, and safety and technical articles. Separate subscription is necessary.

The *Outdoor Newsletter* has been published intermittently in recent years at times of conservation crisis or to describe public reaction to club programs. Distribution has been on a limited basis, to subscribers and

conservation leaders. Typically this newsletter has photographically reproduced newspaper articles and editorials and carried suggestions for appropriate action. Today, *Conservation News Notes*, abstracting material from conservation and legislative matter to brief conservation chairmen and other concerned individuals is planned for periodic distribution.

The full-page newspaper advertisement is an innovation in conservation tactics. The open letter on the redwoods addressed to the President in 1965 and the "Sistine Chapel" ad in 1966 at the height of the Grand Canyon controversy were run in national newspapers. The direct appeals for funds in the ads paid in part for their cost, and an upsurge in memberships resulted.

FILMS, SLIDES, AND EXHIBITS

In a time when man finds himself increasingly surrounded by the visual message, the Sierra Club has attempted to exploit this medium with a high quality presentation of its wilderness program.

Sixteen millimeter color cinematography has become an essential tool in the club's information program. The first Sierra Club film, *Sky-Land Trails of the Kings*, was keyed to the conservation crisis of 1939, the effort to establish a national park in Kings Canyon. Films have since played important education functions in the club's campaigns for the Colorado River canyons, Point Reyes, and the North Cascades. *Nature Next Door* shows children discovering the world of wild things in a park near home; *High Sierrans* tells of the club as an outdoor organization and conservation force. Sierra Club films may be purchased or borrowed.

Color slides have been used effectively. Phil Pennington's tape-slide presentation of Glen Canyon grew into a major club film. Members who are photographers have developed programs on outdoor areas needing protection, on nature study, and on how-to's in the outdoors. Slide shows are regular features of many Sierra Club meetings and public presentations.

Photographic exhibits have proved to be a useful way to tell a part of the club's story. The club itself has sponsored exhibits which have been widely displayed in museums across the country. A new one, "America's Wilderness," appeared in 1967 in the Time-Life Building in New York and has since been requested for exhibits across the nation. The Adams-Newhall exhibit and Cedric Wright's "Words of the Earth" were developed into books after their showings. Chapters have developed outstanding exhibit boards for local displays in libraries or at fairs.

Structure, Responsibilities, and Policy

The secret of the strength and continuance of the Sierra Club is the unification of intricate personal differences as the foundation of composite intention and desire.—Ansel E. Adams.

THE SIERRA CLUB—NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The club is governed by a fifteen-member Board of Directors, one-third of whom are elected annually for a term of three years. The Board elects the club president, vice-president, and three other members to constitute an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee serves as a committee on finance, and acts for the Board on delegated matters. The Board of Directors elects from the club membership a secretary and a treasurer, who if not members of the Board, shall become ex officio members.

Responsibility for all club policy is vested in the Board of Directors. The Board delegates administrative authority to an executive director who is the chief of staff and directs most of the paid staff. The club controller and the editor of the *Bulletin* report directly to the club president.

COUNCIL

The Sierra Club Council, established in 1956 (see Bylaws Article X(b)), is composed of representatives from each chapter and from specified club committees. The Council elects its chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and fourth and fifth members who comprise its executive committee.

The Board of Directors delegates authority to the Council on many internal matters including formation of chapters. Much Council work is done by committees, and any club member, whether a Council representative or not, may serve on one of its committees. Questions on internal club affairs probably should be directed to the Council chairman. Through its regular meetings and its series of Information and Education conferences, the Council has encouraged a grassroots exchange of information, offers guidance for chapter activities (e.g., bylaws, outing leadership, regional group formation) and studies club problems (e.g., content of the *Bulletin*, election practices, club organization).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

The staff is hired and supervised by the Executive Director, by delegated authority of the Board of Directors. The staff implements the policies established by the Board, and serves as a professional resource to the Board. Its responsibilities also include the myriad housekeeping details which a large membership requires.

CLUB COMMITTEES

Current committees are listed below, with brief statement of functions.

Bylaws Committee. Reviews the bylaws regarding their suitability and makes recommendations for appropriate changes.

Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee. Administers the two lodges and four ski huts in the Donner Summit area. Determines policies, setting rates, providing reservation and charter bus services, and assuring proper maintenance.

Committee on Committees. Encourages club members to assume committee responsibilities, aids chairman in recruiting committee members, and works to expedite the smooth operation of a strong, active committee system.

Conservation Research Committee. Studies, evaluates and makes recommendations on general conservation problems of a complex or difficult nature.

Financial Advisory Committee. Works with club controller; advises the executive committee on the financial status of the club.

Honors and Awards Committee. Recommends recipients for the three categories of awards: John Muir Award for meritorious service to the national conservation effort; Will Colby Award for service within the Sierra Club; Special Achievement Award (three each year) for service.

Insurance Committee. Determines the club's need for insurance and arranges for necessary coverage for public liability and property damage, workman's compensation, fire, personal property, etc. Arranges for "release from liability" forms for trip leaders.

Legal Committee. Performs a wide variety of advisory legal services, ranging from accident reports to tax status and logging practices.

Library Committee. Determines acquisition priorities and manages collection.

Lodges and Lands Committee. Managers and staffs Sierra Club lodges and overseas club property.

Morley Fund Committee. Annually selects recipients for the Morley Award, an expenses-paid outing given to persons likely to be active in conservation work but unable to finance a club trip.

Mountaineering Committee. Works to stimulate mountaineering through the summit records program.

and publication of a club mountaineering periodical, *Ascent*; encourages mountain safety through training programs and mountain rescue organization.

Nominating Committee. Annually establishes a set of qualified nominees for election to the Board of Directors, basing selection on suggestions of chapters, of the Council, of individuals, and on knowledge of candidates; oversees the preparation of the candidate information material.

Outing Committee. Plans and conducts the annual program of wilderness outings.

Publications Committee. Reviews plans for new publications, makes decisions on what to publish and when, authorizes reprints, size of run, etc.

Regional Conservation Committees. Conduct studies of conservation issues, help set priorities, and make recommendations for action.

River Touring Committee. Aids members in enjoying water wilderness by helping them conduct safe trips by raft, kayak, or canoe; encourages preservation of lakes, streams, and the areas adjacent to them, and coordinates river-touring activities by chapters.

Trails and Guidebook Committee. Studies trail system of the Sierra Nevada and publishes an accompanying guidebook.

Winter Sports Committee. Encourages ski touring and ski mountaineering by developing and giving ski tests, offering courses, conducting tours, and determining routes; studies winter recreation in national parks and wilderness areas.

THE SIERRA CLUB—REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

The club bylaws provide for a geographic subdivision of the Sierra Club into chapters. The option whereby fifty or more members living in an area may request such status has been exercised to create 21 club chapters in the years since 1911. Thus Sierra Club conservation, outing, and organizational activity has been given a local character across much of the country. Only three south central states and Hawaii are not now included within some Sierra Club chapter.

MEMBERSHIP BY CHAPTERS AS OF AUGUST 31, 1967

San Francisco Bay	16,756
Angeles	9,158
Loma Prieta	7,853
Atlantic	5,795
Mother Lode	2,653
Great Lakes	2,295
Pacific Northwest	1,475
San Diego	1,426
Los Padres	1,252
Ventana	1,006
Redwood	831
Riverside	834

Rocky Mountain	669
Toiyabe	620
Tehipite	464
John Muir	460
Grand Canyon	402
Kern-Kaweah	374
Lone Star	369
Rio Grande	309
General	643

CHAPTER STATUS

Chapters are officially authorized by the Board of Directors after organizers have submitted a petition demonstrating interest on the part of members within the described area and, if necessary, presenting a waiver from any existing chapter whose area is affected. In practice, much of the screening of chapter applications, including problems of boundary, name, and bylaws, has been delegated to the Council. Chapters are generally permitted to undertake any activities consonant with the general purposes of the club, limited only by the broad outline of Board policy.

Membership in chapters is relatively automatic and is determined by residence. Membership in more than one chapter is not permitted, but a club member may, on written request to the Board of Directors, become a member of the chapter of his choice, or a member of no chapter at all.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

The internal affairs of the various chapters are handled by similar political mechanisms. Uniform bylaws for chapters have been recommended at various times, the most recent set having been developed by the Council in 1966; deviations usually reflect needs and problems peculiar to that chapter.

The basic management of chapters is typically entrusted to an elected executive committee of five to nine members whose terms are staggered to provide continuity. Their regular business meetings are open to the membership. Officers are selected annually by the executive committee, which also sets the policy for the chapter, determines the expenditure of funds, the appropriateness of activities, and the direction for local conservation effort. Its meetings typically deal with numerous housekeeping details as well as major decisions.

That grand old device of American organizational life, the committee system, is extensively employed for carrying out chapter activity. Although the uniform bylaws specify only a membership and a conservation committee, the typical chapter adds numerous other

committees to perform valuable functions. In fact, analysis of the chapter committee system is a good indication of the scope of chapter activity; the chapter's effectiveness is in turn related to the efficiency with which its committees operate.

Membership committees carry out three distinct functions: 1) to recruit new members; 2) to help orient the new member by acquainting him with the Sierra Club and the chapter and by discovering his potential areas of contribution, and 3) to keep the necessary records of membership.

Conservation committees of chapters occupy a unique position on the two-way street of conservation issues and solutions. They do not act to set policy. Their task is to identify problems and generate potential answers to problems. This is accomplished by field investigation, research and fact-finding discussions with resource users and administrators. Conservation committee recommendations are then passed along to the chapter executive committee or to the club.

These committees also carry out club conservation programs by such actions within the chapter as telephone chains, letter-writing campaigns, or informational programs.

Public relations calls for a variety of committee assignments in the various chapters. Publicity committees provide local newspapers with copy and photographs of Sierra Club activities and projects. Speakers' bureaus take the club story to groups of adults and children. Exhibit and display committees prepare materials which are placed in libraries, schools, and other public places and shown at fairs. Audio-visual committees encourage the showing of Sierra Club films, often drawing on a chapter film library. The development of conservation education materials appropriate for classroom use is another important chapter activity.

Most chapters regularly distribute a newsletter to all members, although some use a special subscription and many request voluntary donations to cover costs of printing and mailing. These newsletters range from modest mimeographed accounts of chapter activities to printed reports with many pages of detailed conservation background. Outing schedules are published separately by some chapters.

A major committee for most chapters is its outing committee, often including an extensive sub-committee system to plan various kinds of outing activity or to provide training. This committee organizes, publicizes, and carries out its schedule of trips which may range up to ten days in length.

Various member services involve other chapter com-

mittees. Where regular member meetings are held, program and social committees are operative. Some chapters have libraries managed by volunteers. Some have equipment, supply, or book sales committees.

CHAPTER SUBDIVISION

Two special subdivisions of chapters should be noted. *Sections* have been created to bring together people who have a strong interest in a particular outdoor activity, usually one which requires a substantial development of skill and technique such as rock climbing, peak climbing, ski mountaineering, photography, nature study, or river touring. Sections typically enjoy a fair degree of autonomy, even to setting requirements for membership, and promoting their own activities.

Groups have a geographic character. They are organizational devices within chapters designed to bring the Sierra Club closer to the individual member. Groups have their own outing and social programs and frequently develop committee systems similar to those of the parent chapters. They depend on the chapter executive committee for policy guidance. Some groups will logically progress to chapter status; all serve important Sierra Club purposes. Some are relatively independent and develop their own financial support through book sales and donations. Regional groups appear to be so significant a level in Sierra Club organization that the Sierra Club Council prepared a handbook in 1966 to encourage potential groups.

To counter problems of communications, a recent innovation has appeared in two chapter organizations—the councils of Los Padres and Angeles chapters. Chapters have found themselves subdivided into groups and sections, separated by distance and by different interests. The chapter council functions to bring together representatives from these subdivisions, sometimes with the executive committee. These forums, meeting periodically, have encouraged face-to-face contact of chapter and group-section leaders and have focused attention on problems of policy.

Chapters frequently find it desirable to associate themselves with other conservation groups in organizations oriented to particular problems. Upon Council approval, such association is encouraged.

CHAPTER FINANCES

Chapters are financed by an allocation from the dues members pay to the Sierra Club, and they are prohibited from assessing any separate dues. The allocation from the club is presently calculated at a flat \$200 per chapter plus an additional dollar per member. From this

figure are deducted the chapter's share of insurance costs, its share of the Sierra Club Council expenses (one-half of which is charged to chapters), and an overhead charge for the three chapters which use club offices as their headquarters.

For chapters with many programs, this financial support is frequently insufficient. Common supplemental funding includes subscriptions or donations for the newsletter, returning the profits on sales (particularly books) to the chapter treasury, charging a trip or equipment use fee, or even rummage sales. Subsidization of a chapter's activities by its leaders is not an uncommon practise but the desirability of this practise is questionable. Special appropriations can be sought from the Board of Directors for extraordinary needs, i.e., important conservation campaign.

SIERRA CLUB FINANCES

In contrast to the early years when the Sierra Club was operated on a shoestring budget and kept its accounts informally in a shoebox, the club now has an annual budget in excess of two million dollars. This extensive financial operation requires a controller and staff, special banking and data processing service, expert advice on investments, and endless fiscal decisions by the Executive Committee. A financial advisory committee serves to make recommendations on budgetary operation, fiscal control, and fund investment.

The club carries its moneys in three separate kinds of funds. There is a *permanent* fund, created by life memberships, income from securities, and other sums, gifts, or surpluses, which the Board places there; the principal sum can be expended only by a two-thirds vote of the members. This fund now contains over \$350,000 which is prudently invested.

Restricted funds contain money earmarked for special purposes. Included in the restricted funds category are the outing fund and the Clair Tappaan Lodge fund. Contributions for the special conservation campaigns or memorial projects are similarly impounded upon receipt and expended only for those purposes.

All other moneys are accounted for in *unrestricted* funds and can be used for any purpose in accordance with the policy of the club.

The biggest budget item in recent years (half or more of total expenditures) has been for publications, involving the completion of several new books and the maintenance of inventories on the whole Sierra Club book list. The publications program, through sale of books, is designed to be self-supporting, and in May, 1967, the

Board initiated a study of means to establish a separate corporate structure for Sierra Club books.

Dues, raised in recent years from five dollars to seven and then to nine, and admissions are basic to the club's financing, providing approximately 25% of the revenue in an average recent year. This revenue, although unrestricted, is allocated to such purposes as the *Bulletin*, chapter operations, and general conservation. All of the major club functions—outings, Clair Tappaan Lodge, publications—are designed to be self-supporting and are assessed for the overhead costs of maintaining the club offices.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Over the years many gifts and bequests have been made to the Sierra Club which have made it possible for the club to engage in important tasks. Some of these gifts have been added to the permanent fund; others have been used for specific purposes in accordance with the wishes of the donor or at the direction of the Board. The description below is far from complete and can only serve to suggest the dozens of projects the club has undertaken because of gifts, both large and small, from people who believed in the club's principles.

It was appropriately Edward Whympier, preeminent English mountaineer of the nineteenth century who left the first recorded bequest, a sum of fifty pounds, to the Sierra Club. Also his set of annual *Bulletins* was given to the club.

Several bequests over the years have been earmarked for huts and lodges. Lt. Robert Gillett, who lost his life in World War I, expressed his love for the Sierra in a bequest of \$1,000 to be used on the Parsons Lodge and the John Muir Trail. Aurelia Harwood, club president 1926-1928, made contributions totalling \$5,000, which are now carried in the permanent fund. A bequest from Alfred P. Redington and gifts from M. Hall McAllister were spent on the Shasta Alpine Lodge. Mr. McAllister also underwrote the fixed cable on Half Dome in Yosemite and bequeathed the club \$2,500.

The construction of the Peter Grubb Shelter was underwritten first by a gift from W. W. Burd and then by repeated sums from Mr. and Mrs. D. Hanson Grubb, to whose son the hut stands as a memorial. In 1930 George Frederick Schwarz began a series of contributions toward a shelter on Muir Pass which finally totaled \$5,800. In 1923 Jesse Agnew gave the club title to 80 acres in Kings Canyon. Even earlier, a large number of club members contributed the funds necessary to purchase the Soda Springs property at Tuolumne in 1912 to prevent undesirable development within Yosemite. In 1951, E. T. Guymon donated his cabins in the Cleveland Na-

tional Forest. Gifts from Harold Bradley, his family, and friends made possible the construction of the Josephine Bradley Hut in the Donner area. Through the generosity of members of the Sierra Ski Club, Hutchinson Lodge was turned over to the club in 1956.

Several bequests have been directed toward the purchase and preservation of important California scenic areas. Examples include contribution toward the preservation of an area of Bishop pines in Tomales Bay State Park, made possible by a bequest from Charles Cavanaugh, and the application of John J. Miller's bequest to help enlarge Mt. Tamalpais State Park, also in Marin County. The contributions to the Russell H. Varian Memorial Fund brought about the purchase of a 27-acre nucleus for Castle Rock Memorial Park.

Mrs. Frederick Morley, life member and widow of an enthusiastic member who lost his life in a mountaineering accident in 1921, bequeathed \$20,000 to establish the Morley Fund, the income of which is used to underwrite summer outings for deserving people who cannot otherwise afford to participate.

The Sierra Club library and archives have benefited repeatedly from contributions. Will Colby, to whom the library is now itself a memorial, presented books, paintings and letters of John Muir. The Muir letters to Robert Underwood Johnson were procured through the bequest of Albert Bender.

Monetary gifts with no specific directions for their use have also been received. In 1931, the will of Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, left the club \$10,000, which sum is still intact in the fund list. The trust established by Marion Randall Parsons, amounting to \$43,000, reverted to the club in 1959. The widow of former club president Duncan McDuffie bequeathed the club \$50,000 plus real property. The Bertha Rennei estate of over \$200,000 was recently left to the club. The will of Rachel Carson, famed author and biologist, provided that the club receive a portion of her estate in twenty-five years. The estate of Margaret Milwain added over \$20,000 to the club's funds.

Various publication ventures have been the special object of a number of major gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Starr have contributed frequently, first for revisions of *Starr's Guide*, then for the exhibit and book, *This Is the American Earth*. Mr. and Mrs. William Shand underwrote the publication of *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra* as a memorial to their son, Dr. William Shand, Jr., and placed his mountaineering library in the Los Angeles office. Ynes Mexia, famous botanical collector, set up a trust fund which became the basis for a special publication in her name.

The Exhibit Format series has attracted some important gifts, including Max McGraw's donation of \$24,000 for *This Is the American Earth*. Kenneth and Nancy Bechtel, through the Belvedere Scientific Fund, contributed \$20,000 for the publication of *In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World*.

Abigail Avery, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, donated \$2,500 for use in producing the North Cascades film, *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin*. Russell and Dorothy Varian and Dr. and Mrs. Sterling Colgate contributed to photographic studies of this same area and to publication of these studies. Resources for the Future and the Conservation Foundation have helped to underwrite some of the later Wilderness Conferences.

The Conservation and Memorial Fund now provides a vehicle for the commitment of funds—in sums large or small—to general conservation campaigns or memorial projects.

Persons wishing to make gifts or bequests to the Sierra Club may seek assistance from the legal committee at the Mills Tower office.

THE WILLIAM E. COLBY LIBRARY

The Sierra Club has long maintained a library in the Mills Tower office. Expanded and redecorated, the library since 1965 has stood as a memorial to the late William E. Colby. This library contains an extensive collection of books and periodicals on conservation, mountaineering, and natural history. Maps, photographs, and letters are also important parts of this collection.

The club has carried on an exchange of periodicals with other mountaineering and conservation organizations and has developed an extensive bound collection of magazines from both foreign and American outdoor clubs. The diversity of titles can be suggested by mentioning the (London) *Climber's Club Journal*, *Up Rope* (Potomac Appalachian Trail Club), *Tararua Trampler* (Wellington, New Zealand), *Planinski Vestnik* (Yugoslav Mountaineering Club), *Journal of the Mountain Club of South Africa*, and the Journal of the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research.

The book collection has been built through the use of club funds and through gifts from benefactors, augmented by those books submitted by publishers to the *Bulletin* editor for review. A substantial gift by the friends of Bruce Cornwall has been designated for the purchase of publications which bear a special memorial bookplate.

Much valuable material relating to John Muir has been placed in the Colby Library including the Muir letters to Robert Underwood Johnson, dealing with the establishment of Yosemite National Park and the recession of Yosemite Valley to the federal government; his correspondence with Will Colby, Sierra Club secretary; and many photographs of Muir given to the club. Early issues of *Scribner's*, *Century Magazine*, and *Overland Monthly* are retained for their important articles by Muir along with collections of the John Muir books, including autographed first editions and the slide collection of scenes from his life, prepared by Barbara Lachelt.

The photographic collection in the library is significant for both artistic and historic values. The club has been given the Sierra negatives of Cedric Wright and

Joseph LeConte. The Frederick Morley Memorial Collection includes photographs by Vittorio Sella and Fred Boissonnas. The library holds extensive pictorial documentation of the club's early outing program. Library visitors are especially interested in the portfolios and exhibits done by Ansel Adams, Cedric Wright, Philip Hyde, Richard Kauffman, and Eliot Porter.

The library is administered by a committee which determines priorities and has done most of the work of managing the collection over the years. Progress has been made toward complete cataloging at the regular library work sessions, and the addition of a professional librarian has done much to help the committee organize the library. The Colby Library is intended primarily as an archive and reference center for the Sierra Club's special interests.

Appendix

CHAPTERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

ANGELES CHAPTER—1911

The Southern California Chapter, direct ancestor of today's Angeles Chapter, was formed in 1911 with Judge Clair Tappaan as the first chairman. Soon the members had established local outings, built Muir Lodge in Santa Anita Canyon (destroyed by flood in 1933), and set up an office-clubroom in Los Angeles.

This original chapter made a pioneering contribution in giving the club valuable early experience with working over long distances. Phil Bernays, one of the chapter's founders, served on the Board of Directors for 34 years.

By the 1930's, the Southern California Chapter had about one thousand members. In 1932 the Riverside Chapter, the club's third, was formed from Angeles Chapter territory. This process continued in 1948 (San Diego) and 1952 (Kern-Kaweah and Los Padres). Today the Angeles Chapter includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

At first, conservation activities were directed primarily at the Sierra Nevada, but in the 1930's two problems in Southern California appeared for the first time, the San Jacinto tramway and San Geronio ski development. Chapter members went to work on both, and these issues still concern club members. A real chapter strength in conservation has been the first-hand knowledge of places and values under attack.

The idea of chapter sections was launched in the mid-30's when the Ski Mountaineers, originally a separate organization, joined the Southern California Chapter to become the chapter's first section. Hiking was the main form of outdoor activity in Los Angeles in the 1930's. Following World War II and the arrival of the automobile age, members invented the "peak-bagging" game, offering an emblem to anyone who climbed 100 nearby peaks over 5,000 feet high. The idea was too good to limit to local mountains, and the chapter soon had sections interested in climbing ("bagging") Sierra and desert peaks. Today's Angeles Chapter has eleven self-governing sections: Ski Mountaineering, Natural Science, Rock Climbing, Hundred Peaks, Songsters, Ice Skating, Desert Peaks, Cabrillo (coastline and offshore islands), Mule Packing and Youth. Membership in the Angeles Chapter is now roughly 9,000.

Regional activities are conducted by groups in Pasa-

dena, East San Gabriel Valley, San Fernando Valley, Palos Verdes, Long Beach, Orange County, and West Los Angeles. The chapter publishes the "Southern Sierran" monthly, and a 120-page schedule every four months. Many of the groups and sections also publish newsletters.

In 1965 the chapter established an Advisory Council, patterned after the Sierra Club Council, to help coordinate the broad scope of activity among its membership. New ideas are still coming from Southern California, where the idea of chapters originated over half a century ago.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CHAPTER—1924

Highlights of the chapter's history can be seen in the origin of the various sections and committees. In 1932 a group of enthusiastic young members, led by Richard Leonard, formed the Cragmont Climbing Club that later became the Rock Climbing section. In 1933 skiing was also a very new sport, and after an uncomfortable night in the station hotel at Soda Springs, a group of chapter members decided to build what has become Clair Tappaan Lodge at Norden.

The chapter newsletter, the *Vodeler*, was started in 1939. The first issue tells of interest in a natural science section. Dick Johnson, then chapter chairman, his wife Daisy, and Tom Howell, were leaders of the section in their study of botany and other sciences. The Webber collection of several thousand slides of native flora is under their care. The river touring section began as a group of white water enthusiasts and has been a pioneer in river conservation.

The conservation committee of the chapter was reorganized in April, 1951 with Edgar Wayburn as its chairman. A special interest of the committee has been the enlargement of Mt. Tamalpais State Park. The establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore became a special project in 1959, and the chapter sponsored the film, *Island in Time*, to tell the public about Point Reyes. The current conservation interests include the Bay and the ocean shores of the four counties of the chapter: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Francisco. The East Bay Regional Parks continue to be an important project.

Growth from 5,000 in September, 1957, to 18,000 in

1967 indicates the chapter's chief problems: how to reach members to persuade them to take an interest in local conservation matters and chapter activities; how to obtain steady volunteers and how to train and make full use of them.

The schedule of activities goes to each member of the chapter three times a year, the latest showing 204 separate events for four months. It remains the only general means of communication, as the newsletter has always been a subscription publication.

RIVERSIDE CHAPTER—1932

The dedication of Harwood Lodge in the San Gabriel Mountains inspired a small group of Sierra Club members in the Riverside Area to form the third Sierra Club chapter, meeting at the home of Doris Price Rowlands, who was to be the first chairman. A charter member recalls, "We were a very close-knit group in the beginning, interested primarily in exploring our nearby country and sharing a common enjoyment of the out-of-doors—small enough in size to fit into homes for occasional parties."

Early monthly schedules included one weekend trip, one day trip, and one dinner meeting. Members participated in work parties at Harwood Lodge, traditional site of the annual chapter Christmas and spring parties. The deep-sea fishing trip and accompanying fish fry have been anticipated each summer.

Membership steadily increased to the present number of over seven hundred. Monthly schedules now offer as many as eight events in addition to the well-attended dinner meetings featuring outstanding programs. During the years pleasant associations have been enjoyed through joint trips with the San Diego, Angeles, and Los Padres chapters. At the annual reunion-family picnic in September, members recount their varied summer experiences of traveling, camping and world-wide hiking, and renew their interest and enthusiasm for Sierra Club conservation projects.

The monthly chapter publication, *Palm & Pine*, has long reflected an abiding interest in conservation. Possible wilderness areas and regional state parks have been explored and recommendations made. The historic opposition to the San Jacinto Tramway and present opposition to the proposed San Geronio ski lift with attendant commercial despoilment of that wilderness area have given state and national recognition to conservationists of the Riverside Chapter.

The Riverside Chapter assisted a group of Sierra Club members in Arizona who founded the Grand Canyon

Chapter during the 1960's. The Riverside Chapter, embracing San Bernardino and Riverside counties, promotes mountain, desert, and coast recreation and exploration; it provides leadership and education in conservation and provides outdoor information for the public.

LOMA PRIETA CHAPTER—1933

In June 1933, 53 Sierra Club members gathered at the ranch of Frank D. Duveneck in Los Altos and organized the Loma Prieta Chapter, covering Santa Clara County. It was named after the highest peak in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Joint activities with the Bay Chapter were instituted with a climb of Junipero Serra Peak on Easter of 1934 and have continued over the years. In 1935 and 1936 long car caravan trips took Loma Prietans first to Death Valley and then on a 2100 mile trip through the Southwest.

Loma Prieta Chapter was host to the Information and Education Conference held in Sunnyvale in 1960, sponsored by the Sierra Club Council. The conference topic was outing leadership. For several years, the chapter manned a booth at the Santa Clara County Fair, distributing literature and showing films, the most popular of which have been *High Sierrans* (done by chapter member, Walter Ward) and *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin*.

Conservation issues have demanded the chapter's efforts over the years. Around 1950 a major effort was made to preserve Butano Forest by soliciting funds for its purchase but it was only partially successful. After the club acquired Castle Rock and 26 acres for the nucleus for a proposed 3000 acre acquisition of skyline ridges and forested canyons as a park memorial to Russell Varian, the chapter assumed responsibility for interim maintenance. Under the leadership of Kurt Menning, an extensive tree planting program was undertaken in Upper Big Basin.

Located in a rapidly urbanized area, the Loma Prieta Chapter has intensified local conservation efforts. In 1965 the chapter assumed as its principal local effort the preservation of the Skyline Ridge route, a scenic drive down the San Francisco Peninsula. Both a thirty-page booklet and a twenty-five minute Skyline Ridge film were presented at the annual chapter dinner in 1966 as major tools in this matter.

The Loma Prieta Chapter serves its over 7,000 members through seven special activity sections and three regional groups in Santa Cruz County, San Mateo

County, and at the College of San Mateo. It publishes the *Loma Prieta*, a monthly newsletter.

MOTHER LODE CHAPTER—1939

During a High Trip in the Sierras in 1939, Sierra Club members from the Sacramento area explored the idea of a club unit. Fifty members of the area signed the petition and in December 1939, the Mother Lode Chapter became the fifth Sierra Club chapter. Membership is concentrated in the Sacramento-Davis-Stockton area, but groups have been established in Chico, Modesto and Redding.

The *Bonanza*, the chapter newsletter, began in April, 1940. The first chapter schedule of activities, issued in 1939, included a day hike, a work party, a rock climbing trip, and an evening educational meeting. Today there are eleven subcommittees of the outing committee which plan and schedule as many as 117 outings in a four-month period, an average of seven activities a week. A week-long knapsack outing is scheduled by the chapter each summer, and Easter week car-camping trips to Baja California and other desert areas have become a regular activity.

Conservation has been of vital interest to the chapter from its earliest years. Perhaps the outstanding project of the 1940's was the chapter's participation in the acquisition of the South Grove of redwood trees for the Calaveras Grove State Park; matching funds of over one million dollars were needed, and the chapter spearheaded formation of the Calaveras Grove Association to raise this money. Another successful project, conducted in the 1950's was the promotion of the Mokelumne Wild Area within Forest Service lands in Amador and Alpine counties.

A circulating library is available to members, and encouragement is given to beginning knapsackers. Booths have been manned at the California State Fair to present Sierra Club activities. Other types of public relations include feature stories and outings announcements in local newspapers, a speaker's bureau, and an audio-visual library.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER—1948

As Sierra Club membership in the San Diego Area approached fifty, Ivy Foster began circulation of the petition leading to chapter status. After some recruitment, 53 members signed and submitted their petition, which was approved by the Board of Directors in the fall of 1948.

The chapter's conservation committee has been active in its support of the club's campaigns. Local conservation efforts have focused on opposing the channelization of the Lower Colorado, support for the Torrey Pines State Park extension, and study of problems related to the Anza-Borrego State Park and Agua Tibia Primitive Area. Educational programs on conservation topics have been made available to schools, clubs, and other groups, reaching thousands of people with their conservation messages. The chapter hosted the sixth Information and Education Conference in 1966.

A regular schedule of outings is planned on a three-month basis. In addition, the chapter holds an annual base camp in the High Sierra, and a Thanksgiving trip to Baja California. In 1965 a Southern Mountaineering Section was formed to encourage climbs not included by the rock climbing section, but more difficult than the easy trail hikes. An annual "Sunrise Highway" clean-up (in Laguna Mountains) and an "Anti-Litter" campaign are important public service projects.

The chapter has recently undertaken extensive remodeling and enlarging of the Guymon cabins, the work being handled by an active Lodge Committee headed by Henry Mandolf. In 1957 a mountaineering course was organized by the rock climbing section and has been increasingly popular. In 1960 a basic mountaineering book was issued, and a recent sales promotion program has resulted in increased profits which go toward the improvement of Guymon Lodge.

In 1963 a chapter Policy and Outing Leader's Guide was issued for the benefit of members. A leadership training course designed to select qualified outing leaders is held annually. Regular chapter meetings are held monthly at the Museum of Natural History in Balboa Park. *Hi! Sierrans*, the local newsletter, is circulated on a subscription basis.

ATLANTIC CHAPTER—1950

Club members on the High Trip in 1949 discussed forming a Sierra Club chapter on the Atlantic seaboard around a nucleus of approximately 100 club members from the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. These were gathered by Thomas H. Jukes the following winter and the necessary signatures were obtained for a chapter petition. The Board of Directors authorized the Atlantic Chapter in 1950.

Chapter conservation activity involved the club in the drive for the Cape Cod National Seashore and the protection of the New York State Forest Preserve. The constitutional provision that the Preserve be "forever

wild" comes under frequent attack from those who want to improve on nature; therefore Sierra Club vigilance is important. The chapter joined the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, agreeing to maintain the beautiful Jessup Trail on top of Schunemunk Mountain.

By 1958, the chapter had 430 members. Its growth encouraged Stew Ogilvy to expand the chapter newsletter and include pictures, maps, and a color cover. *The Argonaut* helped weld together a membership scattered over 17 (now 19) eastern states. By 1961 the chapter developed a strong indigenous leadership and a reorganization and expansion of chapter framework took place led by Bob Shull. Nine regional groups were established and several have become strong centers of club activity, ranging from eastern New England to the Carolinas.

Despite growth and real effort, 1959 saw the chapter losing its first fight to keep the Northway, Highway I-87, out of the Forest Preserve. Their efforts were again unsuccessful in 1967 when the chapter supported the suit of two nature preserves whose Westchester county property will be cut by a southern portion of I-87.

By 1962 the chapter had 47 regularly scheduled weekend hikes and camp-outs, and 59 outings in 1966. In 1962 chapter members scouted the Allagash for the first of a series of club summer outings in the East that have proved increasingly popular. Four of these Eastern outings were held in 1966 and four more were scheduled for 1967.

The 1966-67 season has brought the chapter its greatest impetus so far. Thanks to the devoted effort of many members, the battle was joined on numerous conservation fronts, both local and national.

LOS PADRES CHAPTER—1952

Los Padres, headquartered in Santa Barbara, officially became a chapter of the Sierra Club in March, 1952. It has since grown to a membership of over 1,000 and has three regional subdivisions; the Sespe Group, the Santa Lucia Group, and the Arguello Group.

The chapter has been active in its continued support of the proposed Channel Islands National Park.

The San Rafael Primitive Area, within chapter boundaries, had the distinction of being the first such area to be considered for reclassification under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Los Padres members were actively engaged on this project, doing field work and developing recommendations. A strong campaign was waged for the preservation of Nipomo Dunes as a site for establishment of a state park. Pacific Gas & Electric eventu-

ally agreed to abandon their nuclear power plant in Nipomo Dunes, shifting instead to Diablo Canyon. A major battle was waged against construction of two dams on Sespe Creek in Ventura County. Conservationists feared roads and dam-building activity could wipe out the last of the giant condors nesting in a sanctuary in the Sespe area.

Emphasis has been placed on many other important conservation issues. Among them are the following: study of condors as an endangered species; motorized vehicles on Los Padres Forest trails; "sanitation logging" on Alamo Mountain; location of large power lines in Santa Barbara foothills; survey of back-country trails and camps; a proposed Lopez Canyon Wilderness Area; protection of Santa Barbara's coastline from federal oil leases; opposition to the building of a road on the Sierra Madre ridge at a Forest Service hearing.

Special outing activities include sailing trips to the Channel Islands, which have been informative, enjoyable and profitable to the chapter treasury. There is a very popular Junior Activities Section which consists of Sierra Teens and Sierra Juniors.

The chapter has hosted an Information and Education Conference and also the annual meeting of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. Both were very well-attended and most successful. Chapter meetings at the Museum of Natural History and a monthly newsletter, *Condor Call*, maintain communication with members. Once a year Los Padres chapter participates in a Hobby Show, exhibiting outdoor equipment and club publications.

KERN-KAWEAH CHAPTER—1952

Kern-Kaweah was established as the ninth chapter of Sierra Club in November, 1952. Club members residing in the southern San Joaquin Valley, principally in the cities of Fresno and Bakersfield, were incorporated. In a few months those members in Fresno County felt sufficiently independent to split away and form the Tehipite Chapter in early 1953.

Although Kern-Kaweah remains one of the club's smallest chapters, its contributions to the composite conservation effort have been significant. Since 1962 the Conservation Committee has completed exhaustive studies of wilderness values in Sequoia National Park and the southern Sierra Nevada. Four recommendations for formal wilderness classification—the Sequoia National Park, Golden Trout, Little Kern and Albanita Meadows areas, totaling 675,000 acres—have been consolidated and proposed to the Sierra Club's Board of

Directors as a Southern Sierra wilderness unit. The chapter instigated the club's determined opposition to the commercial development of Mineral King.

Other achievements of the conservation committee have been the coordination of the campaign to establish a 1,000-acre Bodfish Grove (Piute cypress) Natural Area on public land near Lake Isabella and a comprehensive study of road projects in the southern Sierra Nevada which has resulted in the chapter's leadership in opposing trans-Sierra Highway route 190.

The geographic setting of Kern-Kaweah chapter, which includes both flanks and some of the highest terrain in the Sierra Nevada as well as the western Mojave Desert, provides members with a widely diversified selection of outing objectives. The chapter carried out its fourth annual nine-day High Sierra backpack in 1967. Other especially popular outings have been ski-and-snowshoe cross country tours and winter desert excursions. During 1963 the chapter formed the Rock Climbing Section.

The chapter newsletter, which originally was entitled *Newsletter*, became *The Roadrunner* in 1957. Traditional gatherings that date from the chapter's formative years are the annual banquet in January, the spring barbecue, and the potluck picnic-slide show held in the fall.

TEHIPITE CHAPTER—1953

Tehipite Chapter is named for one of the Sierra's most perfect domes, towering 3,600 feet above the isolated middle fork of the Kings River. It claims as its territory the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley, close to the many scenic places of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. Tehipite became a chapter in March 1953 and has an enthusiastic regional group in Merced.

The outing program takes advantage of the natural setting, offering a variety of activity in the nearby Sierra. The schedule includes trips to the Mother Lode area, the Coalinga fossil beds, and to the Pacific Coast at Point Lobos or Morro Bay. Many of the chapter's trips emphasize educational values of a geological, botanical, or historical nature. Each spring, a barbecue on the Kings River east of Fresno attracts good attendance. Joint activities have been held with Kern-Kaweah chapter. The chapter has provided speakers to local groups desiring programs on wilderness preservation and outings. Cooperation and close liaison are maintained with both the Natural History Society and the California Conservation Council.

Some special projects have involved restoration work

at the club's LeConte Lodge, at a miner's cabin near Tioga Pass, and at the McGurk cabin near Bridal Veil Campgrounds. Chapter members have engaged in clean-up activities in the Sierra Nevada National Forests, resulting in appropriate publicity in the local press. The chapter's own publication, *Tehipite Topics*, keeps members informed of club policies and conservation matters.

Local conservation issues of particular significance have been the Mineral King and Mammoth Pass problems and matters relating to the integrity of the national parks in the central Sierra.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER—1954

Efforts to protect Olympic National Park from periodic attacks of the lumber industry provided the impetus for the founding of a Pacific Northwest Chapter. In 1953 there were only 91 club members in Washington and Oregon, and obtaining the 50 signatures necessary for chapter formation was a slow process. However, in September, 1954, when the chapter was formally constituted, it included the four Northwest states and the territory of Alaska, British Columbia and Alberta.

From its inception the Pacific Northwest chapter has concentrated on conservation problems. During its first years the chapter's executive committee submitted proposals for a Cascades National Park and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. It actively opposed the campaign to reduce the size of Olympic National Park and conducted a thorough investigation of the salvage logging in that park. It provided testimony at the hearings on the Three Sisters Wilderness Area boundary changes and opposed mechanical lifts in Mt. Rainier National Park.

Four executive committee meetings are held each year. These meetings have always been open to the general membership and are usually well attended. Since 1956 the chapter has joined in sponsoring the Biennial Northwest Wilderness Conference. *The Conifer*, the chapter newsletter, gives comprehensive conservation reports and has been a most important tool for the chapter.

There has never been a dearth of conservation problems to test the talents of chapter members. A few have been local Wilderness Bill hearings, hearings on the Glacier Peak and Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Areas, and hearings on the Oregon Dunes National Seashore and on the North Cascades Study Team report. The chapter worked to protect the Olympic Ocean Strip from projected roads, Mt. Rainier from a ten-story hotel at Paradise, and the Minam River from a road and logging.

In Alaska it supported the Arctic Wildlife Range and opposed Rampart Dam and Project Chariot.

The executive committee conceived the idea of the Northwest Conservation Representative. The chapter also developed and printed the highly successful conservation education guide, "Some Suggestions for Teaching About Wilderness and Wildland Parks." Regional groups in Eugene and Seattle have recently been formed.

TOIYABE CHAPTER—1957

A slide show meeting in the fall of 1954 of club members in the Reno-Carson City area launched interest in the formation of a chapter. A succession of meetings and trips begun in 1955 led to a petition for chapter status in December, 1956. The Toiyabe Chapter received formal chapter status in 1957.

Groups have played an important role in chapter history. The Pinyon Group (Bishop, California) was active even before the establishment of the chapter itself. The Uinta Group (Utah) was added to the chapter in 1962. The Las Vegas Group (Southern Nevada) was organized in 1963. These groups carry on their own outing and regional conservation programs and may soon become independent chapters.

The chapter's Executive Committee has been concerned with parks and pollution at Lake Tahoe, the proposed bridge across Emerald Bay, the proposed four-lane U.S. 40, floods on the Truckee River, and the Washoe Project. The chapter has undertaken several substantial conservation projects including the proposed Great Basin National Park centering around Wheeler Peak, the Ichthyosaur State Park and other state parks in Nevada, study by the Uinta Group of *de facto* wilderness in Utah including the proposed High Uinta Wilderness Area, defense of the primitive Eureka Valley (by the Pinyon Group), and protection of Red Rock Canyon (by the Las Vegas Group).

The major inter-chapter Lake Tahoe Park Committee (joint Toiyabe-Mother Lode) fought a difficult battle which culminated in the creation of new state parks on both sides of Lake Tahoe.

Much of the work of the chapter has been educational, a necessity in an area where people have little appreciation for conservation. In this program the chapter has utilized newspaper and television publicity, talks before various service and other clubs, and cooperation with groups that have regional conservation goals which sometimes overlap those of the Sierra Club. A regular outing program has played a major role in the Toiyabe Chapter programs as have the clean-up trips. The outings are

open to members and non-members and are often used to focus attention on various conservation problems.

REDWOOD CHAPTER—1958

The Redwood Chapter, now covering northern California counties, first met April 14, 1958, in Santa Rosa to adopt bylaws, elect an executive committee, and select a name.

In the first year, members initiated conservation activity by working on scenic road classification and billboard control. Bi-monthly outings and monthly programs attracted members. The newsletter, *Redwood Chips*, started on a regular basis and was sent to all members. By 1960 the chapter's conservation work extended to studies of wilderness trails, Forest Service road locations, and to consideration of the King Range on the Northern California coast as a recreation area.

When confronted with its first major controversial conservation issue, the proposal by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to build an atomic power plant on scenic Bodega Head, the chapter was divided. At that time, the club opposed P.G. & E.'s condemnation of the site which had been considered for addition to the adjacent state park. The chapter publicized the issue, invited guest speakers to its meetings and maintained contact with county officials. It supported a public meeting on the subject and rallied interested local residents to the citizen's group which actually opposed the construction of the power plant.

In 1963 the chapter supported the Bureau of Land Management in establishing the Kings Range Conservation Area, while seeking revision of the Area's boundaries, and inaugurated a series of work parties on a trail building project.

It supported the State Riding and Hiking Trail and the establishment of Wilderness and Sugarloaf State Parks in Sonoma County. Its interest in wild areas included the Salmon Mountains.

In 1964 the Redwood Chapter North supported efforts to establish a Redwood National Park in the face of heavy local lumber-influenced opposition. In the Redwood Chapter South, conservation work continued with consideration of the rerouting of Highway 101 through Prairie Creek State Park, acquisition of the Salt Point Ranch by the Division of Beaches and Parks, and the Siskiyou and Snow Mountains Wilderness Areas.

Outings include a September picnic, a polenta feed at Armstrong Grove in October, and a Thanksgiving weekend at the Pinnacles, featuring hiking and climbing. The highlight of the spring months is the annual dinner.

GREAT LAKES CHAPTER—1959

The Great Lakes Chapter was founded in Chicago in 1959, following conversations among David Brower, Grant McConnell, Harry Kurshenbaum, and Kenneth Anglemire. Response of Midwestern members of the club disclosed the need for a chapter in the Midwest to further the Sierra Club's conservation program and to foster an outdoor activity program. The organizational meeting was held in June 1959.

The chapter originally included eight states and comprised 200 members—now 2,500. It occupied the unique position of being the only chapter of the club in a non-mountainous area. When asked to explain the anomaly of a Sierra Club unit in the prairie, Great Lakes Sierrans replied that they had their own natural resources to explore and protect, including many scenic rivers, sand dunes, glacial moraines, forests and marshes.

In 1960 a Wisconsin group of the chapter was organized, which achieved full status as the John Muir Chapter in 1964. In succession groups were organized in Ohio, Michigan (now the Mackinac Chapter), downstate Illinois, Minnesota and Kentucky, with Indiana and Missouri now in formation. All of these may eventually become chapters. A most important contribution of the Great Lakes Chapter has been the establishing of the Sierra Club throughout the Midwest.

The chapter has played a prominent role in the club's national program and numerous regional projects, including Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (Wisconsin), Ozark National Riverway (Missouri), Boundary Waters Canoe Area (Minnesota), Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and Sylvania Tract (Michigan). It is influential in local and state conservation movements.

The chapter has a vigorous program of weekly outings, including canoeing in the Quetico-Superior (Minnesota-Canada), backpacking at Isle Royale National Park (Michigan), and rock climbing at Mississippi Palisades (Illinois). Membership meetings with speakers and films on conservation and outdoor activities are held monthly. Sierra Club films have been widely circulated. The chapter has a tradition of speaking out independently and vigorously in the club's policy discussions. A newsletter, *Great Lakes Sierran*, is published three times annually, supplemented by a monthly bulletin.

VENTANA CHAPTER—1963

The Ventana Chapter was an outgrowth of the Loma Prieta Chapter and was formally approved by the Board

of Directors of the club in May, 1963. Because of scenic resources in Monterey County, the chapter has had enthusiastic support for its conservation activities.

In the four years since its establishment, the chapter has grown in membership from an estimated 150 members to almost 1,000, including significant membership increase in the Salinas Valley.

The chapter was host to the Sierra Club I & E (Information and Education) Conference on "Local Action in Scenic Resources Preservation" in 1964.

Conservation activities have included successful opposition to the development of a Humble Oil Refinery at Moss Landing, sponsorship of an educational program on the California State Park Bond issue, formal study and presentation of Sierra Club and Wilderness Society testimony for the hearing concerning expansion of the Ventana Primitive Areas and its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The chapter has encouraged enlargement of Pinnacles National Monument, and members also appeared at hearings in an effort to protect the Arroyo Seco Gorge from inundation by a reservoir which would also encroach upon the proposed Ventana Primitive Area. Chapter members have participated in conferences involving urban amenities and encouraged preservation of the skyline ridge between Monterey and Carmel Valley by the creation of Monterey Pines park and preserve.

An equipment forum open to the public was sponsored by the chapter with demonstrations of outing equipment, its choice and use. Work is continuing toward the eventual publication of a hiking guide to the Los Padres Forest describing the trails, camping areas, and natural scenic values.

JOHN MUIR CHAPTER—1963

The Wisconsin Group of the Great Lakes Chapter was organized in 1960 to promote Sierra Club objectives in an area rich in natural beauty and full of opportunity to "enjoy, preserve, and rescue . . ." the scenic wonders right in the back yard.

During its first few months, member activity and interest grew by leaps and bounds. Emphasis was placed on a high quality outing program led by experienced and qualified leaders. The executive committee set high standards with emphasis on safety, scouting of all trips, family participation, training for wilderness living, and conservation education. The outing program grew very popular, with some trips drawing 50 to 75 members and guests.

During 1961 and 1962 members concluded that the Wisconsin Group had the interest and background to

carry on an expanded program at the chapter level. The Great Lakes chapter waived its territorial rights to the State of Wisconsin and added its support for chapter status. On May 4, 1963, the Sierra Club Board of Directors approved the petition and officially created the John Muir Chapter in Wisconsin.

Chapter status gave great impetus to member growth. Membership is now approaching the 500 mark. The Chapter has opposed unnecessary dams, favored establishing an Apostle Island National Park, and has written letters on issues involving the Grand Canyon, Redwoods, and the Cascades as well as local issues. The chapter has particularly developed experts on wild rivers, having gained considerable experience touring and studying rivers throughout the country as well as within Wisconsin.

It is fitting that interest should grow rapidly here, for Wisconsin has produced leaders in conservation. It was here that John Muir lived his early life and attended the University of Wisconsin, only to leave for another "University of the Wilderness." Chapter members now enjoy being able to visit Muir's boyhood home, Hickory Hill Farm. It was here that Aldo Leopold lived in the "Sand County" retreat. In the future, Sierra Club members will be inspired by insights like those of John Muir and Aldo Leopold, inspired to add fruitful years in enjoying, preserving, and rescuing the wilderness, not only in Wisconsin, but in the far flung corners of the land.

RIO GRANDE CHAPTER—1963

The Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club, as established May 4, 1963, included Texas, New Mexico, and "not to exclude eastern Arizona," with a grand total of 52 members. One of the first notable events of this "huge-tiny" chapter was the loss of its eastern and western areas to permit the formation of the Lone Star and Grand Canyon Chapters.

Interest in the Guadalupe Mountains as a possible national park resulted in a joint exploration trip with the nascent Texas group in the spring of 1964, with a larger group making a second trip that fall. The Grand Canyon Dams and then the Hooker dam proposal for the nation's first wilderness area on the Gila have been projects of special concern. The chapter has also been interested in the vast Blue and Black Ranges Primitive Areas, under consideration for wilderness classification.

The fall of 1964 saw the first of the Santa Fe Conferences on Natural Areas of the Southwest, with Senator Clinton Anderson as keynote speaker. That and the two subsequent conferences have delineated problems, pro-

vided much information, and pointed toward solutions for the preservation of wilderness in the fragile Southwest complex of desert and mountain.

By 1967 the chapter, even with its reduced boundaries, had a membership six times its charter list. The Executive Committee has carried the major responsibilities, but with membership growth, regular meetings and active working committees are now possible. Membership concentration is in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Los Alamos.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER—1965

The Rocky Mountain Chapter really began in Carmel at the 1964 I&E Conference. There the club president and executive director persuaded a Colorado Mountain Club delegate (who was also a club member) of the need for a separate, conservation-oriented organization in the mountain-plains area which would attract Sierrans and other potential conservationists to act on national conservation issues and work for solution of regional ones.

Beginning with a mailing list of sixty, the organizers were able to present their petition to the Board of Directors in May, 1965. By the time formal organization was accomplished, membership totaled 130, and in 1967 the chapter's newsletter, *Peak and Prairie*, was being sent to more than 500 members.

Most of the chapter's activity and its leadership have been centered in the major population centers along the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially Denver and Boulder. An Aspen group now has its own leadership and conservation program, concerned with proposed road building into *de facto* wilderness up Hunter Creek and in the Gore Range. Nuclei for groups in Fort Collins, Colorado and Oklahoma City now exist and are expected to have the usual snowballing effect on membership and conservation action. The organization of members—thinly scattered over a thousand miles and seven western states has proved valuable since it is possible with a few phone calls to obtain a witness to support the Sierra Club position in wilderness hearings as far distant as Riverton, Wyoming or Lawton, Oklahoma.

Probably the chapter's most effective conservation effort was its direct appeal to members, when less than a year old, for funds to run a full-page Grand Canyon ad in the *Denver Post*. More than \$1100 was collected in a few weeks to carry the club's position opposing the Grand Canyon dams to readers throughout the Rocky Mountain Empire. The success of this project served to unify the chapter and to coordinate its activities with those of the Colorado Mountain Club, the Grand Can-

yon Workshop, and similar organizations. The chapter is a member in the Colorado Open Space Council.

LONE STAR CHAPTER—1965

Late in 1963 several club members in the Houston area began to hold irregular gatherings and to conduct informal outings. Interest in these local activities grew, and the members involved became more serious about the part they could play in conservation.

The first major problem was the promotion of a Guadalupe Mountains National Park in West Texas. Several members visited the areas for a few days; they prepared a taped slide show which was then shown throughout the state.

By the middle of 1965 a petition was circulated for the formation of a chapter for the state of Texas. The Board of Directors acted favorably in September, and the Lone Star Chapter was installed on November 13, 1965.

The chapter began a regular program of monthly meetings, a monthly newsletter (*The Lone Star Sierran*), frequent outings, and an active interest in conservation matters. There has been a rapid growth in membership and a high level of participation. A North Texas Regional Group, centered in Dallas and Fort Worth, has been formed. Most of the chapter's outings have been closely associated with its conservation goals.

The paucity of trails within the state led to the chapter proposing a Lone Star Hundred-Mile Hiking Trail in the Sam Houston National Forest north of Houston. This project has been enthusiastically endorsed by several agencies and groups and has aroused considerable public interest. One 30-mile section of the trail is essentially complete in mid-1967.

A major conservation challenge is that posed by the Texas Water Plan. This 50-year plan contemplates 53 new reservoirs to flood an additional 2.5 million acres. The proposed reservoirs, plus a 980-mile diversion system, would spell the end of virtually all of the free-flowing wild rivers in Texas.

In testimony at public hearings, the chapter has proposed a State Wild Rivers Plan and has spotlighted the need for fresh water flow into the bays and estuaries of the Texas Gulf Coast.

The chapter has studied and recommended boundaries for wilderness areas in Big Bend National Park. Field surveys have included canoe trips and a tour of mountains and desert areas away from the roads. The survey teams were especially impressed by the spectacular canyons; a club river trip there is being proposed for the 1968 schedule.

GRAND CANYON CHAPTER—1965

Early in 1964 Arizona members of the Sierra Club took the first steps toward forming a chapter. The hundred or so members in the state were invited to a meeting at Arizona State University at Tempe, and about forty attended. Agreeing that they were ready to form a regional group, they next set themselves up much as a chapter, since they planned for chapter status shortly. In April the first formal meeting was held, electing nine members to the executive committee and planning twice-monthly outings and monthly meetings.

The Riverside chapter was most cooperative in helping financially and otherwise. Membership increased slowly and by the fall of 1965 the group had nearly 200 members. The damming of the Grand Canyon was imminent, and a strong group of conservationists was needed in Arizona. The group determined to become a chapter, and was formally approved by the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club on December 11, 1965.

The organization changed very little from that of the regional group. There are still nine members of the executive committee, elected annually. Monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month, with an annual business and dinner meeting, at which time new officers are elected.

The conservation program, directed by Jerry Lobel, has dealt with problems of air pollution and beautification of Arizona. Members have attended congressional hearings in Washington on the proposed Grand Canyon dams and the Central Arizona Project. Letters have been written to the hearings on wilderness reclassification, as the following wilderness areas have come up for reclassification: Mt. Baldy, Sycamore Canyon, Petrified Forest, Pine Mountain; with a dozen or so others coming up in the future.

The outings committee has run three very successful Grand Canyon river trips as well as an average of two outings per month. There are now 350 members.

MACKINAC CHAPTER — 1967

The Michigan Group of the Great Lakes Chapter won chapter status on September 9, 1967. In the Club's Diamond Jubilee year, Mackinac became the Club's 21st.

Pat Tomlin effectively presented Michigan's case before the Board of Directors Bob Irwin and Director Eliot Porter strongly urged chapter status, and formation of the Mackinac Chapter was approved unanimously.



PHILIP HYDE: Harding's Hole, Yampa River, Dinosaur National Monument

FOUNDERS OF THE SIERRA CLUB endowed it from the first with a national perspective. Muir's spirited defense of Hetch Hetchy, the club's first big conservation battle, was waged on the Potomac as well as the Sacramento, and in the nation's press. Campaigns to establish the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service were two of the club's early successes.

But, the Echo Park fight of the mid-1950's, in defense of Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, signaled a broadening and intensification of the club's national conservation efforts. Never since has the club failed to be concerned with literally scores of conservation issues simultaneously.

Nearly all conservation issues are urgent, but not

necessarily equally urgent or important. In order to make the best possible use of limited manpower and money, the club's Board of Directors gives priority status to issues that it considers paramount at any given time. (Among key issues thus designated, no ranking in order of importance is attempted.) At present, the club recognizes six national priorities: the establishment of a Redwood National Park, the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades, the protection of Grand Canyon, the preservation of Alaska's scenic and wilderness resources, the implementation of the Wilderness Act, and the rounding out of the National Park System. On the following pages, these current priorities of the club are briefly discussed.



HOMER GASQUET: Virgin redwood forest, valley of Redwood Creek

Proposals for a Redwood National Park were not pushed to the forefront of national attention until 1964, and historically, have averaged 20 years from proposal to establishment of a new national park. But bulldozers and chainsaws were busy in potential redwood parklands, and an attempt had to be made to accelerate the slow process of park formation. The establishment of a Redwood National Park has been one of the club's six highest priorities. Although red-

wood park proposals are perhaps the most controversial yet, there are grounds for hope that before the campaign is five years old, a Redwood National Park will be in existence. The Senate passed a redwood park bill in 1967, and there was promise of House action in 1968. While supporting the Senate bill as a large step in the right direction, the club urged that the proposed boundaries for this national park be substantially enlarged.

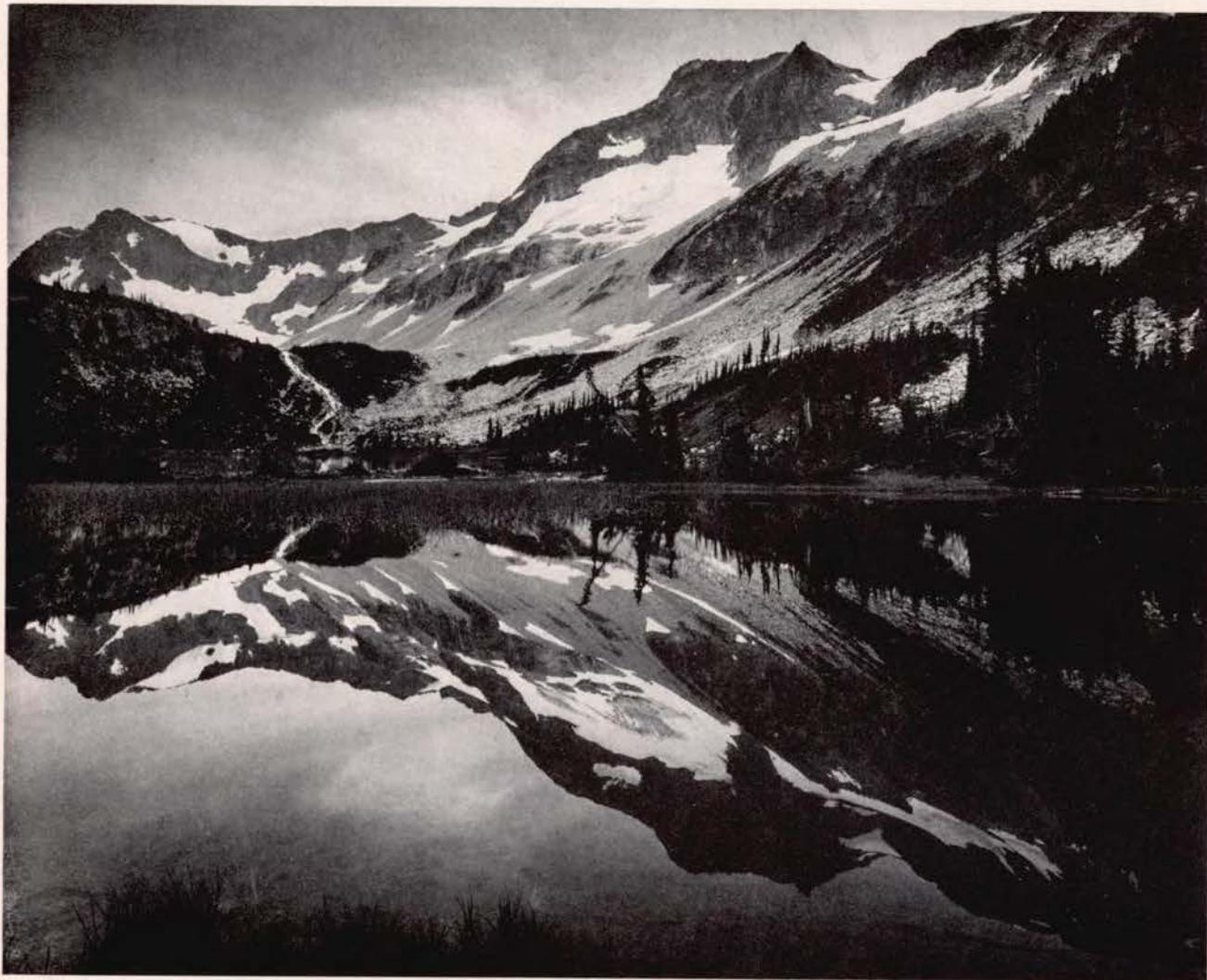
Perhaps the slowest maturing of all park proposals is the proposal for a national park in the North Cascades of Washington. The Mazamas proposed such a park in 1906; the Mountaineers championed it throughout the 1920's, and a special committee of the National Park Service reported in 1937 that the area "will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." Following its formation in 1957, the North Cascades Conservation Council has been a leader of the fight to preserve this mountainous area.

Since 1958 the Sierra Club has strongly advocated

the establishment of a North Cascades National Park as one of its six priorities, and in 1961 joined with local groups to support its first regional representative, the Northwestern Conservation Representative. The work of the three men who have held this position has centered on the establishment of this national park. Their labors saw fruition in 1967, when the Senate passed a North Cascades National Park bill.

Like the Senate's redwood park bill, it falls short of the hopes of the conservationists; but also like the redwood park bill, it is regarded as a long step forward by conservationists who will work strenuously to improve it.

DAVID SIMONS: Lyman Lake, North Cascades





ROBERT WENKAM: Pandanus Tree, Ke'e Beach, Kauai

Completion, or rounding out, of the National Park System is one of the Sierra Club's long range priority programs. President Johnson has indicated that the Department of the Interior should achieve this by 1972. Possibly in a major way, a general rounding out will be accomplished at that time, but the need for additional national parks and monuments will continue to increase as Americans become more conscious of the values of land undisturbed.

A neglected, overlooked marshy tangle in east Texas may suddenly be recognized as the last of its kind,

with a unique ecology, worthy of protection. A proposal for a Big Thicket National Monument suddenly emerges through the efforts of one of the Sierra Club chapters.

Samples of areas currently favored for inclusion as National Parks or Monuments are: Kauai in Hawaii; Voyageurs in Minnesota; Big Basin in Nevada; the Channel Islands in California; Biscayne Bay (Islandia) in Florida, and the Oregon Cascades. There are others and in this changing landscape, there will be more.

The Sierra Club was a principal sponsor of the Wilderness Act of 1964, which at the outset, established a National Wilderness Preservation System of 9,000,000 acres. But that was just a start; the Act provided for the possible inclusion within ten years of almost 50,000,000 additional acres. Implementation of the Wilderness Act became one of the club's six highest

priorities, which involves scores of wilderness proposals for national forest primitive areas, national parks and monuments, national seashores, and national wildlife refuges. Each wilderness proposal of the club must be thoroughly researched, carefully presented in public hearings, and effectively advocated before Congressional committees.

RICHARD BRAUN: Red Mountain Basin, John Muir Wilderness Area





CLYDE THOMAS: Grand Canyon

Hydroelectric dams in Grand Canyon have been a threat for several decades, and the integrity of Grand Canyon National Park and National Monument has been a concern of the club since the 1940's. Protection of Grand Canyon — not merely the park and monument, but the entire canyon from Lee's Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs — was made one of the club's six highest priorities in the early 1960's, when the threat became immediate and intense.

Early in 1967, the Administration adopted a view that the club had insisted on: that dams, which had

been legislatively tied to the Central Arizona Project, were not, as alleged, a necessary part of CAP.

Later in 1967, the Senate also adopted this position, passing a dam-less CAP bill. There was still ominously strong insistence that Grand Canyon be dammed within the House Interior Committee, however, which had yet to act.

The club's objective is two-fold: to defeat the dam proposals, and to put all of Grand Canyon within the permanent protection of an enlarged Grand Canyon National Park.



MAL LOCKWOOD: Cache near Mount McKinley

Formally adding protection of Alaska's resources to the Sierra Club's long range programs by the Board of Directors in 1967, was an affirmation of a long interest in the northern-most state. Alaska and its values were noted in the club publications as far back as 1897. John Muir had a love affair with Glacier Bay and other club members have had keen interest in the mountains, lakes, rivers and tundra of the north.

Conservation Policy Guide refers to a variety of Alaskan matters including: the protection of predators in Mt. McKinley National Park; establishment

of the Arctic Wildlife Refuge to protect the flora, fauna and wilderness; the removal of bounty on the killing of bald eagles, and opposition to the construction of Rampart Dam.

Preliminary studies have been made of problem areas, and intensive investigations encouraged by conservation-minded Alaskans will be carried out during coming field seasons. In becoming personally acquainted with Alaska's problems, Sierra Club President Edgar Wayburn has emphasized the fact that Alaska is American conservation's last great frontier.



CEDRIC WRIGHT: Seascape

What was Cedric Wright thinking when he captured the quiet beauty of sun on sea? Was it of the wide, unblemished horizon of the Pacific Ocean and its contrast to the narrowing, scarred natural landscape at his back? Was he making a conscious effort to record for generations to come a view which he felt would, but need not be, marred by oil rigs or offshore loading facilities? Or was he voicing through the medium of film his own need for an unmolested place, away from concrete, steel and man-made sound? Could he have been thinking, "Man, in his greed, has spoiled much on the land and will spoil more. What will he do in the future to the sky, the sea and the unexplored wilderness beneath?"

A SIERRA CLUB CHRONOLOGY

1892

Sierra Club founded. Officers elected June 4, John Muir, President; Articles of Incorporation filed June 17; charter membership, 182.
Aided defeat of proposal to reduce Yosemite boundaries.

1893

Sierra Forest Reserves, advocated by club, established.
First *Sierra Club Bulletin* issued.
Published J. N. LeConte's two maps, Yosemite and the Kings River region, a major geographical contribution.
Club room opened in Academy of Sciences Building, Market Street.

1894

John Muir recommended trail through Tuolumne Canyon.
Placed registers on six peaks, first step in the mountain-records program that has been carried on by the club ever since.

1895

At annual meeting, Joseph LeConte, William R. Dudley and John Muir spoke on national parks and forest reservations and urged preservation through such government reservation. Muir also urged recession of Yosemite Valley to federal government; Dudley, the preservation of groves of Coast redwoods.
Published *Table of Elevations within the Pacific Coast*, compiled by Mark B. Kerr and R. H. Chapman.
Theodore S. Solomons and Walter A. Starr completed the quest for a high-mountain route between Yosemite and Kings Canyon.

1896

Directors offered assistance in work of Forestry Commission, appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, in its visit to Pacific Coast.
Published map of the central portion of Sierra Nevada and of the Yosemite Valley.

1897

Sierra Point in Yosemite named by Charles A. Bailey in honor of Sierra Club.

Club urged strengthening of public forest policy and supported report of U.S. Forestry Commission urging creation of additional "national forest parks" to include Grand Canyon and Mount Rainier. Membership reached 350.

1898

A Sierra Club headquarters established in Yosemite Valley, with William E. Colby as custodian, to stimulate excursions and further educational work of Club.
Club urged creation of parks to preserve Coast redwoods.

1899

Urged reservation of all government forest land about headwaters of Sacramento River system.
Mount Rainier National Park created by Act of Congress; bill based on memorial prepared by several organizations, including Sierra Club.

1900

Assisted in efforts to save North Grove, Calaveras Big Trees. Republished Joseph LeConte's *Ramblings Through the High Sierra*.

1901

First Sierra Club Outing arranged by John Muir as part of program to educate the people about the values of preserving mountain regions; William E. Colby, leader; held in Yosemite Valley and Tuolumne Meadows.
San Francisco applied for reservoir sites at Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy. Applications denied, 1903 and 1905, by E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

1902

First Kings River Outing conducted.

1903

President Theodore Roosevelt visited Yosemite and Mariposa Grove with John Muir.
First Kern River Outing conducted; first mass ascent by outing party of about forty persons, of Mount Whitney.
LeConte Memorial Lodge, in Yosemite Valley, constructed

in memory of Joseph LeConte who died in Yosemite Valley, July 6, 1901.
Club office moved to Mills Building. Membership, 663.
Published *A Flora of the South Fork of Kings River*, prepared by Alice Eastwood.
Published article on "How to Make Skis"—7-12 feet long.

1904

Committee on Names active in establishing appropriate names for mountains of California.
Local Walks inaugurated in San Francisco region.

1905

State legislature receded Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove to federal government, largely through efforts of John Muir, William E. Colby, and other members of the Club.
Aided in establishing State Forestry and transfer of management of Federal forest reserves from Department of Interior to Department of Agriculture.
First Washington outing conducted, to Mount Rainier (also Mount Hood and Mount Shasta).
Acting jointly with Mazamas, recommended action for improvement of Mount Rainier National Park.
Bylaws amended to authorize formation of a Southern California Section.

1906

Joint Resolution of Congress, June 11, accepted recession of Yosemite Grant.
Sent report to President of U.S., Secretary of Agriculture, and Chief Forester, on Kings River Canyon and vicinity, to call public attention to region and induce government to make it more accessible and protect it.
Five thousand rainbow trout planted in Copper Creek and 15,000 eastern brook trout in hitherto fishless waters of Paradise Valley, the beginning of a program carried on by the Club for several years.
San Francisco earthquake and fire. Club records and library destroyed.

1907

Sierra Club Committee, in a resolution to Secretary of the Interior, opposed use of Hetch Hetchy Valley as reservoir site.

1908

James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, granted permit allowing San Francisco to develop Lake Eleanor and Cherry Valley, and if these proved insufficient, then Hetch Hetchy.
Collected scientific data and photographs and published throughout nation to inform the people concerning national park values of Hetch Hetchy.
Club membership reached 1,000.

1909

Under auspices of Club, trail practically completed connecting Kings Canyon with Paradise Valley, opening up Woods Creek and Rae Lakes country.

1910

Aided in establishment of Glacier National Park and supported other national parks.

Devil's Postpile and Rainbow Falls endangered by proposed reservoir; Club urged study and preservation as national monument.

Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger required San Francisco "to show why the Hetch Hetchy Valley and reservoir site should not be eliminated from said permit" of 1908. Board of Army Engineers appointed to investigate.

1911

Devil's Postpile National Monument established through work of Walter Huber.
Favored enlargement of Sequoia National Park to include Kern High Sierra.
Southern California (Angeles) Chapter organized.

1912

Urged establishment of a national park service.
Soda Springs property in Tuolumne Meadows acquired by Club to preserve from development harmful to the park.

1913

Hetch Hetchy fight lost with passage of Raker Bill.
Southern California Chapter completed Muir Lodge in the Sierra Madre.
First organized snow trip conducted to Truckee.

1914

Aided in inauguration of Yosemite natural history survey under Joseph Grinnell and Tracy I. Storer, outstanding University of California scientists.
Sierra Club Outing included, for the last time, Hetch Hetchy Valley.
John Muir died, December 24.

1915

Members of the Club secured passage of bill in state legislature appropriating \$10,000 for construction of John Muir Trail, the first of five such appropriations (1917, 1925, 1927, 1929).
Parsons Memorial Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows constructed.

1916

Supported bill which created National Park Service, whose "fundamental purpose," phrased in the law by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., "is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life (in the parks and monuments) and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

1917

Protested grazing in national parks as unnecessary wartime measure.

1918

Urged enlargement of Sequoia National Park to include headwaters of Kings and Kern rivers.
About 140 members in service in World War I.

1919

Supported Save-the-Redwoods League and protested threats to redwoods.

Continued work in interest of legislation to enlarge Sequoia National Park.
Publicized dangers of sheep grazing on west slope of Sierra. Cable-stairway placed on Half Dome, under auspices of Club, by gift of M. Hall McAllister.
LeConte Memorial Lodge removed from vicinity of Camp Curry and reconstructed on present site.

1920

Supported Greater Sequoia Park in national campaign, with Marion R. Parsons representing Club in East.
National Parks excluded from jurisdiction of Federal Power Commission.
Opposed proposal for major dams in Yellowstone National Park.

1921

Active in support of Sequoia National Park enlargement bill, with Francis P. Farquhar as representative of the Club in East and in Washington.
Favored purchase of redwoods in Humboldt County as a State Park.
Trail connecting Yosemite Valley and northern Yosemite National Park, urged by Club, partially completed.

1922

Continued campaign to enlarge Sequoia National Park.
Shasta Alpine Lodge constructed.

1923

Continued work for enlargement of Sequoia National Park. Water Power filings on valleys of Kings River region denied by Federal Power Commission, owing in part to effective Club representation.
Aided Stephen T. Mather in purchase of Redwood Meadow Tract, near Giant Forest, for presentation to government when Sequoia National Park enlarged.
Zumwalt Meadow land in Kings Canyon presented to Club by the late Jesse B. Agnew.
Board of Directors increased from 9 to 15 members.
First bimonthly *Sierra Club Circular* published.

1924

Continued activities for Sequoia enlargement; William E. Colby represented the Club in Washington.
Advocated legislation to create State Park Commission and to make statewide survey of lands suitable for state park purposes, under leadership of Duncan McDuffie.
San Francisco Bay Chapter organized.

1925

Renewed activity in Sequoia National Park enlargement.
Trail completed down Tuolumne Canyon from Waterwheel Falls to Pate Valley as first recommended by John Muir and urged by Club.
Contributed to nature-guide work in Tuolumne Meadows under auspices of National Park Service.
Inaugurated new plan of gathering collection of mountain photographs to be loaned for exhibit to educational and other institutions.

1926

Sequoia National Park enlarged to include the Kern and Ka-

weah sections and Mount Whitney.

Joined other organizations in successfully opposing Stanfield Grazing Bill, a threat to good administration of land under Forest Service.

Published *Place Names of the High Sierra* by Francis P. Farquhar.

1927

California State Park Commission established by Legislature; William E. Colby its first chairman.

Supported Calaveras Grove Association and Save-the-Redwoods League in efforts to save Calaveras Big Trees.

Urged Forest Service to eliminate sheep grazing from Mount Ritter-Devil's Postpile region.

1928

State Park Bonds authorized to fund this new state program.
Urged acquisition of private lands in national parks by congressional appropriation matched by private subscriptions.
Sierra Club Circular became bimonthly *Bulletin*.
Contributed \$1,000 to Park Service to purchase Camp Lewis in Sequoia National Park.

1929

Cooperated with conservation organizations in San Francisco Bay area to secure establishment of Tamalpais State Park.

1930

Muir Pass Shelter Hut built through gifts from G. Frederick Schwarz.

Harwood Memorial Lodge constructed.

Published new edition of *Ramblings Through the High Sierra*, by Joseph LeConte.

1931

Use of rope and sound belaying in rock climbing introduced to Club by Francis P. Farquhar and Robert L. M. Underhill during Club outing in Yosemite, followed by first ascents of routes on North Palisade, Thunderbolt Peak, and E. face of Whitney by Glenn Dawson, Jules Eichorn, and Norman Clyde.

Two Sierra Club parties swam through Muir Gorge.

1932

Urged Park Service to investigate Admiralty Island (Alaska) as national park for preserving wildlife.

Riverside Chapter established.

Club headquarters moved to 1050 Mills Tower.

Organized local rock climbing practice initiated in Sierra Club by Richard M. Leonard.

Winter Sports Committee organized.

1933

Advised Park Service on plans for realignment of Tioga Road.

Loma Prieta Chapter organized.

1934

Joined Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, organized two years earlier.

Clair Tappaan Lodge at Norden constructed.

Published Walter A. Starr, Jr., *Guide to the John Muir Trail*.

First ascents of Higher and Lower Cathedral Spires made by Club parties.

1935

Opposed building of another road into Kings River Canyon. Favored legislation to create Olympic National Park and urged passage of bill to create Kings Canyon National Park.

Recommended that boundaries of Death Valley National Monument be extended to include portion of west slope of Panamint Range, chiefly to conserve wildlife.

San Antonio Hut built.

1936

Endorsed general features of Forest Service master plan for Kings River Canyon while continuing to advocate preservation of region as national park, with Ansel Adams representing Club in East.

Urged that Department of the Interior maintain high national park standards and suggested that a division of the National Park Service be set up to concern itself with the great primeval parks.

San Antonio Hut burned, rebuilt.

1937

Supported legislation to add Carl Inn sugar pine tract to Yosemite National Park.

Opposed water-diversion tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park.

Peter Grubb Shelter and White Rock Lake Hut constructed.

1938

Studied details of proposed Kings Canyon National Park, Club President Joel H. Hildebrand accompanying the survey party.

Conferred with Regional Forester and staff on High Sierra primitive area policies.

Protested proposal to dam Yellowstone Lake.

Section of John Muir Trail over Mather Pass constructed, thus completing the trail as originally conceived.

First Club Burro and Knapsack trips conducted.

Keller Peak Ski Hut built.

1939

Campaigned for bill to establish Kings Canyon National Park; published and distributed booklet to support Gearhart Bill; enlisted support of many national conservation groups; filmed *Sky-Land Trails of the Kings*.

Club represented at National Park Superintendents' 5-day Conference at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by Richard M. Leonard.

Favored inclusion of Butano redwoods in state park system. Mother Lode Chapter authorized.

Shiprock in New Mexico climbed by Club party.

1940

Kings Canyon National Park established by Congress.

Opposed an enabling amendment to authorize sale of state parks if legislature found them more valuable for oil and gas than for recreation.

Opposed bill to authorize the President to temporarily transfer jurisdiction over certain national forest and national park lands to War or Navy departments.

Opposed bills to open up certain national monuments to mining.

First Club Base Camp Trip conducted.

1941

Opposed Winter Park Authority bill endangering the wilderness area of San Jacinto State Park.

Cooperated with California Roadside Council to improve roadsides and regulate billboards.

Aided enlargement of Anza State Park.

Skis to the Sky-Land filmed by Club to encourage ski mountaineering.

1942

Contributed \$2,500 toward acquisition by Park Service of Powers property on Lake Tenaya in Yosemite National Park.

Fiftieth anniversary of Club; Articles of Incorporation amended to authorize "perpetual existence."

Manual of Ski Mountaineering, edited by David R. Brower, published as an aid to training of U.S. mountain troops.

1943

Jackson Hole National Monument successfully defended.

Echo Park dam site in Dinosaur National Monument explored by Bureau of Reclamation.

Opposed repeal of Antiquities Act (National Monuments).

Favored maintenance so far as possible of national park trails during war emergency.

Approximately 600 members in armed forces. Club harvest camps established. Club outings temporarily discontinued.

1944

Favored establishing rule that certain state parks not be used by motion picture companies.

Kearsarge Pass road disapproved.

Favored preservation of South Calaveras Grove of Big Trees.

1945

Contributed to National Tribute Grove fund in honor of members serving in armed forces in World War II.

Unsuccessfully opposed legislation permitting San Jacinto tramway.

Favored establishment of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park, Napa County.

More than 1,000 members in armed forces.

1946

Collaborated with National Park Service and Frederick Law Olmsted on landscape planning in South Fork Canyon, Kings Canyon National Park.

Urged State Park Commission to enforce restrictions to prevent overdevelopment of facilities connected with San Jacinto tramway.

Supported legislation in interest of Joshua Tree National Monument.

Lost Arrow, in Yosemite Valley, climbed by club party.

Flora and Azalea Lakes purchased by club for \$5,000 to protect as only remaining natural area near Donner Pass on U.S. 40.

1947

Campaigned for preservation of San Geronio Primitive

Area, Olympic National Park, and Jackson Hole National Monument.
Natural Resources Council of America organized at Mammoth Caves National Park to promote scientific and educational work in conservation; composed of 23 leading national conservation organizations; Sierra Club a charter member, represented by Dorothy Hill.
San Gorgonio Primitive Area retained by Chief of Forest Service after contested public hearing; Club represented by Richard M. Leonard.
Opposed attempt by livestock men to reduce Forest Service control of grazing lands.
Favored preservation of Butano Forest as state park.
Sierra Club Bulletin changed from bimonthly to monthly.
Published first edition of *The Sierra Club: A Handbook*, edited by David R. Brower.

1948

Opposed construction of Glacier View Dam in Glacier National Park.
Urged preservation of Jackson Hole National Monument.
Kings Canyon National Park threatened by City of Los Angeles through filings for water and power development; club filed briefs in protest before Federal Power Commission, which again rejected the applications.
Formulated statement on wilderness policy in response to a request from Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.
San Diego Chapter established.

1949

Glacier View Dam proposal to flood 20,000 acres of Glacier National Park, rejected after public hearing by agreement of Secretaries of Interior and Army; Club represented by Olaus Murie.
Lake Solitude in Cloud Peak Wild Area, Wyoming, preserved by Secretary of Interior after public hearing attended by many national conservation organizations.
Campaign for preservation of South Calaveras Grove and Butano Forest.
First High Sierra Wilderness Conference sponsored by Club.
Benson Memorial Ski Hut on Mount Anderson completed; open as a public service to any ski mountaineering parties.
Published *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra, Preliminary Edition*.

1950

Rogue River victory through order of Secretary of Interior requiring study of alternative plans and five-year study of fish and wildlife.
Grand Teton National Park enlarged to include area of former Jackson Hole National Monument, rewarding long battle by Club in defense of monument.
San Jacinto tramway permit rejected by Secretary of Interior on advice of Bureau of Land Management, sustaining brief of Sierra Club and reversing Department of Agriculture.
Published *John Muir's Studies in the Sierra*, with introduction by William E. Colby.
Sierra Club Bulletin, volumes 1-5 (1892-1905) re-issued.
Joseph Nisbet LeConte, Honorary President, died February 1.

Atlantic Chapter established, the first non-California chapter.

Mrs. Evelyn Todd Davies Morley bequeathed \$20,000 to provide educational fund for trips in mountain areas by students and teachers.
Aided posthumous completion of Francois E. Matthes' geological studies in Sierra.
Castle Rock Spire and north face of Sentinel Rock climbed by Club parties.

1951

Dinosaur National Monument dam controversy covered in detail in special issue of *Sierra Club Bulletin*.
Continued opposition to San Jacinto tramway.
Sponsored Second Biennial Wilderness Conference.
Published *Going Light—With Backpack or Burro*, edited by David R. Brower.
Guymon Cabins in Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, donated to Club by E. T. Guymon, Jr.
Tomales Bay State Park acquisition completed after contribution of \$1,875 of Club funds and loan of equal amount to Marin Conservation League.
Bureau of Reclamation barred by order of Secretary of Interior from surveys and investigations within national parks national monuments, or established wilderness area or wildlife refuges.

1952

Dinosaur National Monument protected temporarily by action of Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman in ordering further study of alternate dam sites.
Clean Camp campaign proposed by Harold Bradley and begun as educational program to eliminate litter.
Los Padres and Kern-Kaweah Chapters established.
David R. Brower became first Executive Director, inaugurating a professional staff.
California Himalayan Committee's plans for scientific work and exploration near Mt. Everest endorsed by Club.
Published *Fifty-Seven-Year Index, Sierra Club Bulletin*, compiled by George Shochat and Dorothy H. Bradley.
First Family Burro Trip held as part of summer outings.
Kings Canyon National Park threatened by renewal of Los Angeles applications for water and power developments. Sierra Club protested.
Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico, the nation's first, established by Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing before Forest Service, Weldon F. Heald representing Club.

1953

Olympic National Park completed; President Truman added 47,000 acres to Park.
Butano Forest acquisition aided by \$6,000 contribution to State Park Commission by Club and its members.
Sponsored Third Biennial Wilderness Conference.
Tehipite Chapter established.
First River Trips held as part of summer outings. More than 200 members took 6-day exploratory trip down the Yampa and Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument.
Wilderness River Trail film produced and widely shown to display park values of Dinosaur National Monument.
Club represented at Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future at Washington, D.C.
Redwood Highway protected against logging and defacement

through strenuous educational efforts of Club and State Park Commission.
Tamalpais State Park enlarged with contribution of \$1,000 of Club funds through Miller bequest.

1954

Dinosaur National Monument dams recommended by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, precipitating the greatest conservation battle since creation of National Park Service. Club took a major part in defense of monument.

A river touring committee organized to coordinate the growing participation in boating by members and to improve safety techniques.

California Himalayan Committee undertook expedition to Makalu, world's fourth highest peak with substantial backing of National Science Foundation and over \$8,000 in contributions from Club members.

Pacific Northwest Chapter formed.

Climber's Guide to the High Sierra, edited by Harvey Voge, published by the Club.

Calaveras South Grove acquisition completed after 50 years of Club effort, final action gained largely through persistence of Honorary Vice Presidents Albright, Drury, and Olmsted, and gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Olympic National Park boundaries again re-examined by special committee appointed by Governor Arthur Langlie of Washington; Sierra Club member Pauline Dyer was committee secretary. Governor decided not to recommend reduction.

Committee with Walter Starr as chairman studied club re-organization, leading to recommendations for Sierra Club Council and staggered terms for directors.

Mount Rainier tramway plan defeated.

1955

Dinosaur controversy continues. *This Is Dinosaur*, published by A. A. Knopf.

Fragment of Butano Forest saved.

"This Is the American Earth," the Club's most comprehensive exhibit, completed by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall through the generosity of Walter Starr to become permanent display at California Academy of Sciences and LeConte Lodge; duplicates circulated by Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Information Agency.

Fourth Biennial Wilderness Conference held in Berkeley.

David Brower named chairman Natural Resources Council of America.

Two Yosemite's, in color and sound, was produced to apply lessons of Hetch Hetchy tragedy to Dinosaur controversy.

1956

Dinosaur controversy concluded with victory for park-preservation forces. Executive Director given National Parks Association Award in recognition of Club's role. Club supported creation of Dinosaur National Park.

Scenic Resources Review proposed by Board of Directors. Sierra Club Council created by vote of membership, primarily to assist with internal affairs; Mrs. Kathy Jackson first chairman.

Club membership reached 10,000.

The Club published *A Climber's Guide to the Teton Range and Belaying The Leader: An Omnibus on Climbing Safety*.

Major support given to creation of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

First outings conducted to the North Cascades of Washington to help inform members and public of wilderness values there.

First Information and Education Conference held in San Francisco.

1957

Toiyabe Chapter established.

Fifth Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco on theme, "Wildlands in Our Civilization," with participation by chiefs of principal government agencies administering wilderness.

A series of studies of the public values of the North Cascades Region initiated and the filming completed of the Club's second major film production, *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin*.

1958

The second Club-wide Information and Education Conference held in San Francisco.

Redwood Chapter formed.

Club fails to prevent high-standard Tioga road through the Tenaya Lake area.

1959

The Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco on the theme, "The Meaning of Wilderness to Science."

The final effort begun to transform into book form the Club's major exhibit, "This Is the American Earth," greatly assisted by a grant of \$15,000 from the McGraw Foundation.

Great Lakes Chapter established.

Virginia Ferguson retired as Assistant Secretary after 32 years' service.

1960

Club membership reached 15,000.

This Is the American Earth, by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall, published as the first in the Exhibit Format Series, marking a new direction in the Club's conservation publishing program.

Club outing to the Ruwenzori Range, Africa.

After six years' study, the Sierra Club adopted a policy on national forests, urging the adoption of a comprehensive system of land-use classification and requesting public hearings by the U.S. Forest Service on any plans which would alter the wilderness condition of lands under its control.

I&E Conference in Sunnyvale explored outing leadership.

1961

The Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco to discuss "The American Heritage of Wilderness," emphasizing the important role played by the wilderness in molding the American character, in part through art and literature.

New legislation to establish a national seashore park on California's Point Reyes Peninsula introduced in Con-

gress by California Senators Clair Engle and Thomas H. Kuchel and Congressman Clem Miller.

The first annual John Muir award, recognizing outstanding contributions to preservation of American scenic resources presented to William E. Colby, Honorary President of the Sierra Club.

The First Northwest Conservation Representative appointed. Board announced opposition to Project Chariot in Alaska, a plan to use atomic explosives to excavate a harbor.

Decimal system climbing classification proposed.

1962

The Club conducted its first outing to Hawaii.

Published *In Wildness is the Preservation of the World*, the first color volume of the Exhibit Format Series.

Regular annual dues raised from \$7 to \$9.

Point Reyes National Seashore in California and the Padre Island National Seashore in Texas established by Congress.

I&E Conference held in Santa Barbara.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review completed.

1963

Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco to discuss "Tomorrow's Wilderness."

Washington office opened. William Zimmerman appointed representative.

The first Exploration and Reconnaissance Trips scheduled by the Outing Committee to Idaho Primitive Area.

The Board of Directors launched a campaign to assure the protection of the Grand Canyon following introduction of bills for Central Arizona Project which called for dams on the Colorado and Gila rivers.

John Muir, Rio Grande, and Ventana Chapters formed.

Mount Everest successfully ascended by the American Mount Everest Expedition team; club members Willi Unsoeld and Tom Hornbein making a first ascent of the West Ridge and leaving a club register on the top of the world. Director Will Siri was deputy leader.

1964

The Board of Directors urged the United States government to establish a Redwoods National Park and requested the Governor of California to speedily complete the acquisition program for the state redwood parks. Department of Interior directed to make Redwood National Park Study.

A bequest received from Rachel Carson, author of *Silent Spring*.

The Wilderness Act finally passed by Congress, along with legislation for public land law review, a land and water conservation fund, and multiple use.

William E. Colby, Honorary President of the Sierra Club since 1950 and on the Board of Directors of the Club for 49 years, died November 9.

The club sponsored the first outing to South America, the first trip out of the country open to all members.

Ventana Chapter hosted I&E Conference which explored local action in preservation of scenic resources.

1965

The Ninth Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco to discuss "Wilderness in a Changing World."

Rocky Mountain, Lone Star, and Grand Canyon Chapters formed.

Walter A. Starr elected Honorary President.

The 1964 Carey-Thomas Award "for a distinguished project of book publishing carried forward during a calendar year" given to the Sierra Club for its Exhibit Format Series.

A Club Conservation Department established, with Mike McCloskey as director.

Club membership passed the 30,000 mark in June.

Club continued a national campaign to keep dams out of Grand Canyon, culminating in testimony before the House Interior Committee.

Bill introduced in Congress to establish a Redwood National Park similar to that advocated by the Club. Full-page newspaper ads used to elicit support.

1966

North Cascades Study Team report encouraged renewed Club efforts for adequate protection of that area, including a North Cascades National Park.

I&E Conference in San Diego discussed the "Individual in a Growing Club."

Wilderness classification hearings moved into high gear, with the club being represented. Council appoints Wilderness Classification Study Committee.

Grand Canyon and Redwoods issues demanded continued major efforts.

Following the Club's ads in major newspapers on behalf of Grand Canyon protection, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that contributions to the Sierra Club were no longer tax-deductible because of its substantial legislative effort.

Board revised chapter subventions as recommended by Council, adopting the 200+1 rule.

Nick Clinch led successful climb of highest mountain in Antarctica.

1967—Diamond Jubilee Year

In a referendum members upheld the Board decision relative to the use of Diablo Canyon as an atomic power site alternative to the Nipomo Dunes.

Tenth Wilderness Conference examined a series of important conservation issues.

Club exceeded 57,000 membership.

Board undertook reorganization of Bulletin and publications program.

Kennecott Copper plans for an open pit mine threatened Miner's Ridge in Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Mackinac Chapter formed in Michigan.

The Diamond Jubilee banquet held at Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco with over 1100 attending.

SIERRA CLUB PUBLICATIONS

Fall, 1967

EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES

Series Editor, David R. Brower

1. *THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH*
By Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall
2. *WORDS OF THE EARTH*
By Cedric Wright
3. *THESE WE INHERIT: The Parklands of America*
By Ansel Adams
4. *IN WILDNESS is the PRESERVATION of the WORLD*
By Eliot Porter; selections from Henry David Thoreau
5. *THE PLACE NO ONE KNEW: Glen Canyon on the Colorado*
By Eliot Porter
6. *THE LAST REDWOODS: Photographs and Story of a Vanishing Resource*
By Philip Hyde and François Leydet
7. *ANSEL ADAMS: A Biography. Volume I: The Eloquent Light*
By Nancy Newhall
8. *TIME and the RIVER FLOWING: Grand Canyon*
By François Leydet
9. *GENTLE WILDERNESS: The Sierra Nevada*
Text from John Muir; Photographs by Richard Kauffman
10. *NOT MAN APART: Photographs of the Big Sur Coast Lines from Robinson Jeffers*
11. *THE WILD CASCADES: Forgotten Parkland*
By Harvey Manning; lines by Theodore Roethke
12. *EVEREST: The West Ridge*
By Thomas F. Hornbein; photographed by the American Everest Expedition
13. *SUMMER ISLAND: Penobscot Country*
By Eliot Porter
14. *NAVAJO WILDLANDS: As Long as the Rivers Shall Run*
By Stephen Jett; photographs by Philip Hyde
15. *KAUAI and the Park Country of Hawaii*
By Robert Wenkam
16. *GLACIER BAY: The Land and the Silence*
By David Bohn
17. *BAJA CALIFORNIA and the Geography of Hope*
Text by Joseph Wood Krutch; photographs by Eliot Porter

SIERRA CLUB GUIDEBOOKS

- STARR'S GUIDE TO THE JOHN MUIR TRAIL*
By Walter A. Starr, Jr.
- A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO GLACIER NATIONAL PARK*
By J. Gordon Edwards
- A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE HIGH SIERRA*
Edited by Harvey Voge
- A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE TETON RANGE*
By Leigh Ortenburger
- A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO YOSEMITE*
Edited by Steve Roper
- THE MAMMOTH LAKES SIERRA*
Edited by Genny Schumacher
- DEEPEST VALLEY*
Edited by Genny Schumacher; describing the natural wonders of the Owens Valley
- GOING LIGHT—WITH BACKPACK OR BURRO*
Edited by David Brower
- BELAYING THE LEADER: An Omnibus on Climbing Safety*
by Leonard, Wexler, Siri, Wilts, Brower, Harris, Pridham
- MANUAL OF SKI MOUNTAINEERING*
Edited by David Brower
- EXPLORING GLACIERS—WITH A CAMERA*
By A. E. Harrison
- ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO YOSEMITE*
By Virginia and Ansel Adams

WILDERNESS CONFERENCE REPORTS

- WILDLANDS IN OUR CIVILIZATION*
Edited by David Brower
- THE MEANING OF WILDERNESS TO SCIENCE*
Edited by David Brower
- WILDERNESS: America's Living Heritage*
Edited by David Brower
- TOMORROW'S WILDERNESS*
Edited by François Leydet
- WILDERNESS IN A CHANGING WORLD*
Edited by Bruce Kilgore

OTHER BOOKS

- WILDERNESS AND RECREATION—A Report on Resources, Values, and Problems*
A reprint of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report No. 3
- STORM KING and the Rights of Nature*
Photographs by Lawrence Pringle. Commentary by

Charles Reich and Rod Vandivert. A presentation of the decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals which called for official consideration of aesthetic values.

JOHN MUIR AND THE SIERRA CLUB: *The Battle of Yosemite*

By Holway R. Jones—Volume I of a projected Sierra Club Scenic Resources Series

ISLAND IN TIME: *The Point Reyes Peninsula*

By Harold Gilliam; photographs by Philip Hyde

THE PENINSULA—*A Story of the Olympic Country*

By Don Moser

JOHN MUIR'S STUDIES IN THE SIERRA

Edited by William E. Colby

FRANCOIS MATTHES AND THE MARKS OF TIME: *Yosemite and the High Sierra*

Edited by Fritiof Fryxell

RAMBLINGS — *A Journal of Ramblings Through the High Sierra of California by the University Excursion Party.*

By Joseph LeConte

GRAND CANYON OF THE LIVING COLORADO

Text by Jeffrey Ingram; photographs by Ernest Braun

ON THE LOOSE

By Terry and Renny Russell

GALEN CLARK, *YOSEMITE GUARDIAN*

By Shirley Sargent

PORTFOLIOS AND PRINTS

PORTFOLIO ONE: *The Seasons*

By Eliot Porter

PORTFOLIO FOUR: *In Memory of Russell Varian*

By Ansel Adams

GENTLE WILDERNESS PORTFOLIO

By Richard Kauffman

FILMS

GLEN CANYON

By Phil Pennington and others

GRAND CANYON

By Martin Litton and Jeffrey Ingram

AN ISLAND IN TIME: *The Point Reyes Peninsula*

By Laurel Reynolds and Mindy Willis

NATURE NEXT DOOR

By Robert C. Stebbins. With booklet.

TWO YOSEMITES

By David Brower

WASTED WOODS

By Harvey Richards

WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN

By David Brower

ROSTER OF CLUB OFFICERS

Prepared from the secretary's records and the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Early records were destroyed in 1906.

PRESIDENT

John Muir	1892-1914
Joseph N. LeConte	1915-1917
William E. Colby	1917-1919
William F. Badé	1919-1922
Clair S. Tappaan	1922-1924
Robert M. Price	1924-1925
Walter L. Huber	1925-1927
Aurelia S. Harwood	1927-1928
Duncan McDuffie	1928-1931
Phil S. Bernays	1931-1933
Francis P. Farquhar	1933-1935
Ernest Dawson	1935-1937
Joel H. Hildebrand	1937-1940
Francis D. Tappaan	1940-1941
Walter A. Starr	1941-1943
Duncan McDuffie	1943-1946
Bestor Robinson	1946-1948
Francis P. Farquhar	1948-1949
Lewis F. Clark	1949-1951
Harold E. Crowe	1951-1953
Richard M. Leonard	1953-1955

Alexander Hildebrand	1955-1957
Harold C. Bradley	1957-1959
Nathan C. Clark	1959-1961
Edgar Wayburn	1961-1964
William E. Siri	1964-1966
George Marshall	1966-1967
Edgar Wayburn	1967-

VICE-PRESIDENT

Warren Olney }	1892-1898*
J. C. Branner }	
Joseph LeConte }	
Warren Olney	1898-1899
Elliott McAllister	1899-1904
Alexander C. McAdie	1904-1913
Vernon L. Kellogg	1914-1920
Clair S. Tappaan	1920-1922
Walter L. Huber	1922-1925
Aurelia S. Harwood	1925-1927
Duncan McDuffie	1928-
Phil S. Bernays	1928-1931
Francis P. Farquhar	1931-1933

Ernest Dawson	1933-1935
Walter L. Huber	1935-1936
Joel H. Hildebrand	1936-1937
Francis D. Tappaan	1937-1940
Walter A. Starr	1940-1941
Bestor Robinson	1941-1943
E. Stanley Jones	1943-1946
Phil S. Bernays	1946-1948
Lewis F. Clark	1948-1949
Harold E. Crowe	1949-1951
Lewis F. Clark	1951-1953
Harold E. Crowe	1953-1954
Alexander Hildebrand	1954-1955
Bestor Robinson	1955-1956
A. Starker Leopold	1956-1957
Elmer C. Aldrich	1957-1958
Nathan C. Clark	1958-1959
Edgar Wayburn	1959-1961
Lewis F. Clark	1961-1963
Bestor Robinson	1963-1964
Edgar Wayburn	1964-1967
Lewis F. Clark	1967-

SECRETARY

J. H. Senger (corresponding)	1892-1898
William D. Armes (recording)	1892-1893
Elliot McAllister (recording)	1893-1898
W. R. Dudley (corresponding)	1898-1905
Robert M. Price (recording)	1898-1900
William E. Colby (recording)	1900-1905
William E. Colby	1905-1917
Joseph N. LeConte	1917-1919
William E. Colby	1919-1946
Richard M. Leonard	1946-1953
Lewis F. Clark	1953-1959
Charlotte E. Mauk	1959-1963
Richard M. Leonard	1963-1965
George Marshall	1965-1966
Fred Eissler	1966-1967
George Marshall	1967-

TREASURER

Mark B. Kerr }	1892-1896*
J. H. Senger }	
Warren Olney }	
J. H. Senger	1896-1898
C. B. Bradley	1898-1899
Joseph N. LeConte	1899-1915
Marion R. Parsons	1915-1919
Joseph N. LeConte	1919-1931
Walter L. Huber	1931-1935
Francis P. Farquhar	1935-1936
Walter L. Huber	1936-1948
Robert L. Lipman	1948-1950
Einar Nilsson	1950-1957
Richard M. Leonard	1957-1959
Clifford V. Heimbucher	1959-1963
Lewis F. Clark	1963-1966
William E. Siri	1966-

* Record of terms incomplete.

FIFTH OFFICER

Ernest Dawson	1923-1925
William F. Badè	1925-1927
Walter L. Huber	1927-1931
Duncan McDuffie	1931-1941
Lewis F. Clark	1941-1943
Francis P. Farquhar	1943-1946
William E. Colby	1946-1948
Phil S. Bernays	1948-1949
Francis P. Farquhar	1949-1950
David R. Brower	1950-1953
Alexander Hildebrand	1953-1954
Joseph R. Momyer	1954-1955
Richard M. Leonard	1955-1957
Nathan C. Clark	1957-1958
Charlotte E. Mauk	1958-1959
Lewis F. Clark	1959-1961
George Marshall	1961-1965
Richard M. Leonard	1965-1966
Lewis F. Clark	1966-1967
Richard C. Sill	1967-

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

Holway R. Jones	1959-1963
Charlotte E. Mauk	1963-

DIRECTORS

Until 1922 there were nine directors; since then fifteen.	
John Muir	1892-1914
Warren Olney	1892-1909
John C. Branner	1892- *
William D. Armes	1892- *
J. Henry Senger	1892-1898
Mark B. Kerr	1892- *
David Starr Jordan	1892-1903
Willard D. Johnson	1892- *
Robert M. Price	1892- *
	1898-1900; 1915-1938
Joseph LeConte	* -1898
Elliot McAllister	* -1904
George Davidson	* -1910
Cornelius B. Bradley	* -1902
J. M. Stillman	* -1898
Dorville Libby	* -1896
W. R. Dudley	1898-1909
Joseph N. LeConte	1898-1940
Clarence L. Cory	1899-1901
Walter E. Maggee	1899-1900
William E. Colby	1900-1949
Warren Gregory	1902-1904
James S. Hutchinson	1903-1907
Alexander G. McAdie	1904-1913
Edward T. Parsons	1904-1914
William F. Badè	1907-1936
E. C. Franklin	1909-1911; 1913-1914
Willoughby Rodman	1909-1915
William C. Morgan	1910-1912
Vernon L. Kellogg	1911-1920
Clair S. Tappaan	1912-1932
David P. Barrows	1914-1915

* Record of terms incomplete.

Marion R. Parsons	1914-1938
Charles P. Douglass	1915-1916
Walter L. Huber	1915-1948
Albert H. Allen	1916-1919
Phil S. Bernays	1919-1953
Payson J. Treat	1920-1932
Edith Bridges	1922-1924
Ernest Dawson	1922-1925; 1926-1937
Aurelia S. Harwood	1922-1928
Duncan McDuffie	1922-1923; 1925-1926
Walter Mulford	1922-1923; 1925-1926
C. Nelson Hackett	1923-1924
Ralph Arthur Chase	1924-1925
Francis P. Farquhar	1924-1951
Charles J. Fox	1924-1925
William H. Wright	1925-1931
Herbert S. Adair	1926-1928; 1929-1935
Aurelia H. Reinhardt	1926-1927
Caroline E. Tracy	1927-1928
Chester H. Rowell	1928-1933
Edward Rainey	1931-1932
Virginia Best Adams	1932-1934
Francis D. Tappaan	1932-1943
D. Raymond Brothers	1932-1933
Mary Yost	1933-1935
Lewis F. Clark	1933-
Ansel Adams	1934-
Bestor Robinson	1935-1966
Joel H. Hildebrand	1935-1943; 1945-1947
Samuel Merrill	1936-1937
Glen Dawson	1937-1951
Walter A. Starr	1937-1948
Oliver Kehrlin	1938-1958
Richard M. Leonard	1938-
E. Stanley Jones	1940-1941; 1943-1946
David R. Brower	1941-1953
Norman B. Livermore, Jr.	1941-1949
Leland Curtis	1943-1946
Charlotte E. Mauk	1943-
Harold E. Crowe	1943-1946; 1949-1959
Harriet T. Parsons	1943-1946
Arthur H. Blake	1943-1944; 1949-1952
Dean S. Curtis	1944-1945
Frank H. Lewis	1944-1945
Weldon F. Heald	1945-1946; 1947-1949
Alex Hildebrand	1948-1957; 1963-1966
Robert L. Lipman	1948-1950
H. Stewart Kimball	1949-1951; 1952-1961
Einar Nilsson	1950-1957
Harold C. Bradley	1951-1961
Marjory B. Farquhar	1951-1955
Arthur B. Johnson	1951-1954
Frank A. Kittredge	1953-1954
Joseph Momyer	1953-1956
A. Starker Leopold	1954-1960
Nathan C. Clark	1955-
Clifford Youngquist	1955-1956; 1959-1962
Elmer C. Aldrich	1956-1963
William E. Siri	1956-
Edgar Wayburn	1957-
Lowell Summer	1958-1959

Clifford V. Heimbucher	1959-1964
George Marshall	1959-
William O. Douglas	1960-1962
Pauline Dyer	1960-1967
Jules Eichorn	1961-1967
Randal F. Dickey, Jr.	1962-1964
Fred Eissler	1963-
Martin Litton	1964-
Wallace Stegner	1964-1966
Eliot Porter	1965-
Paul Brooks	1966-
John B. Oakes	1966-
Patrick Goldsworthy	1967-
Richard C. Sill	1967-

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

David R. Brower	1952-
---------------------------	-------

COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

Mrs. D. P. (Kathleen) Jackson	1956-1957
Randal F. Dickey, Jr.	1958-1959
Walter Ward	1960-1961
Ned Robinson	1962-1963
Richard C. Sill	1964-1966
Peter Hearst	1966-

HONORS AND AWARDS

MUIR AWARD

First	William E. Colby	1961
Second	Olaus J. Murie	1962
Third	Ansel A. Adams	1963
Fourth	Walter A. Starr	1964
Fifth	Francis P. Farquhar	1965
Sixth	Harold C. Bradley	1966
Seventh	Sigurd F. Olson	1967

COLBY AWARD

First	Patrick Donovan Goldsworthy	1966
Second	Cicely M. Christy	1967

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

1966	1967
Stewart Ogilvy	(Mrs.) Estelle Brown
Clark E. Jones	Peggy (Mrs. Edgar) Wayburn
Richard C. Sill	Roscoe A. Poland

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Joseph N. LeConte (a charter member)	1930-1950
William E. Colby	1950-1964
Walter A. Starr	1964-

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

George Davidson	1905-1911
Robert Underwood Johnson	1905-1937
David Starr Jordan	1905-1931
Gifford Pinchot	1905-1912
J. Horace McFarland	1912-1948

James Bryce	1912-1922
Henry S. Graves	1912-1920
Alexander G. McAdie	1913-1917
Enos A. Mills	1915-1920
Stephen T. Mather	1916-1930
Vernon L. Kellogg	1920-1937
William B. Greeley	1920-1937
John C. Merriam	1923-1945
John Barton Payne	1923-1934
Ray Lyman Wilbur	1929-1949
Robert G. Sproul	1933-
William H. Wright	1936-1959
Horace M. Albright	1937-
François E. Matthes	1937-1948
Robert M. Price	1938-1940
Marion R. Parsons	1938-1953
Duncan McDuffie	1941-1951
Newton B. Drury	1942-
Willis Linn Jepson	1942-1946
Joel H. Hildebrand	1943-1965
Donald B. Tresidder	1943-1948
Frederick Law Olmsted	1945-1957
Randall Henderson	1947-
Walter L. Huber	1948-1960
Walter A. Starr	1948-1964
Francis P. Farquhar	1951-

Howard Zahniser	1952-1964
Phil S. Bernays	1953-
Oliver Kehrlein	1958-1967
James S. Hutchinson	1959-1959
Harold E. Crowe	1960-
Harold C. Bradley	1961-

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Clinton B. Anderson	Helen Funk Muir
M. A. Benedict	John B. Oakes
Harold C. Bryant	John Osseward
Stanley A. Cain	Nathaniel Owings
Ralph W. Chaney	Nicholas Roosevelt
Cicely M. Christy	Carl P. Russell
George A. Collins	John P. Saylor
William O. Douglas	Eivind T. Scoyen
Charles Eggert	S. B. Snow
Fred S. Farr	Wallace Stegner
C. Edward Graves	Wallace Sterling
Jesse R. Hall	Perry A. Thompson
Herbert C. Jones	H. Bradford Washburn, Jr.
E. P. Leavitt	Conrad Wirth
Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.	Walter A. Wood
Lawrence C. Merriam	Charles G. Woodbury
Samuel F. B. Morse	

BYLAWS OF THE SIERRA CLUB

ARTICLE I.—*Name*

The name of this corporation shall be the SIERRA CLUB.

ARTICLE II.—*Purposes*

The purpose for which this corporation is formed are as follows:

To explore, enjoy, and preserve the Sierra Nevada and other scenic resources of the United States and its forests, waters, wildlife, and wilderness; to undertake and to publish scientific, literary, and educational studies concerning them; to educate the people with regard to the national and state forests, parks, monuments, and other natural resources of especial scenic beauty and to enlist public interest and cooperation in protecting them.

ARTICLE III.—*Place of Business*

The place where the principal business of said corporation is to be transacted is the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(The foregoing articles, forming part of the articles of incorporation, can be changed only by amending such articles as provided by law.)

ARTICLE IV.—*Directors and Officers*

SECTION 1. The government of the club shall be entrusted to fifteen of its members to be known as the Board of Directors who shall elect from their number a president and vice-president and who shall elect from the club membership a secretary and a treasurer who, if not members of the board, shall become *ex officio* members.

SECTION 2. The Directors shall enter upon their term of office on the first Saturday in May following their election and shall thereupon elect the officers specified, who shall be the officers of the club as well as of the board, and such officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Each director shall be elected for a term of three (3) years and five (5) directors shall be elected by the membership at each annual election.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors shall be the managing board of the club, control the election of the members of the club, control all expenditures and property of the club, fill vacancies in the board and its officers, and act for its interests in any way not inconsistent with these by-laws; but shall have no power to subject the club to any liability beyond the amount of the corporate funds.

ARTICLE V.—*President*

The president shall preside at all meetings of the club and of the Board of Directors; enforce the by-laws; call such meetings as he is empowered to call; nominate all standing committees, of each of which he shall be *ex officio* a member, said nominations to be presented to the Board of Directors for confirmation at the commencement of his term of office; exercise general supervision over the affairs of the club; and have such other powers as ordinarily accompany the office.

ARTICLE VI.—*Vice-President*

During the absence or disability of the president the vice-president shall act in his place; and in case both president

and vice-president are absent from any meeting, the secretary shall call the meeting to order, and an acting president be elected by the meeting.

ARTICLE VII.—*Secretary*

The Secretary shall keep an exact record of the proceedings of the club and of the Board of Directors; have charge of the records of the club; give notice to the members or the directors, as the case may be, of meetings of the club and of the board; shall receive and receipt for the dues and other moneys belonging to the club, and deposit the same, in the name of the club, with the bank or banks designated by the Board of Directors; submit names of persons recommended for membership in the club as hereinafter provided; submit to the members, to be voted on, such questions as may be certified to him by the Board of Directors for that purpose; and annually, and at such other times as may be required, present to the Board of Directors reports upon the membership of the club and upon its activities.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Treasurer*

The treasurer shall, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors, have custody of the moneys and investments belonging to the club; make disbursements and investments of the club's funds in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors; keep proper books of account; and annually, and at such other times as may be required, submit to the Board of Directors a report of receipts and disbursements and the financial condition of the club.

ARTICLE IX.—*Honorary Officers*

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, elect annually by unanimous vote an Honorary President, who shall have preeminently distinguished himself in furthering the purposes of the club.

SECTION 2. The board may also elect annually, by unanimous vote, honorary vice-presidents, selected because of conspicuous services rendered in furtherance of the purpose of the club, or because of some material assistance they may have rendered the club.

SECTION 3. The honorary president and the honorary vice-presidents, upon election to the respective offices, shall be *ipso facto* members of the club and shall have all the privileges of members, but during the terms for which they are elected they shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

ARTICLE X(a).—*Executive Committee*

SECTION 1. An Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the vice-president, and three other members of the Board of Directors chosen by the Board, shall have power to act for the Board of Directors in case of emergency or when it is impracticable to convene the Board.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall serve as a committee on finances, on legislation, and on public relations, and on such other matters as the Board of Directors may specifically delegate to it.

ARTICLE X(b).—*Sierra Club Council*

SECTION 1. The Sierra Club Council shall be composed as follows: (a) one representative appointed by each committee authorized by the Board of Directors to appoint a repre-

sentative; (b) one representative appointed by the executive committee of each chapter.

Each representative shall serve at the will of the appointing committee and each such committee is authorized to appoint an alternate representative to serve in the absence of its representative.

SECTION 2. No Director shall be eligible to serve as a member of the Council.

SECTION 3. The Council shall have power to recommend to the Board of Directors or appropriate committee on any matter affecting the club and to act upon matters delegated to it by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4. The Council shall have power to elect a chairman and other officers and to establish its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XI.—*Standing Committees*

The Board of Directors may create and appoint such standing or special and advisory committees as it may from time to time deem necessary for the promotion and proper conduct of the objectives of the club. All members of the club shall be eligible to membership upon all committees so created.

ARTICLE XII.—*Chapters*

SECTION 1. Members of the club who reside in the same region may, with the approval of the Board of Directors, form a chapter of the Sierra Club. No chapter shall be approved unless an application signed by at least fifty members of the club in good standing, all residents of the designated region, shall have been filed with the board. The application shall state the proposed boundaries of the region and the name chosen by the applicants. If the proposed boundaries include territory already assigned to an existing chapter the application must be accompanied by a waiver duly authorized by said chapter.

SECTION 2. As soon as the formation of a chapter has been approved by the Board of Directors, the secretary of the club shall send a notice to all members of the club who reside in the designated territory inviting them to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing the chapter, and in said notice shall name three of the members who signed the application as temporary chairman, first vice-chairman, and second vice-chairman, respectively.

SECTION 3. At its organization meeting a chapter shall adopt by-laws and elect an executive committee to manage its affairs. The by-laws of a chapter shall not contain anything which is at variance with the expressed purposes of the club or its by-laws, and shall be approved by the directors before becoming effective. A chapter may not change its name, its boundaries, or its by-laws without the approval of the directors.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors may suspend or annul a chapter if at any time its membership falls below fifty or if, in the opinion of the board, such action is for the best interests of the club; but such action shall not affect the standing of the individual members as members of the club. The Board of Directors shall not suspend or annul a chapter, however, until after written specifications of the ground or grounds upon which the proposed action is to be based shall have been furnished to the principal officer or officers of the chapter involved, and a reasonable oppor-

tunity allowed such chapter to present evidence in opposition to the proposed action and affording it a full opportunity to be heard thereon. The affirmative vote of at least nine directors shall be required to carry a motion to annul or suspend a chapter.

SECTION 5. Any member of the club who resides within the territorial limits of a chapter shall be considered to be a member of that chapter and shall be entitled to all its privileges. No member of the club shall belong to more than one chapter. Any member of the club who (a) resides in territory in which there is no chapter, or (b) resides within the boundaries of one chapter but desires membership in another chapter, may, upon written application to the secretary of the club, become a member of the chapter of his choice.

SECTION 6. No dues shall be assessed or collected by a chapter. Each chapter shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the club an amount determined by the Board of Directors, not greater than twenty-five per cent of the amount collected as regular dues from the members of the respective chapter. In determining these amounts each chapter shall be considered separately. Such amounts shall be payable to the treasurers of the respective chapters quarterly as collected. Nothing in this section shall, however, prevent the Board of Directors from allotting funds to chapters for specific purposes.

SECTION 7. Chapters shall not own real estate; but the Board of Directors may place the management of any of the club's property in the hands of a chapter. All members of the club shall, however, have equal privileges on the club's property.

SECTION 8. Each chapter is authorized to undertake all such local activities within its own territory as are not inconsistent with the purposes of the club and are not prohibited by the Board of Directors by a general rule applicable alike to all chapters. Chapters shall not act on questions of public policy without the consent of the Board of Directors, except to recommend action by the Board of Directors, or to secure from it permission to take such action as the chapter may desire.

SECTION 9. Chapters shall not conduct outings of more than ten days' duration without the express consent of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Nomination of Directors*

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall, at least two months before the annual election, provide for the appointment of five members of the club, no one of whom shall be a director, to constitute a Nominating Committee; and two members of the club as alternates. It shall be the duty of this committee to nominate for directors for the ensuing term at least seven candidates. The name of any member proposed in writing to the committee by any fifty members of the club shall be added to the ticket. All members of the club in good standing are eligible for nomination. Six weeks before the annual election the Nominating Committee shall file its report with the secretary of the club, the names arranged in an order determined by lot. A ballot containing the names of the nominees in the order presented by the Nominating Committee shall be printed and mailed to each member of the club at least four weeks before the date of

the election. This ballot shall have two blank spaces for convenient insertion of additional names.

SECTION 2. The Nominating Committee may at its own discretion, or shall at the request of the Board of Directors, prepare a brief statement concerning each nominee, and these statements shall be printed and enclosed with the ballots.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Election of Directors*

SECTION 1. The annual election for directors shall be held on the second Saturday of April of each year, and the voting shall be by secret ballot. The polls shall close at 12 o'clock on the day of election. A plurality of votes shall elect.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall provide for the appointment from the membership of the club of nine Judges of Election, and a number of alternates, to supervise said election, and it shall be their duty to count the ballots and tabulate the results and report to the president and secretary in writing the number of votes cast for each candidate and the names of those elected to serve as directors. The secretary shall thereupon notify in writing the members elected.

ARTICLE XV.—*Removal from Office*

Any director or other officer of the club may be removed from office for good cause shown, by a three-fourths vote of all ballots cast at a special vote of the club as provided for in Article XXII.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Meetings of the Board of Directors*

SECTION 1. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held when called by the president or by five members of the board. The secretary shall mail to each member of the board a written notice specifying the time and place of meeting at least two days prior thereto. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum and form a board for the transaction of business.

SECTION 2. All meetings of the Board of Directors or of any executive committee or of any committee thereof, shall be open to attendance by any member of the club in good standing, but nothing herein shall prevent the Board of Directors or any such committee, by resolution or other appropriate action, convening in private session for the consideration of any matter which may come before them, but the vote or other final action of such board or committee shall be taken in open session.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Annual Dues*

SECTION 1. The annual dues of regular, spouse, and junior members shall be set by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the membership by a two-thirds majority of the ballots cast on such issue.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall establish an admission fee.

SECTION 3. Former members who have been dropped for nonpayment of dues may be reinstated at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 4. 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 5. 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 6. One dollar out of the annual dues of each member shall be considered as subscription to the Sierra Club Bulletin. The subscription of members not paying dues shall be considered as having been paid for out of other unappropriated income.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Permanent Fund*

All moneys received for life memberships and such other sums as may be received or appropriated by the Board of Directors for permanent investment shall be securely and separately invested as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Membership*

SECTION 1. The membership of the club shall consist of persons twelve years of age or over who are interested in advancing the purposes of the club.

SECTION 2. All applications for membership shall be addressed to the secretary of the club at its principal office. Each application shall be accompanied by the admission fee and dues prescribed in Article XVII. Applications shall be in writing and shall be signed by the applicant, and shall contain a statement that the applicant is aware of the purposes of the club and desires to support them.

SECTION 3. Each applicant shall be sponsored by one member of the club in good standing and more than 21 years of age who has been a member for at least one year.

SECTION 4. Within fifteen days after receiving an application, the secretary of the club shall notify the membership committee thereof and the membership committee of the chapter within whose area the applicant resides. If no protest is received by the club membership committee within thirty days thereafter the applicant shall be elected to membership; provided, however, that the Board of Directors is empowered to extend the time within which protest may be filed. In all other cases the club membership committee, by majority vote, shall take action on the application.

SECTION 5. Honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors present at a meeting, for life or for specified terms. Honorary members shall be exempt from dues and admission fees.

ARTICLE XX.—*Resignation of Members*

SECTION 1. All resignations must be made in writing to the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. No resignation of membership shall be accepted or take effect until all indebtedness to the club shall have been paid by the resigning members.

SECTION 3. All privileges to use any of the property of the club and all rights and privileges as a member of the club of such resigning members, or of any member ceasing to be such by dismissal, death, or any other cause, shall cease upon the termination of membership.

ARTICLE XXI.—*Discipline*

SECTION 1. Any member may be suspended or expelled by a vote of at least nine members of the Board of Directors, but no such vote shall be taken until after the member and the executive committee of the chapter, if any, to which said member belongs, shall have been given at least one week's notice of the time when the same will be considered by the board; and every member shall have the right to appear before the board, and be heard in answer to the charges, before final action thereon shall be taken.

SECTION 2. Any chapter, through its executive committee, shall have the right to file charges against any member of the club and such member shall thereupon be automatically suspended from participation in all activities of the club until the directors shall take action upon the charges preferred as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Ballot by the Club*

Whenever the Board of Directors shall decide that any question submitted for its decision is of such importance that it should be submitted to a vote of the members of the club, the board shall cause to be certified to the secretary the form in which such question shall be submitted and shall direct him to have such question printed on the regular ballot for directors; or, if it should order a special vote to be taken on the question, the secretary shall thereupon prepare a special ballot with such question printed thereon, and the mailing of such ballot and the canvass of the vote on such questions shall be conducted in all other respects in the same manner as the annual election of directors is conducted. A majority vote of all the ballots cast shall decide the question. The board shall, upon the written request of fifty members of the club, submit to a vote such question as they may propose.

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 a vote as provided for in articles XXII or XXIV.

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

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

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

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

December 1967

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN • A HANDBOOK