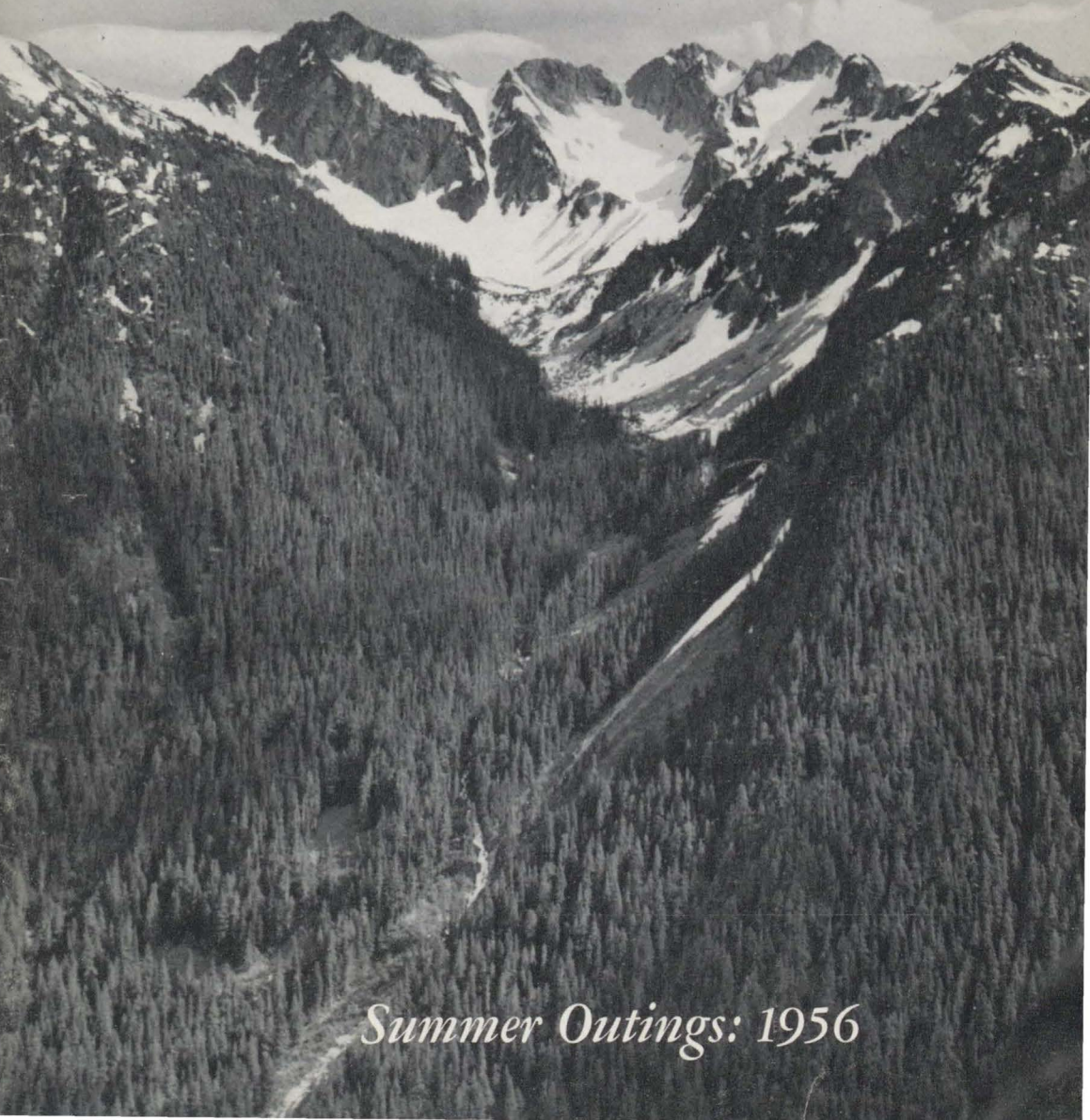


SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

*March
1956*



Summer Outings: 1956

People You Know

LOMA PRIETA'S ballots for its recent chapter election came from some amazing and interesting spots—Ray Reel in Vienna, Joseph Brower at Wake Island, Bob and Marga Zink at Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho, Hank Lipsett from Golden, Colorado, and Bob Ramstad from Hohenwald, Tennessee. Another really far-flung member is Ax Nelson, who now raises coffee in Tanganyika, East Africa. Ax and his wife Christine climbed Mt. Meru, a 13,500-foot volcanic cone, and left their names and the initials of the Loma Prieta Rock Climbing Section and the Stanford Alpine Club in the tin box on top.

Pacific Northwest members have been traveling, but returning to their home bases, too. Al Schmitz spent two months in Germany; Karl Onthank, president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, has made two trips to California to meet various Federation officials and members, and attended various meetings in Spokane, Portland, Bend, etc.; Polly Dyer came to San Francisco for the Trustees for Conservation meeting and was able to work in other meetings as well as visits with friends.

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

DIRECTORS

Alexander Hildebrand	President
Bestor Robinson	Vice-President
Lewis F. Clark	Secretary
Einar Nilsson	Treasurer
Richard M. Leonard, 5th Member, Executive Committee	
Ansel Adams	H. Stewart Kimball
Harold C. Bradley	A. Starker Leopold
Nathan C. Clark	Charlotte E. Mauk
Harold E. Crowe	Joseph Momyer
Oliver Kehrlein	R. Clifford Youngquist

David R. Brower	Executive Director
August Frugé	Chairman, Editorial Board

MONTHLY BULLETIN STAFF

Fred Gunsby	Editor
Harriet T. Parsons	Associate Editor
Vivian Schagen	Associate Editor
John R. Barnard	John P. Schagen
Charlotte E. Mauk	Dan L. Thrapp

Peggy Wayburn

Published monthly except July and August by the Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are \$7 (first year \$12), of which \$1 (nonmembers, \$3) is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Berkeley, under act of March 3, 1879. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

John Ohrenschall is organizing a rock climbing section in the Mother Lode Chapter; its first trip, early in January, was at Hunters Hill near Vallejo, well known to the Bay Chapter. Margaret Kirkendall represented the Sierra Club at a "Leisure Time Activities" exhibit in Stockton, arranged to acquaint new school teachers with the many activities available in that area. The Mother Lode table exhibited *Bulletins*, *Handbooks*, *Bonanzas*, and Base Camp books, with a background of photographic panels on conservation and clean campground themes.

Bob Board has received about 40 replies to an outing questionnaire he sent out to learn Tehipite Chapter preferences—which seem to be for spring and fall jaunts of 8 to 10 miles, with a willingness to undertake a 75–100 mile drive each way. Chapter chairman and editor Lillie Stanley and Roy Dubisch had an interesting visit with Congressman B. F. Sisk, which brought out the view that the Sierra Club may need to become further identified as a group which favors promoting enjoyment of the mountains for all instead of the "high-country élite," in order to gain wider general support in its stand on conservation issues.

Soon to be presented on TV is "Evening Primrose," based on the life and work of the late Alice Eastwood, famed woman botanist. Her biography, "Alice Eastwood's Wonderland," by Carol Green Wilson, has just been published.

As a long-time member and one-time president of Tamalpais Conservation Club, Miss Eastwood would be pleased to see the vigilant and vigorous work of that organization still carried on—this year, its 44th, under the presidency of Hilary Crawford, Jr. The Tamalpais area is vital to the Bay Chapter's program—where would we be, or go, without it? More chapter members should be a part of TCC.

Fred D. Fletcher of the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat has been elected a regional vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild; another journalist (and former *Vodeler* worker), Charles S. "Sam" Shippy, is now County Clerk of Napa County.

VIVIAN SCHAGEN

COVER PICTURE by Tom Miller: View southeast from Spire Point, Glacier Peak Limited Area.



Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 41

MARCH, 1956

NUMBER 3

. . . TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATURAL MOUNTAIN SCENE . . .

A New and Undiscovered Land

IT is the rare person who is not an explorer at heart. For who is there who does not dream of far places, of sailing blue seas in search of uncharted islands, of journeying through unknown forests, of climbing untrodden mountains? Or who doesn't at least wonder what is around the next corner? Even that indicates the exploring instinct. But not everyone in this day and age can fulfill that desire very satisfactorily, unless with wisdom and good judgment he decides to go on a Sierra Club High Trip. Perhaps the Knapsackers now are the truest explorers as they wander unfettered by mule or burro. But the High Trip will always be tops, for its variety and its uniqueness. And it will always be first in the hearts of the old-timers.

Do you remember *your* first High Trip? Back in the "olden days" when we gathered at the Ferry Building, took the night train to Visalia or some other valley town, boarded a bus to careen breakfastless up the

mountain road to Giant Forest or some equally wonderful starting point. The train and the bus might just as well have been called the *Santa Maria* or the *Gjoa*. All that lay before us was new, undiscovered land. And what land! John Muir has described our Sierra for us exuberantly and inimitably. And so have many others.

Look back in your *Sierra Club Bulletins* and see what some freshmen High Trippers have had to say: the Sierra world *is* new and undiscovered. Every day brings the Sierra Club explorers something they have never seen before, or something no one has ever seen before. After all, no one ever laid eyes on that particular blue gentian—it didn't bloom until today. A hidden grassy meadow, an unexpected white dodecatheon among the pink, a bright drift of Sierra primrose around the jut of that rock, a quiet pool deep in shadow, where a brown form darts. The trails may be steep and sometimes hot,

(Continued on Page 4)

Join the Glacier Peak Task Force

As you will note in this *Bulletin*, the Sierra Club is scheduling three different types of outings this summer in Washington's Glacier Peak Limited Area; a High Trip (Page 18), a Base Camp (Page 24) and a Knapsack Trip (Page 29). The Club wants as many members as possible to see, enjoy and explore this magnificent country, which is being studied by the U.S. Forest Service for reclassification from the status of a Limited Area to that of a Wilderness Area.

Those of us who visit the region will not only enjoy a rare experience, but will be able

to speak and write of its value from first-hand experience.

The Conservation Committee is making a detailed study of the Glacier Peak wilderness on this summer's outings and would like to enlist the assistance of many members. If you are making a Glacier Peak trip and there is any way in which you can contribute to this study—by photographs, movies, botanical or geological study, writing or sketching—please tell us. We will appreciate your help.

EDGAR WAYBURN,
Conservation Chairman

(from page 3)

but what views they bring, and what *is* around the next corner?

Yes, it is unexplored land to the novice, and as such it is exciting and marvelous. But even to the old-timer each summer trip is different; each outing has an element of discovery in it. The people, who are quite an important part of the High Trip, differ each year; the schedule is not the same; the familiar is mingled in a pleasant blend with the new. You may have trod those trails before, but one year it may have been in brilliant sunshine, the next time in pouring rain. Or you may have been going in the other direction.

Look again at past *Bulletins*. Climbers tell us of first ascents; Francis Farquhar explores the mysteries of Muir Gorge; Blanche Stallings tells of Sierra sounds and Sierra stars that she has found on the High Trips. Everyone finds something, and one of the best things is the escape (if you don't mind calling it that) from ordinary daily life,

which although it may be interesting and stimulating, is often too much with us. "He who needs escape from the storms of life," said Alexander von Humboldt (another explorer), "will follow me joyfully into the depths of the forest, over vast steppes and prairies, and to the lofty summits of the Andes." But he said more: "When, under the restless bludgeoning of our time, the charms of intellectual life fade and the productions of creative art begin to perish, let us remember that the earth continues to teem with new life."

Our greatest find each year in our High Sierra and in other mountain ranges, is that new life. It is the privilege of the Sierra Club to bring it to new explorers every year, and the work and joy of the Club to keep these mountains for our children and our children's children, so in this mechanized, urban world, there may always be a wide region of natural beauty waiting for new discovery.

HARRIET T. PARSONS

Club Acquires Property at Norden

For some time there has been discussion and negotiation toward Sierra Club acquisition of the property of the Sierra Ski Club at Norden. At a meeting held on the week end of February 11 and 12, 1956, final details of the transfer were consummated. The majority of the members of the Sierra Ski Club agreed to give their shares in the property to the Sierra Club. Those who did so were given life memberships in the Sierra Club, thus encouraging their continuing interest in the property.

By this latest transaction the Sierra Club has acquired approximately 67 acres of forest land adjacent to Clair Tappaan Lodge, on both sides of U.S. Highway 40, which will increase the Club's effectiveness in helping to preserve the natural scene in the Donner Pass area.

The new property, which includes the Norden Store and garage, has on it the Sierra Ski Club's lodge. Henceforth it will be known as Hutchinson Lodge, in honor of

James S. and Lincoln Hutchinson. James is a charter member of the Sierra Club; his brother Lincoln was founder of the Sierra Ski Club.

Hutchinson Lodge will be administered by the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee, with Harold Bradley, a patron member of the Sierra Club and also a member of the Sierra Ski Club, as coördinator. The lodge, with a capacity of approximately 18, is not expected to house overflow from Clair Tappaan Lodge, but will be reserved for families and groups who wish to do their own housekeeping and cooking.

J.P.S.

(And Our Beer)

The empty beer can
Much depresses
Us, who love our
Wildernesses.

edb



GLACIER PEAK FROM LYMAN LAKE

Bob and Ira Spring

Some Outing Program Innovations

THIS YEAR'S wilderness outings again offer a wide range of choice. Of special note are three Glacier Peak trips—Knap-sack, Base Camp, High Trip. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has designated this area, in the Mt. Baker National Forest of Washington, to receive the principal conservation effort this year. The Outing Committee desires to introduce many Sierra Club members to this superb wilderness and its conservation problems.

Without cutting down on the outing program in other places the Committee decided to go all-out in its Glacier Peak plans. While such a program may be financially risky, nevertheless it is being carried through because of its conservation importance. In large part, the Committee felt able to do this because of a sufficient financial reserve

accumulated over the years as a result of good management. Otherwise such an ambitious project would have been impossible.

This year also sees some other innovations. It is hoped that a scientific study of the impact of the larger trips on the terrain will be started by the Park and Forest Services. In order to eliminate large packing operations, reductions in the weight of food-stuffs and commissary gear will be tried out on the San Juan High Trip. Some newly developed lightweight materials and dehydrated foods have been ordered.

The main thing is that the outings again will be the exciting experiences you have had in the past. Let the leaders' articles, and the pictures, speak for themselves.

H. STEWART KIMBALL,
Outing Chairman

<i>Outing</i>	<i>Starting Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Res. Fee (Non- refund.)</i>	<i>Trip Fee</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Dunnage</i>	<i>Leader</i>
HIGH TRIP								
1. San Juan, Colorado	July 2	Needleton	\$5	\$100	\$105*	11 days	30	Al Baxter (or Stewart Kimball)
2. Sierra-Whitney	July 15	Carroll Creek	5	80	85*	2 weeks	30	Ted Grubb
3. Sierra-Whitney	July 29	Onion Valley	5	80	85*	2 weeks	30	Bob Golden
4. Tetons, Wyoming	Aug. 14	Moran	5	65	70*	8 days	30	Dave Brower
5. Glacier Peak, Wash.	Aug. 24	Sloan Creek	5	65	70*	8 days	30	Pat Goldsworthy
BASE CAMP								
1. Emerald Lake	July 1	Agnew Meadow	5	45	50†	2 weeks	30	Cliff Youngquist
2. Emerald Lake	July 15	Agnew Meadow	5	45	50†	2 weeks	30	Cliff Youngquist
3. Emerald Lake	July 29	Agnew Meadow	5	45	50†	2 weeks	30	Cliff Youngquist
4. Bench Lake	July 16	Taboose Creek	5	55	60	2 weeks	30	Oliver Kehrlein
5. Glacier Peak, Wash.	Aug. 20	Lucerne on Lake Chelan	5	55	60	2 weeks	30	Oliver Kehrlein
RIVER TRIPS								
1. Yampa	June 18	Vernal	5	55	60#	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
2. Yampa	June 26	Vernal	5	55	60#	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
3. Yampa	July 5	Vernal	5	55	60#	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
4. Lodore	July 14	Vernal	5	55	60#	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
5. Lodore	July 22	Vernal	5	55	60#	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
6. Glen Canyon	June 18	Lee's Ferry	5	70	75#	10 days	30	Georgie White
KNAPSACK								
1. Yosemite	July 7	Strawberry Lake	5	38	43	2 weeks	15	Jim Skillin
2. Yosemite (Beginners)	July 28	Green Lakes	5	24	29	8 days	15	Ed Robbins
3. Trinity Alps	Aug. 4	Dedrick	5	38	43	2 weeks	15	Henry Crall
4. Palisades	Aug. 25	South Lake	5	24	29	8 days	15	Oscar Carlson
5. Glacier Peak, Wash.	Aug. 20	Trinity, Wash.	5	35	40	12 days	15	Gene Todd, Bob Braun
6. St. Elias	Aug. 19	Whitehorse, Yukon	5	See page 30		3 weeks	Al Baxter
BURRO								
1. Yosemite	July 15	Tuolumne Mdws.	5	50	55	2 weeks	25	Jim Barrett
2. Yosemite	July 29	Tuolumne Mdws.	5	50	55	2 weeks	25	Geo. Templeton
3. Yosemite	Aug. 12	Tuolumne Mdws.	5	50	55	2 weeks	25	Tom Pillsbury
FAMILY BURRO								
1. Kings	July 28	Onion Valley	5	See page 27		2 weeks	Dave Michener
2. Kings	Aug. 11	Onion Valley	5	See page 27		2 weeks	Jim Dodds

* On all High Trips, \$10 less for children under 14 (see also note on Page 15).

† On Emerald Lake Base Camp, \$5 less for children under 14.

On all River Trips, \$5 less for children under 14.

What the Trips Are Like

The Sierra Club's outing program, started in 1901, has expanded and taken diversified forms. These are the types of trips that are offered:

Knapsack Trips are always the most spartan. Some food is cached in advance, but knapsackers carry everything else and do their own work around camp. They are the most independent of mountain travelers and are easiest on the mountains.

Burro Trips cost a little more—to provide one burro to help carry food and equipment for each two persons, who in turn help keep track of the burro. A club trip provides good training for subsequent private burro trips. The *Family Burro Trip* shows parents how to persuade children to share their love for the mountains.

Although *High Trips* cost far less than similar trips conducted privately, they are the most expensive of the club outings, because of the size and cost of the crew of men and pack animals required to make the frequent moves that give a High Trip its special appeal—a chance to cross fine horizons, to pause for exploration, and to do both with relatively carefree, load-free days provided



University Peak in the St. Elias range
(R. L. Gates)

one likes to walk the trails. The age range—seven to seventy!

Base Camp is one of the easiest ways to enjoy the wilderness, though one can be as strenuous as he wishes. All food and equipment is packed in to the permanent camp, which is staffed with cooks and activity leaders. The program ranges from climbing glaciers and 14,000-foot peaks to in-camp activities for children of all ages.

River Trips are now in their fourth Sierra Club year, and are increasingly popular. Some of America's most colorful wilderness canyons are run on these trips with minimum exertion, and participants in this unique form of outing will be strong champions for the preservation of the wonderlands they visit.

Be Sure to Read These Rules

Outings are open only to members of the Sierra Club, applicants for membership, or members of similar clubs. With the exception of children under 12, all members of a family must be members of the Club.

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a *physical examination is strongly advised.*

A Sierra Club outing is a coöperative enterprise and each person partaking of the benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities, both financial and for help on the trip. While on the outing, each person is expected to volunteer part of his time and skills to help make the trip "go." Although there are commissary crews on some of the larger outings, they are not expected to perform all the tasks necessary for the group. The coöperative effort makes it possible to conduct the trip at a lower cost than that of a strictly commercial enterprise—and outing

members derive a lot of fun from helping out.

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

Details about your trip will be mailed to you. Please keep individual questions to a minimum.

Fees, reservations

A \$5 NONREFUNDABLE RESERVATION FEE (per person per trip period) holds your place until the DEADLINE DATE. We hope you will help us by sending your reservation early.

DEADLINE DATE for reservation and full payment is one month before the date that your particular trip starts.

The TRIP FEE (see table on Page 6) may

Learn to Enjoy the Summer Storms

The old saw, "it never rains at night in the Sierra," is a hoax. That this is true will be revealed by any old-timer who is approached carefully. Nevertheless, Sierra summer weather is as mild as you'll find in any high mountains, and that mildness probably had much to do with John Muir's calling the Sierra the Range of Light. There's no place quite like it.

Heresy or no, however, the Sierra doesn't have everything. You have to travel afield to hear all the movements of the mountain concerto. And if you would be the well-balanced mountain traveler, you must see the lush mountains too, and the mountains that bear living glaciers; the ranges built by vulcanism, by overthrust. The new kind of raiment that clouds can bring if they come often enough.

You don't get the miracle of rain forest, the verdure of alplands clothing the high, steep places, the waterfall-ringed cirques, the ice cascades off the summits—you don't get these things without a price. The price is weather, your willingness to forsake the uninterrupted blue that so often fills the Sierra's summer sky

for a blue that is more often interrupted than not.

Learn to enjoy a mountain storm, as Muir did, and the mountain West is yours—all of it. Follow the advice of Stewart Edward White (if the country is wet, resign yourself to getting wet, get wet right at the start, and forget about it), and become part of what made the whole scene possible. If you're walking through rain, hold your head up; your face has been wet before, and it's only water.

No, you don't have to be soaked constantly, or even entirely. A few simple tricks with poncho and tarp, a bit of planning in selecting a well-drained campsite, and a touch of fire-building craft for wet woods—these easy skills can keep you comfortable once you have conceded that comfort is a relative thing.

We say all this because the Sierra Club is running more and more outings far afield from the High Sahara. Farther fields are wetter, but no less worth seeing. Take a tip from those who have found them so, and have a look.

D.R.B.

(from Page 7)

be sent in with the reservation (we hope) or at any time up to the DEADLINE DATE. The trip fee must be paid by the deadline date or the place will not be held for you if there is a waiting list.

CHANGES IN RESERVATION. A charge of \$2.00 will be made to cover costs of any change in reservation from one trip to another.

REFUNDS. The reservation (office overhead) fee is not refundable. The trip fee is refunded in full if you cancel a WEEK (or longer) before your trip starts. After that there can be no refund unless your place is filled.

When you write

When making reservations please:

1. Remit to "Sierra Club."
2. Include names and addresses of all persons for whom reservations are made, and ages of those under 18.
3. Specify trip and period wanted (by name and by number or date).
4. Let us know whether transportation to roadhead is desired or can be provided for others whose names the committee may suggest.
5. For Burro, Family Burro, or Knapsack trips, please give age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all participants.

Medical precaution

As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extremely great in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to be immunized against tetanus (or see that previous immunization is up-to-date).

The Outing Committee

Planning and leadership of the summer outings are the responsibility of the Outing Committee, of which H. Stewart Kimball is the chairman. (For Dr. Kimball's account of the annual chore, "How the Summer Outings Are Planned," see *SCB*, May 1955.)

These are the other members of the committee:

Vice-chairman, Richard M. Leonard;
Secretary, Stuart Dole;
High Trips, Dave Brower, Al Baxter;
Base Camps, Oliver Kehrlein, Cliff Youngquist, Al Schmitz;
Knapsack trips, Bob Braun;
Burro trips, Ned Robinson;
Family burro trips, Al Dole;
River trips, Glen Johnson;
Finance, Herbert Breed, Cliff Heimbacher;
Pacific Northwest, Al Schmitz.



MT. WHITNEY FROM TIMBERLINE LAKE

Cedric Wright

About the '56 High Trips

WHY NOT take a walk? A real walk. Why not amaze yourself, as High Trippers of all ages have been amazing themselves since the turn of the century, by finding what magic there is in the wilderness world if you just let your own two feet take you there. Climb to a high pass, look down on most of that world, single out the distant canyon, so seemingly far away, where your next camp lies. And then find that by the simple business of taking one step after another—something you were born equipped to do, even in the throttlefoot age—and by taking a whole series of automatic, unconscious steps after that, you can somehow get to that once far-away camp.

When did you? Or have you yet? We'll let the skeptics off here to think up smart an-

swers to spoil this reverie, to talk about blisters, insect pests, and gross fatigue while they settle back on the cushion and reach for the throttle. But let the rest of us stroll on a bit.

If you have really walked, you'll recognize the truth of what follows, and be able to add to it. If you haven't really walked, have faith. Try it—out where you get, not smooth and monotonous pavement, but God's good uneven ground, where everything you see has a reason for being there, out in the wilderness of the parks and forests, where man had enough good judgment to command the pavement to stop, and to let beauty go on, unmarred.

This is a lot about walking; but then it's about High Trips, which have a lot of walk-



Down by the potfire early (4:45 a.m.) in the morning. Golden, Grubb, and coffee coming up. (Cedric Wright)

ing in them. Walking probably brings the finest rewards the High Trips can offer. It stirs up the juices in you that get more and more sluggish as you shuffle papers at home. It is the kind of stirring up that Time lets you begin early and hold onto late—stirring that let's you come to your senses, inner and outer. You see new things because you can walk to where new things are, and slowly enough really to see them. You have only to silence the crunch of your own footsteps to hear what a city would never let you hear, or attend to if you heard it. You feel the things you were created to feel, not what man has created to get in the way of feeling. Good air, for one thing, bringing messages to your nose that has all but forgotten how to understand the messages that are so meaningful to wild things. And when the sense of smell awakens, taste cannot slumber long.

ADD UP all these stirrings, mix in your own clear impressions of what your senses have done for you out in the open places whenever you gave them time to do it. Then ask yourself if the total effect gave your thoughts a better mind to be collected in. Ask yourself if it isn't time to go again, far and wide and high, on your own two feet. Up where the word "tired" has connotations of virtue and honesty, not neurosis; where your being tired merely sets you up for the magic rest of a mountain night or stream-side.

This year's High Trips will help you comply with the label you're wearing (whether you are aware of it or not), which reads, "Stir well before using—for another hard year's work." You're mortal, you know. Gen-

erous stirrings from the mountains can make you less so. Regular stirrings, too. After all, you probably won't be able to walk around in many High Trip circles after you're eighty, and there's a lot of high country to see, and to check again from time to time to see how it's faring. There will be a lot of people you know sharing your walks and your feelings and your friendship—out in the big wilderness country you must really walk in to see, and which can remain big enough for another generation to walk in if you, having walked it, will help insure it.

THE 1956 High Trips will have three things in common—walking, Bob Golden, and Rich Miller. Four things if *you* choose to go on *all* the trips—to the San Juans, the Sierra, the Tetons, and Glacier Peak. High Trips in the Sierra, Tetons, and Glacier Peak will have a further common element—a foursome of Stanford medicine men, of whom Phil Berry, being merely *pre* pre-med, will be allowed to doctor only the food—his second year as chief High Trip cook. One of the High Trip periods (*which* one must remain secret) will have a Stanford medical sixsome on the crew, including Paul Kaufmann (back from Korea) as assistant leader, and Larry Serrurier as M.D. A Stanford man (Al Baxter) will be leading the San Juan High Trip. All this is splendid evidence of a live-and-let-live philosophy on the part of the Outing Committee chairman and High Trip subcommittee chairman, who went to the largest university. Other leaders will be: Sierra, Ted Grubb and Bob Golden; Tetons, Dave Brower; Glacier Peak, Pat Goldsworthy.

It is possible to attend all the trips; the dates have been planned that way. Which-ever you take, you will find the basic High Trip formula still applying, whatever the individual trip's variations—you walk to a camp, stay from one to three days, then walk to another, and so on. The moves vary from 7 or 8 to 12 or 13 miles, depending

upon the trip. You carry only what you want to have along on the trail. Pack animals carry the real load—your dunnage and everyone's commissary. Side trips from each of the camps—and many cross-country or knapsack routes from camp to camp—are possible for those who want more than the minimum of stirring. In camp there are activities and lack of activity—it's your choice. And as always, there's a chance to help out, with ax, shovel, spatula, or paring knife. Plenty of assistance is available for those to whom camping out is new. The mysteries of rock climbing will be explained to those who want to hear, and some of the mysteries of the natural sciences, too. As always, there will be just the right amount of weather.

Since High Trips are the most expensive of the Sierra Club's wilderness outings, we

always point out this: In figuring the cost, deduct in your thinking (but not from your check) the amount it would cost you to stay home and lead a low (-altitude) life. Some people do better by amortizing the difference over a year—so many cents per day for the year as a cost of being more effective all year. (CAUTION: the management does not advise deducting this as a business expense; this is *thinking*, as opposed to *accounting*). Some people are capable of thinking they *save* money by going on High Trips instead of staying home. This is more like it, and we'd like to hear from them before the spring of 1957.

Until then, rest assured that the gains are far greater than the cost. Why don't you come along and see?

DAVID R. BROWER



The 51st High Trip

Rockies, Muir Crest, Teton, Glacier Peak

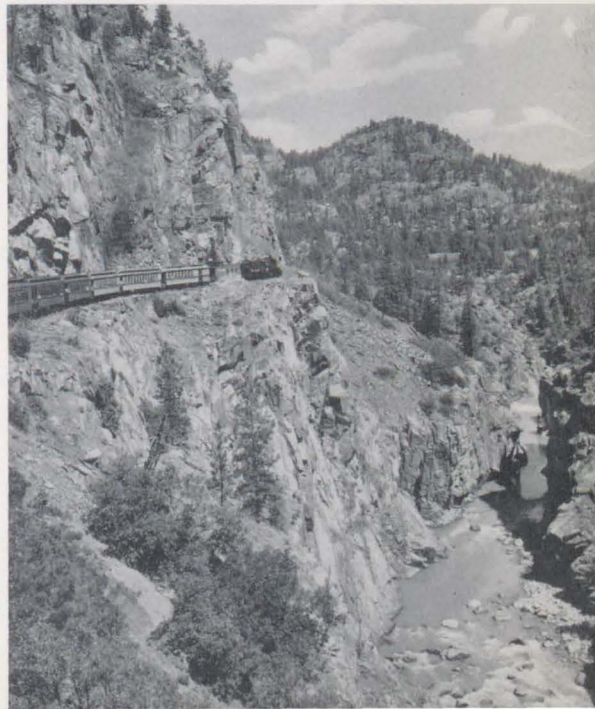
High Trip 1—San Juan Rockies— July 2-12

We have spent several summers in the northern Rockies, and now it is time to turn south. The San Juan Mountains, east of Durango, one of the parallel ranges making up the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, have been chosen this year. There will be something different, too: we start and end the trip on the railroad—the last narrow-gauge passenger train operating in the United States. From Durango it takes us up the rugged canyon of the Las Animas River to Needleton, and the next day we start hiking up Needle Creek into the Needle Mountain area of the San Juans.

The entire 10-day trip traverses roughly three sides of a square around these mountains, the fourth side being Las Animas River up which the railroad runs. Eastward up Needle Creek to Chicago Basin, a timberline basin ringed by 14,000-foot peaks, over Columbine Pass and down Johnson Creek;

then northward up Vallecito Creek and over Hunchback Pass, crossing the Continental Divide twice; and finally westward down Elk Creek to the railroad. Here on the last afternoon we board the train to return to Durango.

This area of the southern Rockies is described by our knapsackers and other mem-



Narrow-gauge "Silverton" climbs high above Las Animas River, a picturesque beginning and end of the trip

bers who have been there as a real gem. The scenery is different from the Sierra—opener, vaster, wider vistas. Man has been there before and staked mining claims or dug a few holes, but this was long ago and natural processes have all but smoothed over the scars. We'll find timberline country, small lakes, climbing opportunities in 14,000-foot peaks, and canyons with plentiful fishing.

As in all the Rockies, more rain is to be expected than in the Sierra, but we count on a more southern latitude as being drier, and we are assured that the best weather is in early July. Good preparation for rain, however, means a comfortable trip, come what may.

Traveling light

On this High Trip several of the ideas tossed around the campfires of 1955 trips are to be put into practice. Lightweight commissary gear and lightweight foods are being ordered. No stoves—no 180-pound behemoths to discourage packers and stagger mules. Steak, shiskabob, and tasty pot-dinners will be the menu. Bannock breads of different types—perhaps tortillas, too—will take the place of the baked goods. The new dehydrated-frozen meats and a variety of different sausages and cheeses will make their appearance. We are sure your appetites will be well pleased.



It is planned that there will be a guide-naturalist, someone who can interpret for us the geology, flora, and wildlife of this area of the Rockies. The commissary crew is planned to be smaller than on previous Sierra High Trips, not only because there will be no "split moves," but also because it is expected that everyone on the trip will assist the commissary in making the trip go. Spread among all members of the trip, the chores will not be arduous or consume much time, but should be a happy and integrating experience.

You will see many familiar High Trip faces: Al Baxter will be the leader unless other duties call him elsewhere; if so, Stewart Kimball will take over. Larry Williams, guide on the Teton-Glacier trips of 1954 and leader of several knapsack trips, will be assistant leader. Bob Golden, as cook, will have a new kind of job for himself, and Rich Miller is to be promoted from pot and fire boy to assistant cook. There will be a lunch girl or two, pot-wallopers, and of course the digger, some of these being recruited from local talent in order to "spread the gospel."

At the packer's request, we must limit the size of the party to 88 persons. We have found that there are few pack outfits in the West large enough to handle the size of the Club's usual High Trips. This will make our trip a chummy group, though it pushes the cost up somewhat.

All aboard at Durango

We board the train at Durango at 9 a.m. July 2 and by noon reach our camp at the railhead. The afternoon can be spent stretching our legs and getting accustomed to the altitude (8,142 feet). The first dinner will be served there that night, and early next morning we start hiking up Needle Creek. Of the next ten days, four or five will be spent in moving camp, and the others for layover. The last day's hike down Elk Creek will be July 12, boarding the train for Durango that afternoon and arriving there at 6 p.m. If you wish to trace out the route beforehand, you will find it all on the U.S.G.S. map, Colorado, Needle Mountains, Edition of 1902, reprinted 1946.

Note: Schedules make it possible to join a Dinosaur River Trip before or after this High Trip. See Page 19.

*High peaks along the Continental Divide
in the Colorado Rockies*

Upper Kern country

Cedric Wright



High Trips 2 and 3—Along the Sierra's Muir Crest — Rock Creek, Timberline Lake and Mount Whitney, Wright Lakes and Wallace Creek, Milestone Bench, Center Basin— July 15–28, July 29–August 11

This was the year the High Trip would normally have started south from Yosemite, to center around the Ritter Range. We'll do that again soon, but this isn't the year; there were six weeks of Base Camps near one end of the range last summer, and there will be six more weeks near the other end this summer. Superimposing a High Trip in the same region doesn't seem wise.

So we travel again around the top of the Sierra—the Whitney region—as we did in 1953. We won't repeat that circuit until about 1961 or later, so this is the chance to see the country for (a) those who didn't have their fill three years ago, and (b) those who haven't seen it yet, but may have learned about it, in detail, in Dave Brower's High Trip article which appeared in the June 1954 *National Geographic*. There is other country in the Sierra as good, but none better.

Both periods will cover the Sierra crest south of Kearsarge Pass. The choice will lie between whether you want the sun and snowscape at your back or in your eye as you travel from camp to camp. The first period starts at Carroll Creek and ends at Kearsarge; the second at Onion Valley, ending at Whitney Portal. Both are limited to 135 persons.

The campsites this year will be the following all-time favorites:

Rock Creek. The beauties of this glacial basin country, close under Mount Langley and the crags of LeConte, Mallory, and Irvine, fascinated High Trippers in 1946 and 1953. There is much for mountaineers and meadowers to do within easy range of camp, and a good chance to learn about rock technique (helpful to cross-country travelers) without leaving the campfire circle, a gem in itself. (*First two weeks only.*)

Timberline Lake. Jumping-off place for ascents of the highest point in the nation, from the summit of which we expect many of the hardy type to watch sunrise and sunset. Or stay in commissary and watch the reflection of sunset setting fire to the Whitney crest and all its spires; or from your own site up on the campfire balcony let your eye sweep the silhouetted Kaweahs. Or recline in a grassy seat and watch the struggles of the Polemonium Club at work on clean, steep granite.

Wright Lakes. We camp on the creek, but the lakes are an easy walk. Campfire is on a knoll with a superb 360-degree panorama that will give you all sorts of ideas about where to spend your time while camped here. Off toward Tyndall, Barnard, and Williamson? Up Wallace Creek to Tula-nyo Lake (the highest), Wales Lake (beautifully scarped), or the north face of Russell (this year a snow job for sure)? Or knapsack to Kaweah Basin—the "Last Citadel" of perfect, ungrazed meadows? These are

some of the choices. (*First two weeks only.*)

Wallace Creek. This is the second two-weeks' substitute for Wright Lakes, and provides most of the same choices. This camp breaks up the otherwise too-long move to Timberline Lake from

Milestone Bench. This won't appear by name on any map, but High Trippers who stayed here in 1948 and 1953 are still talking about it. Dave Brower alternately calls Milestone Bench and Darwin Bench the most beautiful campsite in all the Sierra. Here the campfire is foreground for sunset on Williamson, Tyndall, Barnard, Russell, Whitney, Muir, and Langley—seven of the highest. And right at hand a beautiful meadow, timberline bedsites, rock-covered lakes, and Table Mountain and Milestone to attract the sunrise and the climbers. (*Second two weeks only.*)

Center Basin. This is part of the great country of the High Sierra. Beautiful peaks encircle an alpine land of forest, meadow, and stream. Handsome Center Peak all but crowds us out of camp, yet doesn't intrude at all while doing it. The explorer's route up to the *real* Center Basin, well off the Muir Trail, is so easy that few can resist it, or should. Scholars can ascend Mount Stanford (a nasty climb), or University Peak, named after the University of California (most enjoyable). Ph. D. Peak is a little to the east, named by the club's Mountaineering Chairman just after he got his.

Little Cottonwood (for northbound passengers only). A first night's stop to make Rock Creek a reasonable two-day trip

—the management's concession to the slow disintegration of footburners that the automobile has caused. Early-day High Trippers (there were giants in those days) would have coasted the whole distance in one day. Little Cottonwood is enjoyable in itself.

These are the moves:

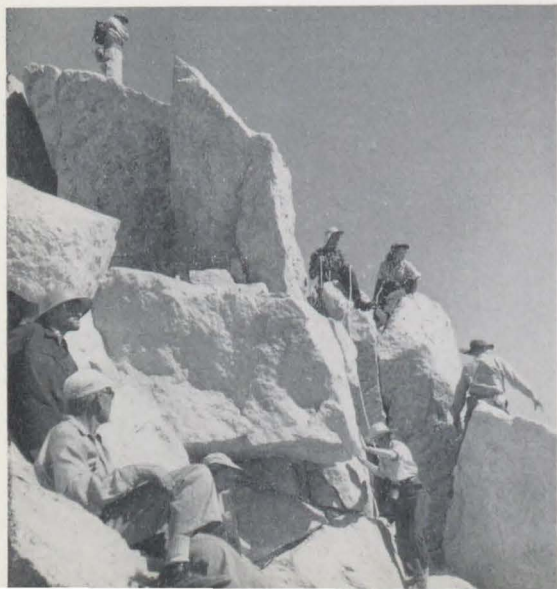
From Carroll Creek to Rock Creek. Ike Livermore has always pointed out that this move provides a wonderful appreciation of the eastern escarpment of the Sierra. He's right. A pleasantly early start will be arranged to preclude your appreciating it too much. And if you'll really look up that *Geographic* piece (we won't mention it many more times), you'll find that a seven-year-old made the grade without pain (there are giants in these days, too).

Rock Creek to Timberline Lake. There's so much to describe and so little space . . . do you think you could *borrow* a copy of the *N.G.*? There are a lot of fine color pictures in it too. If there were nothing to see but the firing-line forest of foxtail pines, you'd still like this day, and be glad to have it part of the fabric of your memory.

Timberline to Wright Lakes (or from Wallace Creek). An easy day either way, with a fair chance of getting your feet wet crossing Wallace Creek (this can be avoided by taking the mountaineer's route—over the top of Russell, with rope).

Timberline to Whitney Portal (last move, second period). This is the highest stock pass in the Sierra, less than 1,000 feet below Whitney's summit. The climb isn't bad at all, and a side trip to Whitney is indicated for those who are in condition for a lot of downhill to road's end. Here, too, is a wonderful chance to learn about the Sierra's eastern escarpment, and to be happy that you have to descend only half of the full 11,000 feet vertical difference between Whitney and Lone Pine.

Upper Kern country. Depending upon which period you choose, you'll cover two or three legs of the Triangle between Forsters Pass, Milestone Bench, and Wright



Sierra granite

Steve Miller

Lakes. And you don't find more beautiful days on the Sierra trail. We can just sit here and flash color slide after color slide (all in 3-D) across our mind's screen, and we're just going to sit here and do it and not say another word. We wish you could look.

The move from Center Basin to Milestone Bench is the longest of the trip (second two weeks only), with a steep final pull to the bench to end the day. But it's worth getting into condition for.

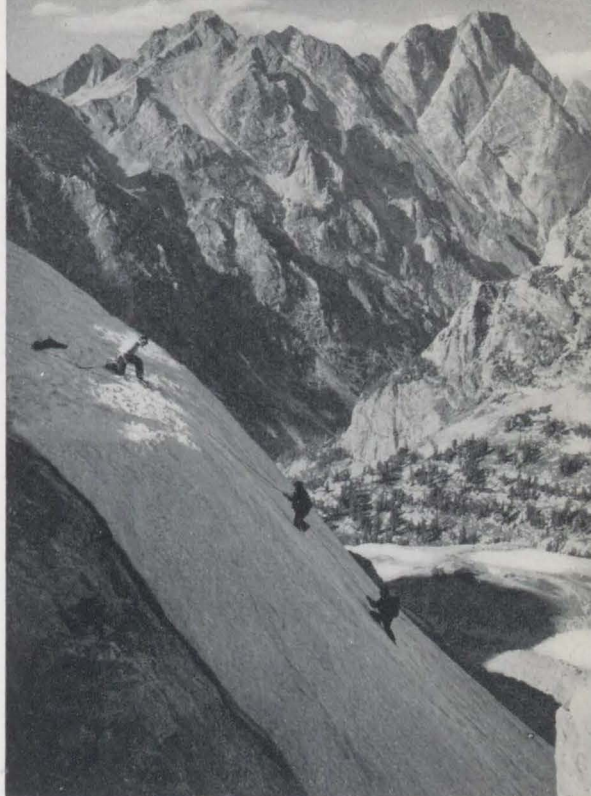
Onion Valley to Foresters (but with a stop-over, of course, at Center Basin). High point is 13,200-foot Foresters Pass, as amazing a piece of trail engineering as you'll find in the Sierra—with a chance to observe the striking difference in timberline character between the Kern and the Kings watersheds. Knapsackers looking for a change may choose the route via Lake South America, Harrison Pass, and Vidette Creek.

From Center Basin north, there are a few miles on the John Muir Trail, then the ever-favored eastern approach over Kearsarge Pass. Here again there's a short cut for those who'd prefer a little vertical distance to a lot of horizontal, beautiful trail. There's even a short cut on the short cut.

The Kearsarge approach, as we said in 1953, is one of the easiest—and we hope that our fond plan for the same number of people, roughly, on each of the two Sierra periods is not blasted by a clamoring for the easier way in. We would not want to attach a stigma to one group as opposed to another, but there are those who would suggest that to come in over Kearsarge is a sign of weakness, while to come in from Carroll Creek combines the virtues of determination, resourcefulness, and free enterprise.

The cost

The total cost will be \$85 per period, \$75 for children under 14, and \$45 for children under 12 if two of them share a 30-lb. dunnage limit. (But check to see how far under is likely to work out.) Remember the counsel of the Subcommittee on Rationalization: Deduct from the \$85 what it would cost you to stay home two weeks, and divide the difference by 366, since a High Trip pays dividends all year.



High Trip 4—Circling Grand Teton, by boat and on foot, August 14-21

Teton country is the mecca for American mountaineers, whether peak-bound or valley-bound. The Teton range is magnificent to behold from Jackson Hole, and an unending series of pleasant surprises as you work your way into the great glacier-carved canyons that penetrate it. There are grand views—and intimate ones. Challenges for the finest climbers, and enticing invitations to the strollers who prefer the underside of peaks.

There is enough lure in the Tetons—two highly successful trips demonstrated it—to encourage the Outing Committee to schedule a third summer in a row to meet the continuing demand. The 1956 Outing will be almost the same as last year's.

Afloat—

There's an important difference, though. This year we'll stage the first big float trip—a remarkable, effortless day of drifting down the Snake River from Moran to Moose—as part of the total Teton outing. Park Superintendent Frank Oberhansley and



Chief Ranger Ernest Field tried the trip last year, and their enthusiasm was contagious.

It is an entirely new kind of Teton-country experience; you would think you were in another land, they told us. You climb in the same kind of safe rubber boats we have used on the Dinosaur trips, and ease silently down the big clear stream. It takes you into a new land, while the trees along the river move quietly upstream, so it seems, at their own pace, making openings through which a new aspect of the Tetons appears for a moment, then vanishes to make way for another. At any moment you may be surprised by big game, or they by you, along the wild fastness of the stream side. You pull ashore for lunch in a primitive world that time forgot, then float on, unmindful of the scurry going on along the highways and at the way stations in Jackson Hole.

—and afoot

After two years' experience, we like last year's trail strategy better; it brings better

weather. So we'll assemble near White Grass Ranch on the evening of August 14 and start up the Death Canyon Trail next morning.

All three of last year's camps, eyewitnesses will tell you, are out of this world, so have your passports ready. The spectacular trip up Death Canyon prepares you well for the first camp, and it's not a hard trip either. We end up on sparse-forested meadowy table land in the limestone country on Death Canyon Bench (our own name for it). North from here we see the promise of the main Teton peaks over a foreground of upswelling alpland that has a perfection all its own. Those who don't like huckleberries will reach camp soonest, after climbing the last pitch waist-high in flowers, and will have that much more time to add to the next day's layover on the bench.

As for the next camp—Alaska Basin—some of us thought in 1954 that we could have seen the flowers better had we been on horseback and thus had a chance to see over



them. This is an exaggeration, of course, but then so is Alaska Basin, we thought. In 1955, following a dry year, the flowers were not much higher than the Sierra's. But right now the Tetons are under a record snow, and we should expect a repeat of the 1954 floral display (no one mentions the 1954 weather). As we said of Alaska Basin last year, "Where else do the colorful strata surge up so from Idaho, to point at the great peaks? Where else did it snow on us—no, skip that—where else do the streams disappear in holes in the ground, reappear, fork and re-fork, to water so wildly forested a garden?"

Our third move takes us from the Idaho side of the range back to the Wyoming side and down to a timberline camp in South Cascade Canyon. Here the great peaks take command, and here we'll try to get as many people up the Grand Teton as experience, weather, and ledge space will permit. There are lakes and caves to explore and the camp-site itself is a park within a park, so ex-

Panoramic view of headwaters of Railroad Creek, contemplated to be eliminated from Glacier Peak area because of mineral resources. At left, Dumb-bell Mountain (serrated peaks); at right, Chiwawa Peak, Lyman Glacier below it and Lyman Lake, site of Base Camp. (Oliver Kehrlein)

quisite that we take special care not to walk too hard.

The people who don't like to be too familiar with rugged peaks can look for something lost along the ranges, or track (but not crowd) a moose, or with a knapsack head for Lake Solitude and leave the mountains by way of Paintbrush Canyon. Or they can just lie low and look high until August 21, when we go down canyon, pass by Hidden Falls, take the boat ride across Jenny Lake, pick up our cars at String Lake, and then, perhaps, drive through Yellowstone and westward to Glacier Peak, and its own special kind of beauty (see next page).



THE TETONS AND SNAKE RIVER (See Page 15)

Ansel Adams

High Trip 5 — Glacier Peak Limited Area—August 24-September 1

This section of the Cascade Mountains of northern Washington, considered by many to be of national-park caliber, is soon to be reclassified by the Forest Service to the status of a Wilderness Area. The High Trip will help you to judge for yourself just where the wilderness values of the western half of the proposed reserve should take precedence over the other "multiple uses" of the national forest.

A simultaneous study of the remainder by a Base Camp and a Knapsack Trip will enable you to swap ideas later with those who visit the eastern side. If the Forest Service conducts a public hearing on the reclassification, you will be one of those who can speak with the authority of "having been there."

Whether you come simply to enjoy or also to help protect this wilderness, to admire the magnificence of Glacier Peak dominating the high, flowered, meadowed ridges, or

to study the location of a logical, defensible topographical boundary of the proposed Wilderness Area, you are certain to be inspired by the region's beauty.

While the record shows the best weather to be late in August and early in September, the manager, with his meteorological background, will take his tent, tarp and raincoat. Pat Goldsworthy will be leading, aided by Jane Goldsworthy, in an area he has come to see as a rival of the sunny Sierra. Phil and Laura Zalesky of the Mountaineers will be part of the commissary crew.

Itinerary. We will gather 100 miles east of Seattle on Friday, August 24 (first dinner and campfire), at the Sloan Creek Guard Station on the North Fork of the Sauk River. Following upriver through Douglas fir forest, the trail climbs to White Pass, nine and a half miles and 4,000 feet from the road. From this camp, on the very crest of the Cascades, you can explore south toward Indian Head Peak, northwest on the meadow-covered ridge toward Portal and

Skullcap peaks and Black and Red mountains, or northeast along snow-covered slopes toward White Mountain, the Whitechuck, Suiattle and Honeycomb glaciers, or even Glacier Peak itself for those who have adequate experience and equipment.

Leaving White Pass, we move ten miles across Red Pass on the Cascade Crest Trail and down 2,600 feet into the heavily timbered virgin rain forest of the Whitechuck River to Kennedy Hot Springs. Here you can spend a day on the meadow-covered ridge with Camp Lake and Lake Byrne on its eastern end and Round Lake on its western end. Lake Byrne, impounded by an earthquake fault, high above our camp, daily catches the image of the glacier and the

snow-covered western slopes of Glacier Peak.

Moving ten miles and 3,000 feet up to the next camp, still on the Cascade Crest Trail, we leave the forest and arrive at Fire Creek Pass between the Whitechuck and Suiattle River watersheds. This last camp gives us an opportunity to explore up the northwestern slopes of Glacier Peak or along the grassy ridge leading to Lime, Fire and Box mountains with views of nearby Mica, Lime, Rivord and Twin lakes. We shall leave by traveling 13 miles along a little-used trail on Meadow Mountain, really another of the beautiful flower and grass-covered ridges, until after our last look at Glacier Peak we drop down into the forest to reach the road on the Whitechuck River.

The River Trips

Down the Yampa and Green, and through Glen Canyon

The Outing Committee again offers its popular river trips on the Yampa and Green rivers through Dinosaur National Monument. By request it is also scheduling a beautiful and scenic trip through Glen Canyon on the Colorado River. As usual, Bus Hatch will handle the transportation on the Yampa and Green rivers; on the Colorado, Georgie and J. R. White will be in charge of the expedition. The trips through Dinosaur will accommodate 60 on each trip, while the party in Glen Canyon will be limited to 50.

River Trips 1, 2, 3—Yampa and Green Rivers—Six days each, beginning June 18 and 26, July 5

River Trips 4 and 5—Lodore Canyon on Green River—Six days each, beginning July 14 and 22

Each trip will start and end at Vernal, Utah, at Bus Hatch's home—411 East Second North. From there transportation will be by bus to Lily Park, the embarkation point on the Yampa; those making the Lodore Canyon run will be taken to Brown's Park on the Green River. First meal served will be lunch at the launching sites; last meal will be lunch on the final day, served at Rainbow Park just before the dash through Split Mountain Canyon. A bus will return the party to Vernal, with a stop at Monu-

ment Headquarters to visit the museum and quarry.

Bus Hatch, and his experienced and capable boatmen, make these trips a pleasure and an adventure for everyone participating. The Yampa is a photographer's delight; nature shifts the scenery at every bend in the river and each display has its own individual glory. The water in the Yampa starts with a nice even flow, then develops a few riffles and a promise of bigger things to come. First campsite is Anderson's Hole, and the next day is all fast water with foldboaters using their spray covers, and even the rafts dashing and bouncing through Big Joe rapids. After the second night, at Harding's Hole, there is smooth water for miles, with swimming and water-fights enlivening the day. Castle Park (Mantle's Ranch) and Box Alder are the third and fourth camps. Soon afterward the Yampa loses its identity and flows into the Green River at the famous Echo Park, with Steamboat Rock standing in majestic grandeur at the confluence of the two rivers.

The Lodore Canyon trip starts in historic Brown's Park. The water is at first smooth and somewhat lazy, but soon the awe-inspiring Gates of Lodore are in front of you. The rafts slip quietly past the gates and into the high V-shaped Lodore Canyon. On the

second day, after the tricky "Little Stinker" rapid, the roaring waters warn of the approach to Disaster Falls. Bus Hatch explains how each phase of this rapid must be run, and those not riding through station themselves for picture-taking as the rafts make their breathtaking rush. Next day the same procedure is repeated at Triplet Fall, followed by a stop at one of the best swimming and lunching spots of the entire trip. The next rapid, Hells Half Mile, is really spectacular; only the boatmen ride the rafts through this one. After a night at Rippling Brook, it is a smooth ride—still through magnificent scenery—to Echo Park.

The party visits Indian caves at Echo Park and sees petroglyphs of various shapes and sizes. Then comes Whirlpool Canyon, and the last night out at Jones Hole Creek, with the possibility of good fishing for rainbow trout. A quiet coast through Island Park, a wild climactic rush down Split Mountain Canyon, and finally the bus trip back to Vernal make up the last day of this unforgettable trip.

River Trip 6—Glen Canyon on Colorado River—June 18-27

The Glen Canyon trip will consist of two days of overland travel and eight days on the river. From Marble Canyon Lodge by Navajo Bridge on U.S. Highway 89 (Lee's Ferry) the group will be transported by bus to Hite, Utah. This will take nearly two days, with one night out in sleeping bags, and cost of meals on the road borne by individuals. First commissary meal will be dinner near Hite, on the Colorado.

Paradise for photographers, Glen Canyon is a deeply eroded passageway full of bril-

liant colors, fanciful formations, prehistoric Indian ruins, pictographs, and lost mines. At Moki Canyon there are steps cut up to the ancient dwellings, and at Crossing of the Fathers one can see the sandstone steps by which the Jesuits descended to these waters. Rainbow Bridge is an easy six-mile hike from the stopover at Aztec Canyon. There will be time for leisurely walks in some of the magnificent side canyons during the trip. The last meal will be dinner (fresh meat and vegetables) at Lee's Ferry. Those who wish may drive up to Marble Canyon Lodge or one of the surrounding motels for the night, while the rest of the party camps at Lee's Ferry until morning.

All the trips. River trips combine minimum exertion with maximum opportunity for enjoyment of the native scene. There are no physical demands; a small child or an invalid can enjoy the experience as much as the more mature or able-bodied. The rivers do the work—with a little help from outboard motors on the Glen Canyon trip. There is plenty of time for exploration, photography, fishing, swimming, or loafing, since the time actually spent in the boats varies from day to day.

The 24-foot, 10-man neoprene rubber boats used by both Bus Hatch and Georgie White have proved to be generally comfortable workhorses—and virtually unsinkable. Individual owners may bring their kayaks or foldboats if the management is convinced of their ability to handle them. Various water conditions will be encountered, and the "still water" of the Colorado through Glen Canyon requires a maximum of muscle power.

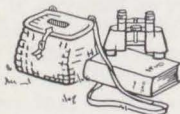
Note: Schedules make it possible to join the San Juan High Trip before or after a Dinosaur River Trip. See Page 11.



At Harding's Hole on the Yampa, in Dinosaur National Monument

Base Camps

Sierra, Wilderness,
Glacier Peak



Base Camps 1, 2, 3—Emerald Lake— July 1-14, 15-28, 29-August 11

From the Agnew Meadow roadhead, a scenic highline trail overlooking the San Joaquin River's Middle Fork leads northward seven miles to a delightful pine-sheltered bowl at the canyon's head. Here, along the tumbling stream, Base Camp will be located.

Close at hand, in a mineral-tinted setting, is placid Emerald Lake, and just beyond lies spectacular Thousand Island Lake, its distant shore guarded by the massive tower of Banner Peak standing aloof in a panoramic array of sharp peaks extending northward to Mt. Lyell. Over Banner's left shoulder, nearly hidden from view, peer Mt. Ritter and the Minarets . . . good friends of last summer.

Our camp's favored location, above the 9,500-foot contour and on the very edge of this open skyland, will provide a most convenient base for interest-filled trips in nearly every direction. An easy southward jaunt will take us to Ruby Lake, deep-set at the base of a color-streaked cliff, and a bit farther on, photogenic Garnet Lake, its rock-isled expanse and glaciated background certain to be captured by our entire complement of photographers. On the ridges around and above them, awaiting your discovery, are secret lakes and scenic outlook points, idyllic destinations for picnics.

Those of a venturesome nature will cross the Banner Col for a close-up view of the ice-floe lake at the glacier's terminus and to explore the wild granite-land of the San Joaquin's North Fork. Over Island and Agnew Passes, we'll roam the forested Rush Creek Basin, scattered with surprise meadows, visiting its many picturesque lakes. Closest to



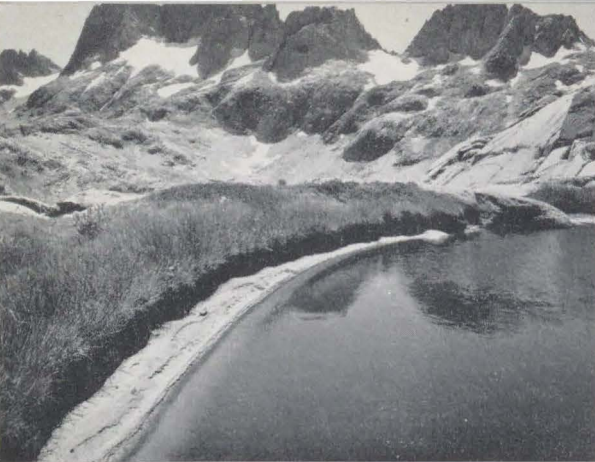
Banner and Ritter

Cedric Wright

camp are the Clark Lakes, and beyond them, sprawled along the basin's floor, are timber-shored Gem and Waugh lakes. More distant trips will take us to the high-perched chains of Davis, Rogers and Marie lakes in rocky side-canyons backdropped by precipitous walls.

Activities. If climbing is your forte, interesting routes will be found to Banner Peak, Mt. Davis, Rodgers Peak and intervening summits on the northern extension of the Ritter Range. Perhaps John Muir's famous route to the top of Mt. Ritter will be retraced. Additional challenges to scramblers will be presented by Donohue, Kuna, Koip and Blacktop peaks. Likely to be scheduled each session is a culminating ascent of Yosemite's giant Mt. Lyell via the glacier on its north side, from an advanced base on the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River. Ice axes and crampons will be in order. For everyone interested in setting foot on a live glacier, a return call will be paid to the easier reached one reposing on Banner's eastern slope adjacent to the famous balcony, visited by Base Campers in 1951.

An outpost camp will be established in the Upper Rush Creek area, enabling members to seek out its most intimate details and to follow upward along the Muir Trail to 11,000-foot Donohue Pass for a spectacular panorama of high mountain scenery encompassing Mt. Lyell, Mt. Maclure, the entire length of Lyell Fork to Tuolumne Meadows and beyond to Ragged Peak and Mt. Conness. Overnighters may also be thrilled by magnificent sunrise and sunset spectacles viewed from the ridge above Island Pass.



Minarets and unnamed lake (Cedric Wright)

The superb attractions to be found in adjacent regions make this a knapsacker's paradise, and trips will be scheduled to a number of destinations including the Yosemite back-country. Dehydrated foods will be supplied to those who prefer this most foot-loose manner of travel.

If you are a fisherman, you'll be offered an almost endless choice of waters in which to test your skill, with the most popular spot likely to be Thousand Island Lake, stocked by airplane last season. So bring along your flies, your salmon eggs and—if you must—your angleworms!

Base Camp will be conducted in three sessions, starting July 1, 15 and 29. Each will have a similar program of trips and activities, each following the traditional principle of "doing as you please when you please." The in-camp program will include sessions in rock climbing, mountaineering, photography and kindred diversions. Authorities will provide an opportunity to learn more about the wildflowers, the bird and animal life and the geological history of this Sierra region.

A well-rounded schedule of day and overnight trips from camp, conducted by Base Camp leaders, will provide for all degrees of mountaineering, from hiking to rock climbing, from easy to difficult. Around the blazing campfire each night, members will gather in good-natured comradeship to swap highlights of the day's experiences and to enjoy traditionally fine programs drawn from a variety of talents.

Base Camp's staff of leaders will include: Cliff Youngquist, Joe Momyer, Scudder Nash, Peter Friedrichsen, Bill Wallace, Norv La Vene, Theo Waller and Jerry Gallwas. Peter, who has never missed a single Base Camp, will again be our Camp Master. Dean and Marcella Curtis will prepare the sumptuous mountain menu for which Base Camp has become noted. Dur-

ing Dean's absence, cooking duties will be taken over by his able protégé, Jerry Martin. Camp Naturalists will be Helen Sharsmith and Clare McGee, who are so proficient at sharing their knowledge of the Sierra's flora and fauna. Charlotte Youngquist and Mabel Nash will direct some of the activities as Camp Hostesses. Our emergency medical needs will again be handled by Doctors Vernon L. Nickel, G. Wilber Westin and Margaret H. Jones.

This year we will have new gasoline-burning stoves and a minimum of wood-cutting. We will also have paper trays available, and so a minimum of "chickie pail." Children will be most welcome on all three periods, and for those under 14 years of age a special rate will be in order. Children over 12 years of age must be junior members of the Club. As in the past, teen-agers must be accompanied by a parent or another adult. Umbrella tents will be available.

This year we will be afforded the unique opportunity of returning to the roadhead by a different route: following the Muir Trail past the shores of Ruby, Garnet and Shadow lakes, then dropping down alongside the tortuous cascade of Shadow Falls for a scenic climax to the trip.

Base Camp 4—Wilderness camp at Bench Lake—July 16-29

The 1956 Wilderness Base Camp will be located on the shore of Bench Lake, near the crest of the Sierra Nevada midway between Bishop and Kearsarge passes. This unique lake lies on a wooded bench perched high on the Muro Blanco and overlooks the wild canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River. Until this year, the region has been inaccessible to all but the hardier fishermen and to High Trippers on their way through. Its richly pigmented scenic features warrant a more protracted stay.

Recent improvements have eliminated the rough and rugged stretches from the Taiboose Pass Trail, thus making Bench Lake readily accessible from the Owens Valley. And when this new accessibility becomes known, Bench Lake will be over-run by hordes of fishermen, as this whole region is positively a "fisherman's paradise." Heretofore most visitors have approached the region via the John Muir Trail from the north

or the south. In either case, as they surmounted the last pass into the watershed of the South Fork, they were struck by a transformation in topography. In this broad high basin, the light gray granites replace the older and darker granites of the Palisades, and present a contrasting background to the vivid red sedimentaries and jet black volcanics which prevail here.

This country is a perfect workshop for the photographer, both in color and black-and-white. Among the well known pictures are: Joseph N. LeConte's panorama of the jagged Sierra Crest from Split Mountain; Ansel Adams' famous trail picture of Mt. Gardner; and Cedric Wright's striking dawn picture of Arrow Peak reflected in Bench Lake. For color, there is Cardinal Peak with its dark red summit-cap jauntily askew; or Striped Mountain with its bizarre pattern of veins and dikes; or Pinchot Peak for its bold splash of red against the deep blue sky. If it is light and shadows with unusual forms that the photographer is seeking, he'll find it on The Thumb, deeply incised Split Mountain, sharp-pointed Vannacher Needle, the ragged Palisades here seen on edge, and the numerous pyramidal-shaped mountains which characterize the scene.

At least two of the nearby peaks should be climbed by everybody in camp, both because their ascents are not too difficult, and because the summit views are exceptional. We quote from Professor LeConte's article in an early *Sierra Club Bulletin*, after he had climbed them both for the first time. From the summit of Arrow Peak (12,598) he describes the scene:

Our breath was fairly taken away by the sight of the tremendous cañon of the South Fork which burst upon us. It was over 4,000

feet deep, the walls were exceedingly precipitous and one continuous slope the whole way From this commanding point the whole course of the South Fork could be traced from its source near the foot of Split Mountain to its junction with the Kings River Cañon.

After winding through meadows and groves and receiving countless snow-fed streamlets, the young South Fork cuts around the base of Arrow Peak in a cañon whose depth is rarely equalled in the Sierra, finally falling into the upper end of Paradise Valley . . . The mountains to the east . . . were piled up in the wildest confusion, a wilderness dominated by Mt. Pinchot. To the north tower the gigantic masses of the Palisades, from Split Mountain (14,051 feet) to North Palisade (14,275 feet), and from Mt. Goddard to Mt. Whitney.

Split Mountain is rated by most climbers as one of the easiest of the 14,000-foot mountains to conquer—but one of the most rewarding. With an early start and a bit of persistence, anyone can make it. The profusion of polemonium near its summit is one of the rare sights of the High Sierra. Professor LeConte on his first ascent of the peak proclaimed the view from the summit "to the south along the main axis of the Sierra Nevada as the most rugged I have ever seen."

A stub camp will be located on Palisade Lakes for climbers seeking to add Middle Palisade to their list, and for fishermen looking for the big 'uns known to inhabit these spectacular lakes.

For knapsackers, two infrequently covered circle tours will be scheduled. The first crosses Cartridge Pass into Lake Basin, down past Marion Lake and the famous Triple Falls to the Middle Fork of the Kings River with its unusual Devils Ink Pot and Bath Tub. Up the Kings to Grouse Mead-

*Split Mountain from
Bench Lake*

Carl Miller



ows with its hanging-glacial amphitheaters, and from there skirting the buttressed walls of the Palisades, over the Golden Stairs, past Palisades Lakes and back to camp via Mather Pass. The second knapsack tour will bushwhack down Muro Blanco to Paradise Valley, up Woods Creek to the John Muir Trail and back via Pinchot Pass.

For climbers, the South Fork headwaters are virgin territory, with many first ascents still to be recorded—some of them over 13,000 feet. For the fishermen, they'll find big ones in Cardinal Lake, Palisade Lakes, Marjory Lake and Bench Lake, and may accumulate limits in Lake Basin, Arrow Peak Lakes, the South Fork and nearby streams.

While members will enter the mountains via Taboose Pass, they will leave by way of Pinchot Pass with an overnight camp at beautiful Woods Lake, and then finally cross the crest through Sawmill Pass and descend the rugged and tortuous gorge of Sawmill Creek.

The following Wilderness Camp veterans will lead on trips and climbs in addition to instructing in their specialized fields: Robin Dempster will study the archeological remains in the nearby Indian workgrounds; Bill Pope will check on the bird population; Peter Raven will cover botany and entomology; Carl Miller will help in all fields, especially in photography; and Oliver Kehrein will study a couple of small glaciers and the unusual local geomorphology.



Horses will be available for the trips in and out at approximately \$5 per day. Also, if there is sufficient demand, riding horses will be provided in camp. However, to insure mounts, reservations should be made in advance, at the Club office.

Base Camp 5—Glacier Peak Limited Area—August 20-September 2

The camp will be located on the park-like shores of Lyman Lake in the heart of the Glacier Peak Limited Area, which lies astride the northern Cascades in Washington. This is one of the sections which the proposed reclassification of the area seeks to eliminate. Another endangered section is that of the deeply entrenched Stehekin watershed, through which we will leave.

The November, 1955, issue of *Western Outdoor Quarterly* described the region as "so breathlessly beautiful, it would be set aside as a national park, were it in any other state. One reason the area is so little known is that its highest feature, Glacier Peak (10,348), cannot be seen from any major highway."

Very few of the many thousands of visitors who ride the boats up and down Lake Chelan realize the presence of this alpine wonderland just over the high western rampart of the lake.

Glacier Peak, continues the *Quarterly*, "is one of the most beautiful of the Cascade snow peaks—partly because its snow fields remain dazzlingly white throughout the summer, unsullied by wind-borne ash and pumice dust. It is covered with mile-long glaciers, with their beautiful icefalls and deep, tangled crevasses."

Our stub camp will be set up on gem-like, little Image Lake, high on Miners Ridge and just opposite the 8,000-foot north face of Glacier Peak. There are 38 other peaks in the area, all bearing glaciers. No other region in the United States can boast of more living glaciers.

Phil Zalesky, of the Mountaineers, writes:

Triplets from Sahale Arm, Glacier Peak Limited Area
(Tom Miller)

*Formidable from Magic Col,
Glacier Peak Limited Area
(Tom Miller)*



"The glaciated valley of the Nepeequa on the eastern boundary [and over the ridge from our camp], often-times called the Shangri La of the Cascades, is reminiscent of the valleys of the Alps. It would be difficult to find nicer sloping alpine meadows than those of White Pass, Miners Ridge, Meander Meadows and Meadow Mountain. These slopes offer the sublime in alpine gardens . . ." This area is one of the few homes of the mountain goat, and there are crags aplenty for him to retreat over.

Itinerary. Our route to Base Camp will be via Lake Chelan, a heavily forested, fiord-like lake that has been classed as one of the unique wonders of the country. The lake is more than 50 miles long and averages less than a mile wide. According to Matthes, it is the deepest chasm in the United States, with its flanking peaks rising 8,500 to 8,650 feet above the bottom of the canyon. The upper reaches are accessible only by boat.

We leave the boat at the little settlement of Lucerne and after a short drive reach the mining town of Holden. From there we hike along a forested trail for eight miles, past Heart Lake and Crown Falls and beneath Dumb-bell and Bonanza peaks. On our way out we will traverse the full length of Agnes Creek and down the deeply incised gorge of the Stehekin. An extra day should be allowed en route to or from Chelan for a visit to Grand Coulee Dam and the Ginkgo Petrified Forest.

Camp leaders will include such veterans as

Robin Dempster, Virilis Fischer, Oliver Kehrelein, Peter Raven and Al Schmitz, as well as climbing leaders from the Mazamas. Horses will be available for saddle trips during our stay at Lyman Lake. Reservations should be made in advance at the Club office. The trip fee includes all expenses from the time you leave the boat at Lucerne until you return to the boat at Stehekin. Members may board the boat anywhere from Chelan City to "Twenty-five Mile." A good overnight campsite will be found at Lake Chelan State Park.

Greyhound offers a special reduced round-trip rate from San Francisco (\$30 to \$40, depending on the number of persons), provided we fill a bus. The route will include Shasta Dam, Mt. Shasta, Klamath Falls, Mt. Hood, Columbia River, Pasco, Ginkgo Petrified Forest, Grand Coulee Dam and Chelan State Park.

Camp will end in time for those who wish to do so to attend the convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Spokane over the Labor Day week end.

Background Reading About Glacier Peak

Those who contemplate joining any of the Glacier Peak outings will be interested in reading the chapters by Grant McConnell and Weldon Heald in *The Cascades* (one of the American Mountain Series published by Vanguard Press), and the article by Hermann F. Ulrichs "The Cascade Range in Northern Washington," in the *Sierra Club Bulletin* (February 1937).

Burro Trips



Burro Trips 1, 2, 3—Tuolumne Meadows, north and south—July 15-28, July 29-August 11, August 12-25

Burro trips offer a splendid mountain vacation *and* a wonderful education in the art of camping and packing in the High Sierra. Each trip is composed of 35 souls of like temperament—20 people, 14 burros and one horse. You should be in fair physical shape before starting—able to hike approximately eight mountain miles a day. You need not be a mountaineer nor are you expected to be able to pack a burro when you arrive. The less you know, the more you can learn.

The burros carry all trip food and equipment, and 25 pounds of your belongings. Anything more you carry yourself—or leave behind. Commissary and camp work turns are taken every few days; everyone shares in the packing, cooking and travel on the trail, thus becoming an expert in all departments, and a qualified burro psychologist, in two weeks.

Travel averages from four to ten miles every moving day, with moving days about every other day, or perhaps two out of three. The number of moving days and the exact route are up to the trip members. Layover days may be spent in any manner, from climbing to fishing to just plain loafing. Minimum age is 16, or 12 if accompanied by parents.

Burro itinerary

This year's trips will begin July 15, July 29 and August 12, ending two weeks later on Saturday at the point of beginning.

The first and third trips will leave Tuolumne Meadows and go south up the Lyell Fork and over Donohue Pass to Rush Creek. From there the country available includes that east of the Banner-Ritter massif with campsites available at Thousand Island, Garnet, and Shadow lakes

and Lake Ediza—some of the finest in the Sierra. Return may be via Gem Pass, Alger Lake and Koip Pass—country that is seldom visited but well worth the trip for its marked contrast with the Banner-Ritter area.

The second trip will go north to the more heavily wooded and slightly lower, but equally beautiful regions of Benson and Smedberg lakes, Matterhorn and Virginia canyons. Here a wide variety of routes and areas present themselves, and the choice will be up to the members of the trip. This two weeks may provide the best fishing.

Family Burro Trips 1 and 2—July 29-August 11, August 12-25

If you have wished you could take your children with you to the High Sierra, why not consider the Family Burro Trip this year? This trip is fun with youngsters who are six or seven years old or more. The 12-to-16-year-olds have a wonderful time. Some children of four-and-a-half have done well on these trips, too, although smaller children need more attention from their parents.

The 1956 Family Burro outings will enter the Sierra from Onion Valley via Kearsarge Pass, with a stop at Bullfrog Lake. Then they will probably go north with stops at many delightful places, including layovers at Rae Lakes, Woods Lake and Bench Lake. The trip out will be over Taboose Pass. A car shuttle will be arranged for the return to Onion Valley.

An alternative plan, if the parties are capable, is to go south over Foresters Pass to



An old friend
(by Henry Timby)

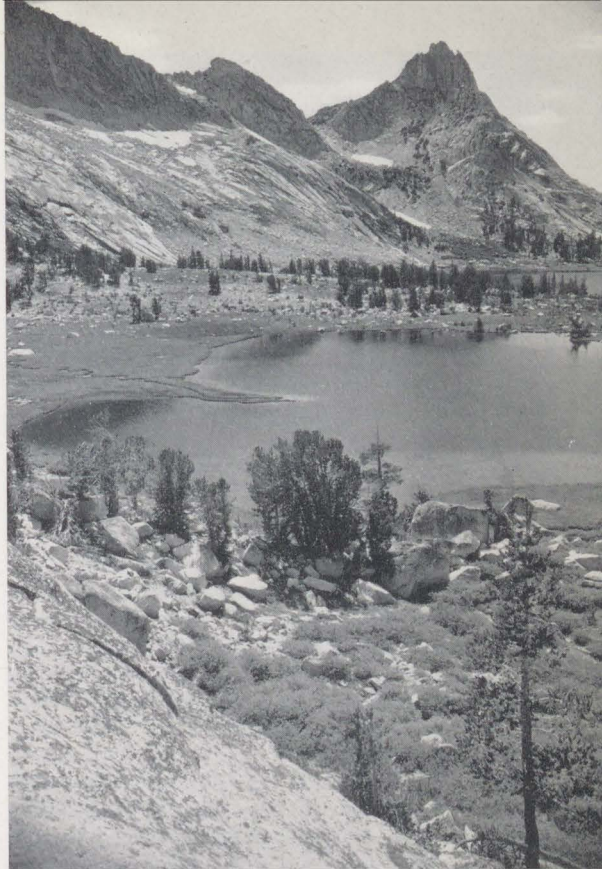
Crabtree Meadow, and out over Whitney Pass to Whitney Portal.

There will be five to seven layover days at spots renowned for fishing, photogenic values and interesting side trips. There will be opportunities to swim, wash clothes, hunt tadpoles, botanize, look for rocks, or just relax and admire the scenery. The approximate distance traveled will be 50 miles. Onion Valley, our starting point, lies at an altitude of 9,000 feet. We suggest that the families going on the trip plan to camp at a comparable elevation for a night or two before the start. This will help make the first day's climb easier for everyone.

Each family a unit

Each family brings its own food and equipment and camps and cooks as a unit. Equipment and food lists will be provided, and the leaders will be glad to answer questions and help you to plan. Previous camping experience is highly desirable, but a knowledge of packing is unnecessary. One purpose of these trips is to show you how to pack and handle burros.

The first trip, led by Dave Michener, will leave Onion Valley on Sunday, July 29, and will arrive at the Taboose Pass roadhead on Saturday, August 11. The second trip, led by Jim Dodds, will start August 12 from Onion Valley



and end August 25. Rates are \$70 for two parents and one child, \$25 for each additional child up to three, and \$15 for each child thereafter. In addition, there is a \$5 registration fee for each family.



The Knapsack Trips

Six for strong backs — from beginners all the way to veterans in the Far North

Six knapsack trips are planned for 1956, with a wide range of dates, location, and difficulty. Those who can spare only a minimum of time have available the eight-day trips, while those who like the wilderness in larger doses can sign up for the two-week trips. Hikers who have never tackled an extended knapsack trip can choose the beginners' trip, the easiest of the group. Experienced knapsackers with adventure in their blood and a yen for something different can

join the strenuous Glacier Peak trip. Unfamiliar bits of California will be explored in the Trinity Alps, and some of the Sierra's best will be seen by the Northern Yosemite and Palisades travelers. Finally, a most unusual exploring trip among the glaciers of the Far North is offered to qualified backpackers who can afford it.

Each trip will have its own special flavor and character, but all will provide fine and enjoyable wilderness experiences.



*Mt. Sill and the Palisades from
Mather Pass (Bob Braun)*

Knapsack Trip 1—Emigrant Basin, Northern Yosemite—July 7–20

The length and the breadth of the Emigrant Basin Wild Area, including all the big lakes from Burst Rock to Bond Pass; plus a large segment of Northern Yosemite as far over as Peeler Lake; with six layover days—how does that sound for two weeks away from it all? The starting point at Strawberry Lake is only an easy 165 miles from the East Bay; and after you get there, you'll need to walk only 67 miles on the trip.

We'll use trails where trails get us there faster, but there are plenty of places where we'll cross-country to save miles and to gain better views.

Here are just a few of the lakes in the order in which they will be seen: Hyatt, Pingree, Big, Huckleberry, Twin, Tilden, Mary, Arndt, Peeler, Dorothy, Snow, Emigrant, Buck, Wood, Deer and Long. Anyone who wants to do some extra hiking in the two days at Peeler Lake can run down to Benton Lake for the fishing, or up to Slide Mountain for the superlative outlook over the whole of Northern Yosemite. Plenty of time for loafing or exploring will be found during other layover days at Huckleberry, Tilden and Emigrant Lakes, while several short travel days will permit side trips en route. Leader: Jim Skillin.

Knapsack Trip 2—Beginners' trip, Northern Yosemite—July 28-Aug. 4

The popular eight-day beginners' trip again will explore a part of Yosemite National Park's vast back country. This year the spectacular and impressively rugged

Sawtooth country of the north will be the goal. Sometimes on good trail, frequently on no trail at all, the hikers will follow the Sierra Crest over exciting knapsack passes and through wide-bottomed glacial valleys.

Here, compressed into a small area, are all the attractions of alpine wilderness. Sparkling lakes surrounded by lush green meadows dot the distant rock masses with blue. Swift-running creeks wind and twist through the tumbled mountains and canyons, gathering melting snow from the peaks. Flowers bloom among the rocks and in grassy places. There are view points to be climbed, fish in the streams, wild animals for lazy watching, and park-like stands of pine. The nearest road is miles away, and visitors are few.

To date the route has been used only by experienced knapsackers, so here is an unusual opportunity to see the best the Sierra has to offer. Layover days are planned for Spiller Lake, Slide Canyon and Doe Lake.

Experienced and able leaders, short daily moves, and a food cache at the midpoint combine to make the trip practical and enjoyable for beginners. Leader: Ed Robbins.

Knapsack Trip 3—Trinity Alps— August 4–17

The high country of the Trinity Alps, which reminds one even more of Wyoming's Tetons than of California's Sierra, is virtually unknown. Trails penetrate only gentle valley bottoms; the high passes and the higher ridges above have seldom felt a knapsacker's boot.

This 136,000-acre wilderness area is rich in scenic contrasts. Smooth rounded granite slopes, green meadows, rocky lakeshores, steep brushy slopes, sharp ridges, cool fir and spruce forests are mingled in every possible combination. Alpine gardens grow on snowy north slopes along the ridge tops, while only a few feet away heat-loving brush plants cover the south slopes. The traveler may leave a green meadow-strewn valley, cross a knife-like ridge, and descend into a snowbound cirque whose melt waters fill

to brimming a series of blue lakes set in white granite.

A two-week knapsack trip is planned to explore the fascinating and little-used corners of the Trinities. The route will start at Dedrick, and completely encircle the two highest peaks, Thompson and Sawtooth, before returning to Dedrick. Most of the travel on this great swing will be cross-country, and since the terrain is difficult, daily mileages will be low. Layover days will be included for doing whatever you like best to do. Leader: Henry Crall.

Knapsack Trip 4—Glacier Peak Limited Area—August 20-31

The 12-day out-of-state knapsack trip will explore the Glacier Peak Limited Area of Mt. Baker National Forest with a planned route 'round the mountain. This will be a trip of 85 rugged miles in fascinating wilderness, from deep in the rain forest of giant firs to high among the crags and ridges.

The trip will leave Trinity, Wash., the roadhead, and will follow the Pacific Crest Trail along the White River. First camp will be at Boulder Creek. Then the route proceeds to White Pass, where a layover day will be spent in exploring this high place. Working north, then east, the route reaches the main feature of the trip, Image Lake and Miner's Ridge, said by many to be the most thrilling of all mountain and flower scenery.

A camp is planned for Kennedy Hot Springs, where there will be a hot bath for all hands—and feet.

This trip is designed for knapsackers with a well-developed spirit of adventure. They will be on their own in the midst of stern, rough country of unsurpassed beauty. Leaders: Gene Todd, Bob Braun.

Knapsack Trip 5—Palisades—August 25-September 1

Eight days exploring the Palisade country of Kings Canyon National Park, two 14,000-foot peaks to be climbed, high rocky passes far from trails, sparkling blue lakes set in

green meadow and white rock, sweeping views over most of the Sierra high country from Mt. Darwin and Mt. Goddard in the north to Mt. Brewer and Mt. Whitney in the south, the deep canyon of the middle fork of the Kings River at your feet—you can have all this in your summer trip, and more too, if you join the Palisade knapsack trip starting from South Lake.

The route leads south from Bishop Pass, cross-country to Palisade Basin and the Barrett Lakes for a layover day. Another day of cross-country will bring the group to the Palisade Lakes on the John Muir Trail. A layover day is planned for Upper Basin, just over Mather Pass. A final climb over Taboose Pass will lead to the roadhead and journey's end.

The total of three layover days will provide time to climb both Mt. Sill (14,162) and Split Mountain (14,051). Leader: Oscar Carlson.

Knapsack Trip 6—Northern St. Elias range, Alaska-Canada—August 19-September 6

An unusual knapsack expedition, led by Al Baxter, will head into the northern St. Elias Range in the region of the Alaska-Canada boundary. It is on a somewhat more expensive and rugged scale than other outings, and the experience and qualifications of applicants will be specially screened.

A base camp will be established by an air drop at about 6,800 feet on the Mt. Woods glacier; if other commitments do not interfere, the air drop will be provided by the U.S. Air Force. Members of the party will approach the camp by helicopter from Burwash Landing, on Kluane Lake some 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The return to the Alaska Highway

Crossing a stream in California's Trinity Alps (Fred Gunsby)



will be made by walking to a snout of the Klutlan Glacier, at which point log rafts will be made for the ride down the Klutlan and White rivers. This return trip will take three to four days.

The section of the range to be visited contains seven peaks over 15,000 feet and many summits of only slightly smaller size that have not been ascended or even named. Between the mountains and the highway lies a forest belt of great beauty and interest. The alpine zone abounds in game: mountain goats, sheep, bear, moose and many smaller species.

For those who wish to climb, first ascents can almost be guaranteed provided there is good weather. For geologists, there is an unexplored wilderness of great glaciers, mighty peaks, and large, diversified moraine piles. Alpine and forest zones provide a wide field for the naturalist.

Mountaineers of any affiliation are cordially invited to join Sierra Club members on this once-in-a-lifetime, coöperative venture.

Time schedule. The group will assemble in Whitehorse on August 19 and return there about September 6. It may be possible for those who wish to stay longer in the mountains to do so.

Requirements. Although there will be a physician on the staff, the expedition will be in rough country and a long way from other medical help. Unless you are in reasonably good physical condition, able, for example, to carry a pack equal to between a third and a fourth of your body weight over rough terrain, the trip cannot be recommended for you.

Previous cross-country backpacking experience is highly recommended but not required. There can be no turning back once the trip begins. Judge and test your capacity, strength and stamina realistically, conservatively, and in advance.

Equipment. Food and community equipment will be provided. Personal clothing, sleeping bags, and climbing gear will not be. Detailed lists will be furnished for guidance.

Costs, reservations. The trip will be coöperative in that the exact costs will be divided among the members. Estimates indicate the cost per person will vary with the total number, since fixed costs must be shared. The following schedule is probably accurate within 15 per cent: 8 on trip, \$340 each; 12 on trip, \$310 each; 16 on trip, \$290 each; 20 on trip (the maximum), \$270 each.

This does not include transportation to and from Whitehorse from the United States. For prices, consult any travel agency. It is hoped that some members will elect to accompany the truck that will carry equipment and staff via the Alcan Highway. Truck transportation will be much cheaper, although slower, than by air. Truck travel in one direction only may be arranged. Members might also consider car pool arrangements or combine the expedition with a trip by ship up the west coast from Seattle or Vancouver.

Reservations must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, of which \$5 will be the non-refundable reservation fee. Should the trip not take place for any reason, this deposit will be refunded. Those who cancel reservations will receive a prorated share of the deposit, varying with the date of cancellation. Deadline for reservations is May 15, 1956.

In general. Once in base camp, members may do as much or as little as they choose. On all side trips, however, it will be expected that each person carry his share of food and community equipment. Due consideration will be given to differing capacities between and among men and women. The management will have the final decision on weights to be carried.

Weather on the interior side of the range should be very good. If it is bad (unlikely but possible) you may spend days at a time in a sleeping bag, in a tent surrounded by snowstorms. If you can't face this possibility, don't come.

You are advised to carry insurance on personal equipment and to be insured against such extra expenses as might be involved in an injury and emergency evacuation. The Sierra Club will not be financially liable for such extra expenses.



*St. Elias scene: Mts. Walsh, Steele, Wood,
Klutlan Glacier (Bradford Washburn)*

Your Club Ballot

You may as well get into the voting habit this year; why not begin by being an active, voting member of the Sierra Club?

You have your ballot, or will soon have it, and you know that not only are you asked to help choose the directors for the ensuing terms, but also two important amendments need your thoughtful consideration. An explanation of the proposed amendments was given in last month's *Bulletin*.

We admit it isn't easy to decide on only 15 out of such a fine list of potential directors. Here are the candidates, in the order chosen by lot for the ballot:

Richard M. Leonard, Oliver Kehrlein, Robert P. Howell, Robert G. Bear, Nathan C. Clark, Elmer C. Aldrich, H. Stewart Kimball, Charlotte E. Mauk, Harold C. Bradley, Alexander Hildebrand, Bestor Robinson, Einar Nilsson, Harold E. Crowe, Kathleen Jackson, Joseph R. Momyer, A. Starker Leopold, James M. Carl, Ansel Adams, Kenneth M. Turner, William Siri, Russell H. Varian, Dan L. Thrapp, Edgar Wayburn, R. Clifford Youngquist, Arthur B. Johnson, Alfred Schmitz, Lewis F. Clark.

Almanac

IN THE mountains of Switzerland during the months of February and March the hillsides begin to ring with a reiterated tinkling as though the larch-tree tops, already brushed to a faint yellow by the first upflowing of the sap, were each one hung with little icicle bells. The gay notes come from the throats of innumerable little tits who, aware of the increased warmth of the sun upon their tiny backs, realize that the snows will soon be melting and that the days of love-making are very near, days of short dancing flights across sloping lawns covered with flowers virginal and fresh. The calling of the tits is accompanied by sounds of running water continually audible under the deep snow.

LEWELLYN POWYS,
Swiss Essays (London:
John Lane, 1947)

Now on TV!

"Mayor of the Town"

Starring one of America's great actors, Academy Award-Winner

THOMAS MITCHELL

Be sure to tune in during week of March 27 . . . Alexander Hildebrand, Sierra Club president, appears on TV for a visit with Thomas Mitchell!

CHECK YOUR LOCAL TV STATION BELOW:

BAKERSFIELD	
KERO-TV 10	Mondays 7:30 PM
CHICO	
KHSL-TV 12	Wednesdays 7:00 PM
EUREKA	
KIEM-TV 3	Saturdays 8:30 PM
FRESNO	
KMJ-TV 24	Sundays 6:30 PM
LOS ANGELES	
KTTV 11	Wednesdays 9:30 PM
SACRAMENTO	
KCRA-TV 3	Thursdays 7:00 PM
SALINAS	
KSBW-TV 8	Saturdays 8:30 PM
SAN DIEGO	
KFSD-TV 10	Mondays 7:00 PM
SAN FRANCISCO	
KGO-TV 7	Thursdays 10:00 PM
SAN JOSE	
KNTV 11	Fridays 9:00 PM
SAN LUIS OBISPO	
KVEC-TV 6	Tuesdays 8:30 PM
SANTA BARBARA	
KEY-TV 3	Sundays 6:30 PM
STOCKTON	
KOVR 13	Mondays 8:30 PM
YUMA	
KIVA 11	Mondays 9:30 PM

RICHFIELD sponsors this program to promote a better understanding of the importance of natural resources to the health, wealth, and pleasure of every Californian.

Presented by

RICHFIELD

"Conservation of natural resources means better living for YOU"

Along Many Trails

SUMMER OUTINGS are the principal subject of this issue, but spring events are shaping up, too. Here are some dates to remember:

- The week of March 27 on Richfield's television program, "Mayor of the Town," Thomas Mitchell will interview Alexander Hildebrand, President of the Sierra Club. The telecast is seen on Los Angeles Channel 11 (KTTV, Wednesday, 9:30 p.m.), on San Francisco Channel 7 (KGO-TV, Thursday, 10 p.m.), and on 12 other stations at various times.
- April 7-8 at the Multnomah Hotel in Portland, Ore., the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs will sponsor the first Northwest Wilderness Conference. Among other topics, the Conference will study an inventory of wilderness areas in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

Regional and national leaders in wilderness preservation will be there, as well as representatives of industry, labor and administrative agencies. The public is invited to attend. For reservations, write to Paul Gerhardt, 425 N.W. Skyline Boulevard, Portland 1.

- April 14-15 in San Francisco, the Sierra Club will hold its first Conference on Information and Education. Chapter and committee delegates will see and discuss exhibits of Club and chapter publications, photographs, displays, slides and movies, and will participate in workshop and round-table sessions.

The idea is to promote information and educational activities in behalf of the Club's purposes, by the chapters and by the committees chiefly concerned: Editorial, Conservation, Visual Education, Public Relations. Knowledge and materials will be shared more effectively as a result of the Conference, and new people will be stimulated to take part in these activities. (Chapter and committee chairmen received details in a "Special Bulletin" dated February 15.)

- May 5 at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, the Sierra Club will hold its annual dinner and

dance (Northern California). There will be an outstanding speaker, you'll meet old friends and Club leaders, and you'll have fun. Price: \$5.75 per person.

The fate of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area still hangs in the balance. A letter from you to the Honorable Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., urging that the present boundaries of the Primitive Area be retained in the reclassified Wilderness Area, may be of real value in helping to save this unmatched wilderness from destruction by commercial use.

ACROSS HIGHWAY 40 from Clair Tappaan Lodge, near Donner Summit, the National Audubon Society leases the Sugar Bowl facilities for its summer camp. The ninth season this summer will consist of five two-week sessions beginning June 24, July 8, July 22, August 5 and August 19.

Daily field trips are led by trained naturalists, both into the Bowl itself and to places as far afield as Washoe Lake and Bear Valley. A session at Audubon Camp is guaranteed to sharpen your eyes and open your ears to the wildlife of the Sierra Nevada.

For information write to the National Audubon Society, 2426 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4.

Jim Mulholland, chairman of Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee since 1951, has retired—but not very far. He will continue to be treasurer of the committee, a job that in itself probably requires more than a day a week of Jim's time.

New chairman is Bob McGillicuddy, chemical engineer from Martinez, who joined the Club in 1952. He is an active skier and racer, and a member of the Ski Patrol. Bob will take over many of the responsibilities formerly handled by Jim, who has given countless hours of work and measureless devotion during his long service to the Lodge.