



*Summer
Outings*

SIERRA CLUB
BULLETIN

*March
1957*

People You Know

SKI EXPERTS charitably describe the season's snow conditions as "poor" hereabouts at the time this is written, and this probably accounts for the long faces among the ski mountaineers.

One skier said that so far this year there have been five days of "excellent" conditions, another five that might loosely be described as "good," and the only consolation is that "last year was a little lousier."

"The snow came late and didn't hold when it arrived," he said. "Today conditions are fair to poor. Frequently we get a lot of snow late in February or in March, though, and we can still hope."

Angeles Chapter named *Jim Gorin* to head the executive committee and the first thing he did was conspire with *Walter Redepinning* to lure his colleagues into moving furniture. Just like a housewife in April. Result is that the conference table was moved into the library. A room divider was contrived in the office to separate the working machines from the general

view, and a reception layout arranged in the outer room.

Walt Hennies returned from four months in Germany, piloting his auto via the southern route from New York to Los Angeles.

Roscoe Poland, Joe Momyer and Clark Jones were conducted by State Parks officials on a jeep trip through Anza and Borrego parks to study proposed boundary changes. One thing that impressed them was the serious damage being caused by rampaging jeep cavalades and other factors. "No longer than three years ago," wrote Roscoe in "*Hi! Sierrans,*" "Mountain Palm Oasis was a delightful green nook in the midst of dry hills." Now it is despoiled by grazing cattle and marauding visitors, including improperly indoctrinated Boy Scouts. Fish Creek Canyon showed "lasting, eroding scars of the last jeep procession."

Harry James did a three-week stretch in the hospital but is home again.

Boy Scouts of the Angeles area held their first lodge party at Harwood in early December, with *Willard Hope* and *Stan Keenan* as chaperons, or something. There were 14 Senior Girl Scouts and 18 Scout Explorers.

Dorothy and Jack Peterson cooked dinner for the Long Beach group December party. . . . *Keamer and Mildred Walter* showed off their rhumbas and tangoes, and *Eric Liedberg* and *Grace Rocklin* did a samba and a waltz before 103 who attended the Angeles Chapter's annual Christmas Eve dance. *Bob Granger* led the choral singing. . . . *Bud Bingham, Rich Nagy and John Robinson* made an interesting December climb of Mt. Tom, 13,652 feet. Bud is new chairman of Sierra Peaks Section, John is vice chairman, *Barbara Lilley* is secretary and *Patricia Meixner*, treasurer. Very active group. . . . *Doc Atkinson* didn't know he was a "Hundred Peaker" until he looked over a list of the Southern California mountains and added up 105 he had topped. He got his pin. . . . *Mary Packard* found out there are more than fifty species of trees on the Santa Monica High School grounds. . . . Everybody seems to be traveling, but few got as far as *Glenn and Helen Wheeler*, who report from Darjeeling, India, that they met Mrs. Tenzing.

DAN L. THRAPP

COVER PHOTO: *In Death Canyon, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.*

By Philip Hyde

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

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Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 42

MARCH, 1957

NUMBER 3

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

Election for Club Directors

This year's election for Sierra Club directors will be the first under the amendment to the By-Laws adopted in 1956. Instead of choosing all fifteen directors each year, members will henceforth vote for five, who will serve three-year terms. Ballots are now in the mail.

The Sierra Club Council (newly formed under the other By-Laws amendment passed last year) participated in the recommendation of names to the Nominating Committee, which was headed by Art Blake until his death in January. Jack Barnard took over the chairmanship and completed arrangements for the election.

The candidates, in the order in which their names appear on the ballot, are: Clifford V. Heimbucher, William J. Losh, R. Clifford Youngquist, Ansel Adams (incumbent), Bill D. Henderson, Elmer Aldrich (incumbent), Lewis F. Clark (incumbent), and Edgar Wayburn.

Knapsack Leaflets

The Outing Committee's knapsack subcommittee publishes a mimeographed series of Knapsack Camping leaflets which it is offering again to those interested in this type of travel. The leaflets have been prepared by experienced backpackers, and are based on an extensive fund of knowledge gained through leadership of many outings.

Five leaflets, each packed with information for the beginner or veteran knapsacker, are available upon individual request (enclosing 10 cents for each leaflet to cover the cost of duplication and mailing). They are:

Leaflet 1—Cross-country Route Planning

Leaflet 2—Personal Equipment

Leaflet 3—Cooking for Large Groups

Leaflet 4—Menu Planning for Knapsack Trips

Leaflet 5—Menu Planning for Weekend Knapsack Trips

Send your requests to Betty Osborn, 150 Southwood Drive, San Francisco 12.

Nature Conservancy

Edward N. Munns of Concord was elected chairman of the Western Advisory Board of the Nature Conservancy at its inaugural meeting in Berkeley on January 9, it was announced by William Drake of Canyon, California, the organization's Western representative.

Other members of the advisory board include Curtis L. Newcombe of Lafayette; A. Starker Leopold of Berkeley, Vice-President of the Sierra Club; Herbert L. Mason of Berkeley; Jean M. Linsdale of Carmel Valley, and C. M. Goethe of Sacramento.

Parks Aide Honored

One of the 20 winners of the 1956 Nash Conservation Awards, given annually to citizens who have contributed to the conservation of natural resources, was Bernard F. Manbey of Berkeley, regional chief of lands of the National Park Service. He was honored for his work in connection with the establishment of Kings Canyon National Park, and for his accomplishments in the acquisition of privately held lands within the boundaries of National Park Service areas.

Legislation

Bills of interest in the California Legislature

In the current session at Sacramento, the following legislation is worthy of mention when you write your representatives:

**AB32*; the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act. This bill would set up a much-needed scenic and recreational resources survey on the state level.

AB606; this bill would add a fifth division—that of Recreation—to the Department of Natural Resources. This Division of Recreation would control and administer our beaches and recreational parks in place of the present Division of Beaches and Parks. We believe that the survey called for in *AB32* should be completed before such a far-reaching revision is considered.

AB91 and *AB124*; these bills would transfer to the Fish and Game Commission and the State Division of Forestry moneys which have until now been available to the Division of Beaches and Parks. With an urgent program of land acquisition in progress by the Division of Beaches and Parks, we do not favor such reductions of their appropriations.

SB523; this bill calls for construction of a highway across Bliss and Emerald Bay State Parks—two of our State Park system's outstanding beauty spots—and bridging Emerald Bay. The Sierra Club opposes such a highway.

AB93 would establish as law the plans of Bulletin #3 of the California Water Plan. If all the plans in Bulletin #3 were carried out, there would be widespread invasion of wilderness and park areas. To cite just two cases: the Rockbound Valley diversion would invade the Desolation Valley Wild Area, and the Wawona Dam the Yosemite National Park. The club has long fought to maintain the integrity of such wilderness and park areas.

**AB325* would appropriate \$700,000 as an emergency fund to acquire lands—now on

* Principles in these issues are backed by the Sierra Club.

Gifts for Tamalpais

Several spontaneous donations have been made to the club's Conservation and Memorial Fund, with the designation that they are to be used to help enlarge and preserve Mt. Tamalpais State Park. Gifts to the fund have already been received in memory of the late Marian Craig, long-time Sierra Club member who so loved this area.

Others who love Mt. Tamalpais may also wish to contribute—in the name of a friend or in their own names. All donations are most welcome.

the market for real estate development—to protect and enlarge Mt. Tamalpais State Park. The Sierra Club is strongly supporting this legislation.

**AB1361*; a bill to repeal the San Jacinto Winter Park Authority Act. The Directors have endorsed this bill.

**AB666* would control billboards within 500 feet of freeways. The National AAA is in favor of similar legislation nationally.

High Sierra Guide

For accurate and up-to-date information about the Sierra high country, whether you're considering one of the Club's summer outings or planning a private excursion, the indispensable reference is the *Guide to the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region* by Walter A. Starr, Jr.

Including a three-color map in a back pocket, the latest edition, paper-bound, is sold at the Club office for \$2 plus tax.

Outing Committee

Planning and leadership of the summer outings are the responsibility of the Outing Committee, of which H. Stewart Kimball is the chairman. These are the other members:

- Vice-chairman, Richard M. Leonard;
- Secretary, Stuart Dole;
- High Trips, Ted Grubb, 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, Cliff Heimbucher;
- Pacific Northwest, Al Schmitz.



YAMPA RIVER, DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT (see *River Trips*, Page 26)

Why We Have Summer Outings

OUR CLUB OUTINGS have always had as their prime purpose the enjoyment of the wilderness, and especially the mountain wilderness, in the companionship of others who shared our feelings for the out-of-doors. From the beginning, however, an objective of equal importance in our outings has been "to educate [Sierra Club] members and convince them of the importance and necessity of preserving for all time these irreplaceable values [of our wilderness]."

At first, this objective applied largely to the Sierra Nevada. As the Club grew and as our explorations of the Sierra became more complete, however, we began to include other parts of the West in our explorations. More recently, we have sent several trips into so-called "crucial areas" and sometimes, notably in Dinosaur National Monument, these trips have assumed nation-wide importance.

In short, our outings have been not only for the purpose of *exploring* and *enjoying* wilderness, but for *protecting* wilderness.

This is in line with the fact that the Sierra Club is first of all a conservation organization. And, as the conflict for final determination of land use becomes more and more sharp, the implications of conservation in our outings become increasingly vital.

It is an interesting and significant fact that in order to preserve the nation's wilderness we must see and use the wilderness country. Those who would exploit the commodity values of our undeveloped lands acquaint themselves well with those values and the uses to which they may be put. To protect the wilderness there must be people who acquaint themselves first-hand with the *non-commodity* values—scenic and inspirational—and who use and benefit from these values. It is hard to overestimate the importance of having a number of people who can say of a disputed area—"I was there. I saw and enjoyed that country. It's magnificent and it's worth saving for others to see and enjoy."

Our outings are covering more and more

territory in wilderness which is threatened with commodity exploitation. Much of this lies within the National Forests where areas are being considered for reclassification. However, as we know from the Dinosaur battle, the National Park System is not immune from threats of commodity exploitation.

THIS SUMMER, outing trips are going into two threatened areas of the National Forests to explore them and to acquaint our members with their beauty and importance. There will be a combination base-camp and knapsack trip into the mountains just north of the Glacier Peak Limited Area in the Cascade Mountains of Washington; there will be knapsack trips into the area of the North Fork of the San Joaquin River in the Sierra Nevada.

If you like to pioneer, consider these trips carefully. Not only will they go into new,

beautiful, exciting—and important—places, but the trips themselves are of new types. The Glacier Peak base-camp knapsack trip is something different, a combination trip “tailored to fit” the extraordinary and magnificent terrain there. The San Joaquin trips will initiate a new kind of knapsacking wherein all trip members can share in the leadership.

Whether you choose one of these trips, or decide to go into familiar and beloved parts of the Sierra, remember that the keeping of the wilderness you enjoy lies in your hands. In this fateful time for our remaining wilderness, powerful and increasing forces seek to exploit it for commodity use. There must be increasing numbers of us who are willing to fight to keep America’s wilderness unspoiled if those who follow are to know and enjoy the beauties of the earth.

EDGAR WAYBURN,
Conservation Chairman

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

one likes to walk the trails. The age range—six to eighty!

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.

Any Alaska Drivers?

An expedition is being planned to the Klutlan Glacier in the northern St. Elias Range this summer, and the leaders are requesting assistance in transporting food and equipment via road to Whitehorse, Yukon.

Anyone driving the Alaska Highway prior to August 1, who has room to carry part of the group’s supplies, will be compensated for this service. Write to George Wallerstein, 1144 Lura Street, Pasadena, Calif.

Ground Rules

Vital information if you plan to go on any of the trips

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

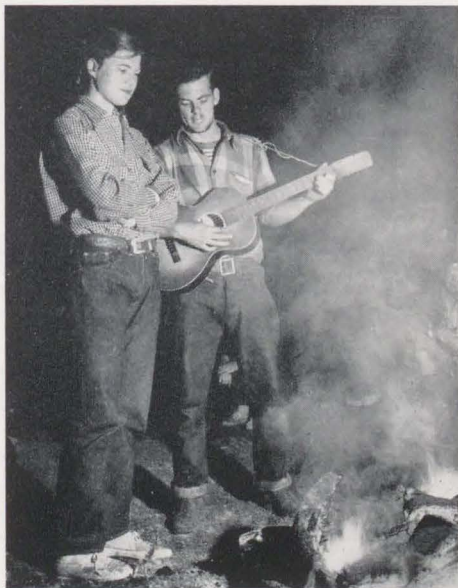
Early reservations will help us — and you. Some trips fill up very quickly, and latecomers may be disappointed.

A \$6 RESERVATION FEE (per person per trip period) holds your place until the DEADLINE DATE. THE RESERVATION FEE COVERS OFFICE OVERHEAD AND THUS CANNOT BE REFUNDED.

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

The TRIP FEE (see table on Page 8) may be sent in with the reservation fee (this is preferable), or at any time up to the DEADLINE DATE. The trip fee must be paid by the deadline date; if it is not, and if there is a waiting list on your particular trip, the place can not be held for you. Notify us promptly of any changes in your plans.

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



AT THE CAMPFIRE

Don Levy

REFUNDS. The trip fee is refunded in full if you cancel at least a WEEK before your trip starts. After that there can be no refund unless your place is filled (and remember, the \$6 reservation fee is NOT REFUNDABLE).

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 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).

<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								
Sierra-Evolution #1	July 7	North Lake	\$6	\$82	\$88*	2 weeks	30	Ted Grubb
Sierra-Pallsades #2	July 21	South Lake	6	82	88*	2 weeks	30	Al Baxter
Glacier Park, Montana	Aug. 7	Two Medicine	6	83	89*	9 days	30	Dave Brower
Tetons, Wyoming	Aug. 19	White Grass Ranch	6	69	75*	8 days	30	Larry Williams
BASE CAMP								
Iron Mountain #1	July 7	Reds Meadow	6	50	56†	2 weeks	30	Cliff Youngquist
Iron Mountain #2	July 21	Reds Meadow	6	50	56†	2 weeks	30	Cliff Youngquist
Iron Mountain #3	Aug. 4	Reds Meadow	6	50	56†	2 weeks	30	Scudder Nash
Monarch Divide	July 8	Copper Creek, Kings Canyon	6	60	66	13 days	30	Oliver Kehrlein
Selkirks, Canada	Aug. 19	Glacier Station, Canada	6	60	66	13 days	50	Oliver Kehrlein
Glacier Peak, Wash.	July 22	Stehekin on Lake Chelan	6	74	80	13 days	50	Al Schmitz
RIVER TRIPS								
Dinosaur #1 (Yampa)	June 18	Vernal, Utah	6	56	62‡	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
Dinosaur #2 (Yampa)	June 26	Vernal, Utah	6	56	62‡	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
Dinosaur #3 (Lodore)	July 5	Vernal, Utah	6	56	62‡	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
Dinosaur #4 (Lodore)	July 13	Vernal, Utah	6	56	62‡	6 days	30	Glen Johnson
KNAPSACK								
San Joaquin #1	July 4	Clover Meadow	6	33	39	10 days	15	Wes Bunnelle
San Joaquin #2	July 14	Clover Meadow	6	38	44	2 weeks	15	Jim Skillen
San Joaquin #3	Aug. 17	Clover Meadow	6	28	34	8 days	15	Walt Oppenheimer
Marble Mountains	July 13	Somes Bar	6	28	34	8 days	15	Ed Richardson
Mono Recesses	Aug. 3	Florence Lake	6	28	34	8 days	15	Kyle Corson
Cathedral Range	Aug. 10	Tuolumne Meadows	6	23	29	8 days	15	George Fogle
Three Sisters-Wallowa	Aug. 11	Eugene, Oregon	6	35	41	11 days	15	Paul Grunland
North Fork of the Kings	Aug. 24	Florence Lake	6	28	34	9 days	15	Larry Douglas
BURRO								
Burro #1a	July 14	Mineral King	6	25	31	7 days	25	Brooks Crawford
Burro #1b	July 21	Mineral King	6	25	31	7 days	25	Brooks Crawford
Burro #2	July 28	Mineral King	6	50	56	2 weeks	25	Warren Robinson
Burro #3	Aug. 11	Mineral King	6	50	56	2 weeks	25	Tom Pillsbury
FAMILY BURRO								
Kings #1	July 28	Onion Valley	6	See page 19		2 weeks	—	Dave Michener
Kings #2	Aug. 11	Onion Valley	6	See page 19		2 weeks	—	Jim Dodds

* On all High Trips, \$10 less for children under 14.

† On Iron Mountain Base Camp, \$5 less for children under 14.

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

What to Do about the Weather

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.

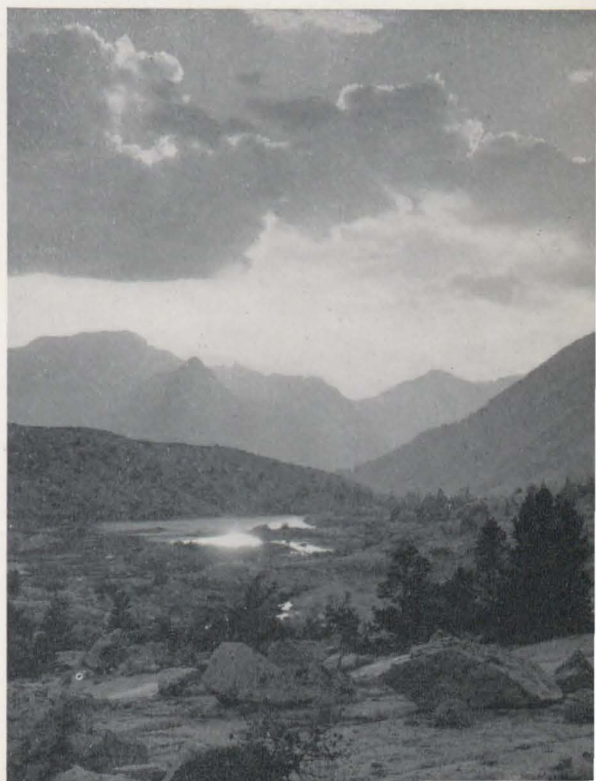
NOTE: We ran this same plea last year, with the following results: The weather in the Tetons was wonderful; in the Glacier Peak country it was only half wonderful, and in the High Sierra it was about as rugged as anyone can remember.

We also received a letter from a lady in Portland who wanted to know more about our "few simple tricks" for mastering wet weather. See the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering* (adv.), and be sure to have a waterproof poncho and tarp (or equivalent) to keep the dew off. Remember, too, the power of positive thinking: what's the matter with water? D.R.B.

LISTED on Page 8 are the 28 summer outings scheduled by the Sierra Club in 1957.

The remainder of this *Bulletin* is devoted to information about the trips, with many pictures.

At right: End of a rainstorm in Dusy Basin, Kings Canyon National Park (Philip Hyde)





McCLURE MEADOW, EVOLUTION VALLEY

Philip Hyde

High Trips: The 52nd Series

THE COUNTRY is high, wide, and handsome, and it is ready and waiting too, for all who will take to the trail. Some of the trails will not be so easy as others, but no camp-to-camp move is much harder than the stretch from Sloan Creek Guard Station to White Pass, up in the Glacier Peak country where a pre-school youngster last year made all but one of the ten miles under his own steam. He wasn't unusual; he simply hadn't yet forgotten how to walk.

So whether it's to the High Sierra, the Tetons, or Glacier National Park (you can go to all three; the dates are arranged that way) why not take a walk this summer? A real wilderness walk. 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 which seems so far away, where your next camp lies. Then find that the simple

business of taking one step after another—remember?—with stops conveniently spaced for looking, relaxing, talking, and reflecting, will get you to that once far-away camp with energy to spare.

What is a High Trip?

Move a day through the high country sky-land, rest a day or two in an alpine spot, then move on to new horizons. Let the mules carry the heavy load while you sport a light knapsack, help a little while skilled hands set up camps and mountain banquets. Enjoy the mountains and watch others enjoy them, setting your own pace, traveling with whom you will, sauntering out into high open space, where spring has just come in July, to soak in its quiet beauty. Climb a peak, fish a stream, or help hold a meadow in place all day if you'd rather. Then, at night, throw another log on the fire and another pine cone out from under your sleeping bag. That's the high country the way the High Trip has been taking it in since 1901.

The age range for High Trips so far has extended from six to 80. Anyone who can walk as much as seven to 12 miles in a day—that's covering up to a mere mile per daylight hour along charming trails in unsurpassed country—and then relax for the next day or two, can make any of this year's trips. High Trips are somewhat strenuous, but require nothing beyond the ability of a person in reasonably good health who doesn't mind an occasional long walk in the woods and meadows, over the streams and passes. We only urge that people who haven't walked for a long time should get back, gradually, into the shape they ought to have maintained.

Dawn's early light

On moving days: Up unconscionably early (not hard to take after the first five minutes) to get a good look at the mountains at their dew-covered, dawn-lit best and to get over the pass to the next camp at an easy pace, with time out for trailside siestas or streamside snack parties. Up early, too, for the dramatic light for pictures. Then after a day of ever-changing scenes (and perhaps a hundred different flowers to recognize as you pass various life-zones, soils and geology) you cross a new horizon to a new campsite—new vistas from the log you sit on at dinner, over the campfire, from your own camp—each one different.

On layover days: A lazy eight o'clock breakfast, unless you're off for a peak. A chance to soak up the sun, to talk quietly, or read, or to stroll leisurely away from camp. If there are two or three layover days together, you'll want something more strenuous, and will have a variety of things to select from, or ignore, as you please.

Over the years, the machinery of High Trips has worked into a well-tuned pattern. With this we will try to get you safely from place to place with a minimum of do's and don'ts.

In the process we invite your help in running the machinery of the trip: Your tools—an axe, a shovel, a spatula or vegetable peeler; a shoulder and match at campfire time; a pencil for a skit and spirit for a song; friendly advice for those who want to know about their wilderness environment; a sharp eye to insure that where we go we leave no sign; an attentive ear to the Club's reason for sponsoring the trips, and conservation's need. A group as large as ours could wrench the solitude from the mountains, but by keeping the mountains foremost we have also kept them big enough to absorb our numbers into a mountain tranquillity not too often disturbed by mountaineering and managerial yodels.

On split moves: High Trip logistics in the Sierra, which grows less grass per mule, are necessarily different from those in the Tetons and Glacier Park. Therefore, camp must be split for any moves greater than seven miles. Half the group moves the first day, half the next. We try to be fair about this and also move half the commissary!

High Trip Crews

The commissaries of all the High Trips will have two familiar and experienced members in common. Bob Golden will be executive officer assisting all the leaders: Ted Grubb and Al Baxter in the Sierra; Dave Brower in Glacier Park; and Larry Williams in Teton Park. The cook for all the trips will be that youthful but expert chef, Phil Berry. (Last year he served us chicken Tetrizzini; what will it be this summer?) The girls of the commissary will include Ted Ginno and Liz Heyneman. There will be a few new faces in commissary, but mostly familiar ones—still few enough, however, that the crew will be looking to all the members of the trip for help in making it fun.

ROCK SHELTER AT MUIR PASS





The High Trips

Evolution Country, Palisades,
Glacier Park and the Tetons

Sierra High Trip 1—Evolution Country and Muir Pass—July 7-20

This year the Sierra High Trips will return to the great climax country of the range. The first two-week period will enter over Piute Pass. Those who pick the first two weeks will assemble at North Lake (9,200 feet). Dinner will be served there the evening of the 7th, but we advise that you get into the mountains a day or two ahead of this and begin the acclimatization process. The next morning's move, our first, we will climb over Piute Pass (11,400) and into the great granite desolation of upper Piute Creek.

Camp will be set up at Hutchinson Meadow and here we will spend our first layover day. For those who need conditioning, this will be an opportunity just to relax and prepare for the days ahead. For those who feel the urge to go exploring, there are many places that will beckon, such as the above-timberline lakes—including Desolation Lake, French Canyon and Pilot Knob with its fine view. For those already in condition and rarin' to go, Mt. Humphreys offers a top mountaineering attraction.

The next move is a split one into Evolution Valley and there will be a choice of routes on this moving day. Those who wish to follow the trail will hike down Piute Creek, then follow up the South Fork of the San Joaquin to its junction with Evolution Creek. The final climb past the beautiful cascades of Evolution Creek will end at the next camp in Evolution Meadow. The alternative is a not difficult cross-country route

over Glacier Divide and down to the next camp. The greater part of the High Trip group in 1951 made this cross-country and saved several miles in doing it. Also they had a magnificent high country view back to Mr. Humphreys and forward to Mt. Darwin.

And what does one do in Evolution Valley? There are so many points of beauty here that it will be hard to choose. Perhaps you will spend your time meadow browsing; fishing in the tumbling stream; or exploring on the benches that parallel either side of the valley.

It's moving day again! Now we head for the high, just-below-timberline country. The camp site is at Darwin Bench, close by Evolution Lake. It was discovered by Dave Brower and in his opinion is the finest High Trip camp in the Sierra. This is mountaineering country and all qualified climbers will have an opportunity to reach the top of one of the many peaks that surround us—Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Haeckel, The Hermit and Mt. McGee among others.

Our next camp will be in the upper reaches of LeConte Canyon and there will be opportunity for the more adventuresome to spend a night at the Muir Hut on Muir Pass (12,059) as they make this move. This will be another split move, giving those who want to continue climbing in the Darwin group an extra day to conquer another peak. Remember that we will each carry one stick of wood to the top of the pass for fuel to succor those (in other parties!) who may get stranded in stormy weather at the hut.

There is much exploring to be done during our layover in LeConte Canyon, and for the climbers there is the Black Giant to offer a challenge. The next move will take us down LeConte Canyon, along the upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Kings River and up



HIGH TRIP PACKERS *Cedric Wright*

*JOHN MUIR TRAIL
IN THE HIGH
COUNTRY*



into Dusy Basin. The climbers will now really be at home. North Palisade, Mt. Winchell and Agassiz are all within climbing distance of the Dusy campsite. After this final full day together, we will leave the mountains over Bishop Pass (12,000) and drop down to South Lake. Those who are staying for the full four weeks will remain at the Dusy Basin camp.

Sierra High Trip 2 — The Palisades and Bench Lake—July 21—August 3

Assembling at South Lake (9,750) for dinner on the 21st of July, the second two-weeks party will move over Bishop Pass to the Dusy Basin campsite. Here commissary will be well established and ready to start the trip with one of those wonderful High Trip dinners. After a not-too-difficult first day's hike you may feel like doing some exploring during the one day at Dusy Basin. One possibility would be to climb over Knapsack Pass into the great bowl below the North Palisade. Or maybe this would be just the time to cast that first fly. Or maybe you will just want to sit and catch your breath and prepare for the days ahead. The choice is yours.

Now we are ready to move on to the next camp at Grouse Meadow. This will be the first time the High Trip has stopped at Grouse Meadow since 1939. This was John Muir's favorite meadow and it is truly a place of beauty and of grandeur, lying as it does at the foot of the great cliffs on either

side of LeConte Canyon. Here will be a wonderful opportunity to explore the country across the Middle Fork of the Kings River under the Devils Crags, or to hike down the river to the junction with Cart-ridge Creek and toward Simpson Meadow.

Our first split move will lead through Deer Meadow and up past the Palisade Lakes to a camp just below timberline beside a charming little waterfall. From this camp we will look up to Disappointment Peak and behind it the great black face of the Middle Palisade. This is the great climbing country, though the principal peaks of Middle Palisade and Mt. Sill will call for some mountaineering experience. There will be climbing guides from the commissary to lead those who have this experience and wish to climb one of these 14,000-foot peaks. After such a climb, one feels that he has received his true baptism as a High Sierran.

But again we must move on to our next camp in Upper Basin. The climb over Mather Pass (12,050) will not be difficult as we will start from our 11,000-foot camp above the Palisade Lakes. Those who choose to move over the first day will have the opportunity to climb Split Mountain, the last chance on this trip to get above 14,000 feet. Those who remain behind for more climbing in the Palisades will spend only a night at the Upper Basin camp and the following day the entire group will move on to Bench Lake.

Bench Lake conjures up many images:



IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA: Triple Divide Peak, Hudson Bay Creek
(by Philip Hyde)

fighting trout (when they bite), early morning reflections of Arrow Peak, best swimming in the Sierra (not just an icy dip), a High Trip symphonette playing Beethoven perched on the edge of the "bench" with the South Fork shimmering in the canyon far below. There will be two days to revel in the wonder of this spot. And the last move will be a first in High Trip annals. We will leave the mountains over Taboose Pass, never before used by a High Trip.

After a last look back (one of the grand views in the Sierra) the trail will lead us down, down, down to Owens Valley.

Glacier High Trip—Triple Divide Country—August 7-16

Let's face it. It rained in Glacier in 1954; it rained a lot. Moreover, our packer was unfamiliar with High Trip operations and nearly everyone spent the first night without his dunnage. The word got around so thoroughly that by 1955, when the management

had the weather and the packing under perfect control, far too few were on hand to enjoy this success and the beautiful country. This year the management is providing another chance.

When Bob Golden pulled into the first camp at No Name Lake in 1955, his first remark was "This is great country!" Bob has seen a lot of mountain wilderness, and he is very sparing in his praise. The part of Glacier National Park we traveled through is indeed superb. We could easily enjoy a week in each of the four campsites (but can't), and the moves are all very easy except the final move out, which is long, but all downhill and not steep. In describing the country here, we wish we could afford color illustrations, but must be content with black and whites and a reference to the *National Geographic*, which was lavish with Glacier Park color a few months ago. We'll settle for a few words about each move and camp:

Two Medicine to No Name.—The first

road-end is very near Two Medicine Lake, a spot beautiful enough to warrant a chalet's being maintained there. This, however, is beauty for the roadbound, and we move to better things, taking the boat trip across the lake and walking a short distance up an easy trail to camp at No Name Lake, hard under the spectacular wall of Pumpelly Pillar. We'd like to sit in camp and watch some enterprising rock climbers try that wall!

Over Dawson Pass to Pitamakin Lake.—Dawson Pass is well above timberline in the alpine basin above No Name, and from the pass and the trail beyond we have one of the most magnificent panoramic sweeps to be found in Glacier National Park—great peaks, old glaciers, deep wild valleys, all put you in the middle of a world of mountain wilderness. From the pass we go across, not down, traversing a peak on a trail too faint for our pack stock, which takes the long lowland way around, but a trail well-tracked by mountain goats and (or) bighorn. Then we swing around the mountain and descend (on a good trail) to camp at timberline on Pitamakin Lake. On this swing in 1955 we surprised two bighorn.

To Medicine Grizzly Lake.—There are other lakes and an easy peak within range of Pitamakin camp, and there's time to visit some of them even on the day we move out, and downstream to the junction of the Medicine Grizzly trail. There are many waterfalls and forested pools to pause by too, and colorful walls to echo a yodel, as we drop deep into the canyon. Medicine Grizzly Lake itself is a jewel in a deep cirque, ringed with such grandeur as you find only in Glacier.

Triple Divide Climax.—None of the moves so far has required more than two or

three hours—but you will doubtless prefer to take much longer in order to get the feel of the country. The move over Triple Divide Pass is also a short one—short enough to allow a guided scramble up Triple Divide Peak. Here it's almost worth taking a cupful of water to pour on the topmost rock, for part of it will head for Hudson's Bay, part for the Pacific, and part for the Gulf of Mexico. We ourselves go down the Hudson's Bay drainage to camp on Triple Divide bench. We have saved all our superlatives for a description of this site, but now wonder if it wouldn't be better to understate things and let you use your own superlatives when you see it. Let's just say that you won't find, anywhere else, the exquisite combination the Triple Divide camp has of all the things that give great mountain country its big and little meanings.

St. Mary Lake.—Cars will have been shuttled to the second road-end, at St. Mary Lake, and we'll want most of the day to walk down, past Red Eagle Lake to the cars, with trailside blueberries for lagniappe. Then it will be time to head south for the Tetons.

Teton High Trip—Circling Grand Teton —August 19-27

Teton country affords grand views and intimate ones, great glacier-carved canyons, challenges for the most accomplished climbers, and invitations for hikers who prefer the friendlier meadows and trails below the peaks. The 1957 Teton outing will follow almost the same route as last year's, although there will be no boat trip down the Snake River. You can make your own arrangements for the river ride, before or after the High Trip, if you want to get a more distant

LAKE SOLITUDE IN THE TETONS

Cedric Wright





*Left: ENTERING ALASKA BASIN
IN THE TETONS*

Philip Hyde

general view of the range. The rubber rafts are operated by the park concessioner.

The group will assemble near White Grass Ranch on the evening of August 19. After dinner and a night's rest there, we will start up the Death Canyon Trail next morning. Climbing the moraine above Phelps Lake and entering beautiful Death Canyon, we'll spend the rest of the day walking upstream to the sparsely forested, meadowy bench land in the limestone area at the headwaters. North from Death Canyon Bench one sees the main Teton peaks over a foreground of upswelling minor alps. Next day there will be a layover on the bench.

Alaska Basin is the setting for the next camp, among spectacular wildflowers and colorful rock strata surging up from Idaho to point at the great peaks. Streams disappear into the ground, reappear, fork and fork again to water the wildly forested gardens. There will be another day's layover amid these wonders.

The third move will take us from the Idaho side of the range back to Wyoming and down to a timberline camp in South Cascade Canyon. Here are the great mountain peaks, and many will have the opportunity to climb the Grand Teton itself. There are lakes and caves to explore, and the site of the camp is a parkland gem.

Those who are not the sternest mountaineers can take off with knapsack for Lake

*Below: BENCH LAKE IN THE SIERRA,
where Family Burro Trips and a
High Trip will stop! (by Cedric Wright)*

Solitude and leave the mountains via Paint-brush Canyon. Or they may occupy themselves otherwise until August 27 when the party goes down canyon, passes by Hidden Lake, and crosses Jenny Lake by boat to pick up the cars.

For those who have the time and the ability, a special climbing camp will be set up at the conclusion of the High Trip. To round out the two-week period and take advantage of sound legs and wind, climbing camps will be established in Garnet Canyon on the east side of the range. From here, ascents of the major Teton peaks can be made. Experienced leadership will be provided. These climbing camps are optional; there will be a small additional fee to defray the expense of food and packing.





Burro Trips

Learn to pack for yourself
... or for the family

Burro Trips 1a, 1b, 2, 3—Mineral King-Giant Forest—July 14-20, July 21-27, July 28-August 10, August 11-24

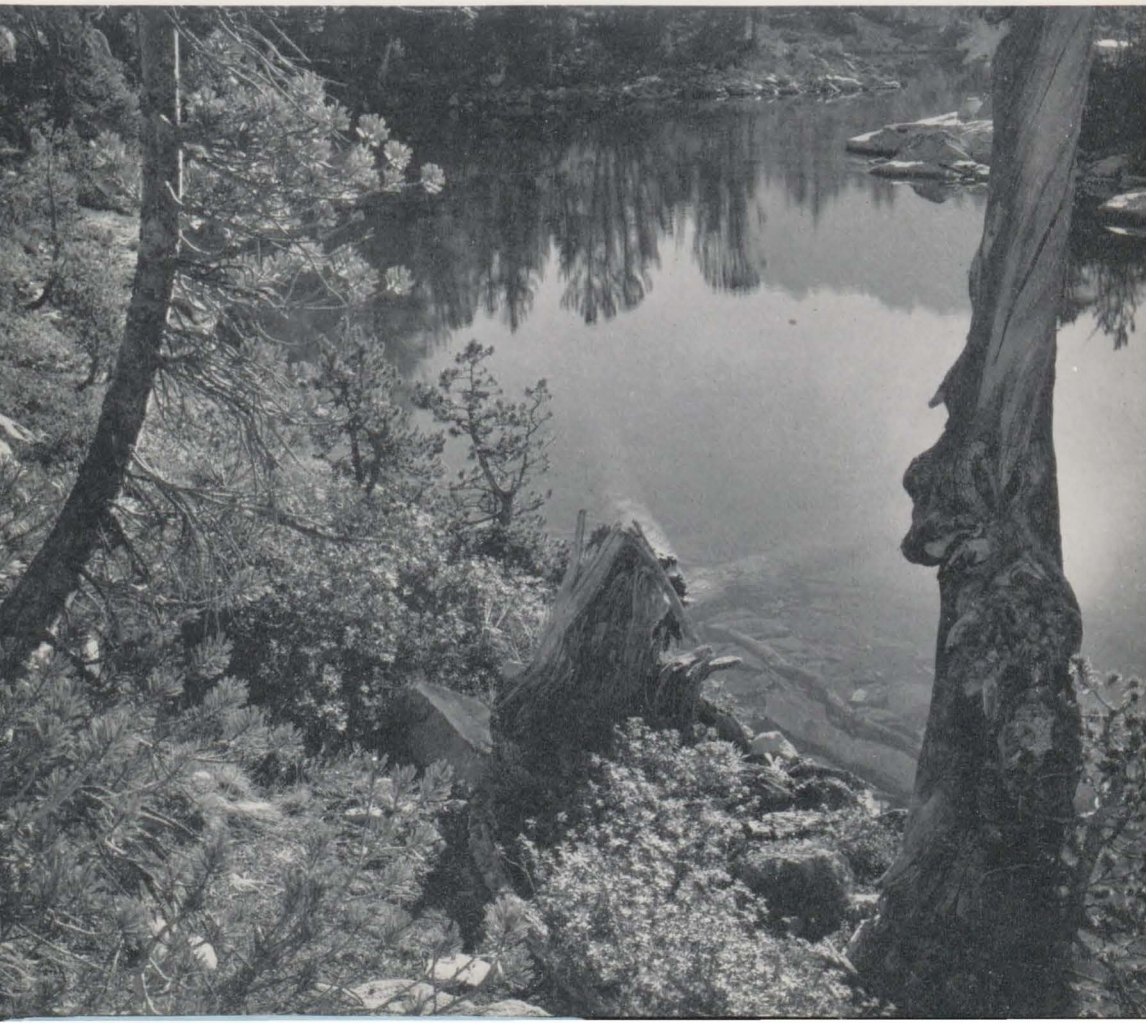
The 1957 Burro Trips again offer a splendid mountain vacation plus education in the art of camping and packing in the High Sierra, combined with these new features: 1. A west-side approach. Not since World War II have the burro trips departed from other than the east side with the exception of base camps in Tuolumne Meadows. 2. The chance of taking only one week's vacation with the burros, for heretofore all burro trips have been of two weeks' duration.

Each trip is composed of an excellent leader plus 34 other souls of like tempera-

ment—19 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 private gear. If your belongings weigh more than 25 pounds, you carry the rest yourself. Everyone shares in the packing, cooking and travel on the trail, thus becoming an expert in all departments.

Travel averages from four to ten miles on travel days. There are approximately an





KAWEAHS FROM LITTLE FIVE LAKES

Cedric Wright

even number of layover and travel days. Layover days may be spent in whatever way one's heart or whim dictates: fishing, hiking, climbing or loafing. There is no fixed itinerary or predetermined campsite, for where the trips go and where to stay is up to the group. Minimum age is 16, or 12 if accompanied by parents.

Burro Itinerary

This year's trips will begin July 14, July 21, July 28 and August 11. You will have an opportunity to take one (or more) of three two-week trips, or, if you wish to take only one week, then you can come in on July 14th and leave the 20th, or join us on the 21st to the end of the first trip on the 27th. If this system proves popular it will be extended to the other trips.

We will visit the beautiful country surrounding Mineral King—Big Five Lakes, Little Five Lakes, Big Arroyo, Lost Canyon,

Sky Parlor Meadow, Moraine Lake and the Kaweahs. There is a possibility that one trip will start from elsewhere than Mineral King, probably at Giant Forest, taking in the spectacular High Sierra Trail for a portion of the route.

Family Burro Trips 1 and 2—Kearsarge to Taboose—July 28–Aug. 10, Aug. 11–24

The Family Burro Trip is the only Sierra Club activity that will teach you to travel independently with your children in the mountains. This trip is fun if the children are six years old or more. The 12-to-16-year-olds have a wonderful time too. Youngsters down to four-and-a-half do well on these trips although the smaller children need more attention from their parents.

The 1957 Family Burro Trips are to enter the Sierra from Onion Valley via Kearsarge Pass with a stop at Bullfrog Lake. From there the trips will go north, weather per-

mitting, with stops at many delightful spots, including layovers at Rae Lakes, Twin Lakes and Bench Lake. The trip out will be over Taboose Pass. A car shuttle will be arranged for the return to Onion Valley.

There will be five to seven layover days at spots renowned for their 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, the starting point, lies at an altitude of 9,000 feet. We suggest that families going on the trips plan to camp at a comparable elevation a night or two before the start. This will help make the first day's climb easier for everyone.

Each family a unit

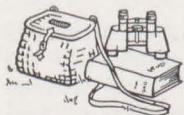
Five or six families normally take part in each trip. Each of them brings its own food and equipment and cooks as a unit. Equipment and food lists will be provided for each family and the leaders will be glad to answer questions and help you make your plans. Previous camping experience is highly desirable, but a knowledge of packing is unnecessary. One purpose of these



Clare Wisecarver

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 28, and will arrive at the Taboose Pass roadhead on Saturday, August 10. The second trip, led by Jim Dodds, will start August 11 and end August 24. The rates will be \$70 for two parents and one child, \$25 each for the next three children, and \$15 for each child thereafter. In addition, there is the \$6 registration fee for each family.



Base Camps

**Iron Mountain, Monarch Divide,
Glacier Peak, Canada's Selkirks**

**Sierra Base Camps 1, 2, 3 — Ashley Lake
and Iron Mountain—July 7-20, July 21-
August 3, August 4-17**

If the natural beauty of a primitive, virtually untouched Sierra-land appeals to you, come along with us to Iron Mountain Base Camp!

Looking westward from Minaret Summit you will see on the skyline a curved crest of ragged peaks formed by the southern extension of the Ritter Range. The central summit, head and shoulders above the rest, is Iron Mountain. Spread out beneath it, capturing the run-off snow-water, lies the King Creek basin—our special domain. It's picturesque, friendly country, studded with lakes and patchworked with forest.

At the head of each tributary canyon, half enclosed by granite walls, you will find a lovely alpine lake. The most beautiful of these, we think, is Ashley Lake, our Base Camp site. From the crest high above it, a glaciated snowfield toboggans down and plunges right into the water. From another airy point a slender waterfall picks a parallel route to the lake, down the rough-hewn granite. Its outlet shore is fringed with flower-sprinkled strips of turf and is shaded, here and there, by hardy pines. This alluring scene is right in your front yard.

Camp will be located just a stone's throw downstream, with commissary bordering on a tiny alpine meadow. Dispersed along the easy canyon slopes are many fine camping

Young Campers



SIGHTSEERS



SNAKE CHARMERS

Don Levy



JUST SITTERS

sites. Here you may be as secluded as you wish, perched on your own terrace and sheltered by tall-trunked red firs. Or pick a view-spot, with mountain hemlock or white-bark pine for companions. Conveniently close by for frequent visits are the sunny swimming waters of Gertrude Lakes.

Lying at a 9,550-foot elevation, Base Camp will be reached by a nine-mile trail from Reds Meadow pack station; a steady climb, though not difficult. You will head out across the San Joaquin River bridge and follow the John Muir Trail northward for a couple of miles until you come to the Beck Lake trail, on which you branch off to the left and wind upward through forests of pines and firs, now and then catching glimpses of the Minarets ahead and grassy Johnson Lake far below.

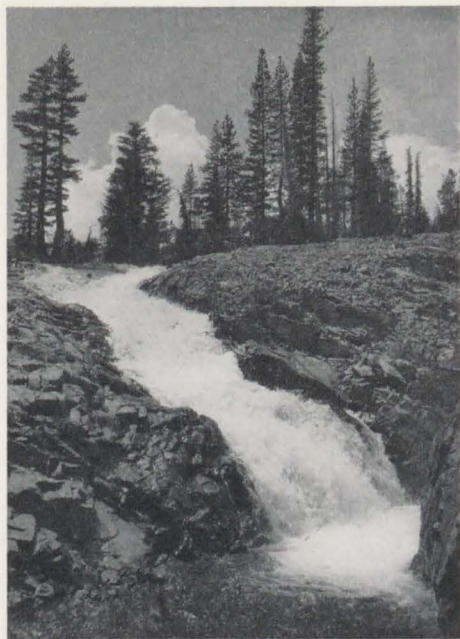
Swinging southerly, a new vista of peaks will come into view—Silver Peak, Mt. Izaak Walton, Red-and-White Mountain and their snow-topped neighbors. From a high point of vantage, your first look into the King Creek basin may be somewhat surprising, for the lakes are hidden by intervening spurs and await your discovery on easy trips from camp.

Scenic features

The “unknown” quality of this country is bound to add zest to explorations that will seek out the multitude of scenic features. Beck Lakes, along the basin’s northern boundary, were visited by a hardy few from our Minaret Camp in 1955. (See the Devil Postpile quadrangle map of the U.S.G.S.) If you were among them, you have sampled the beauties in store for the summer—Ashley Lake, Anona Lake, Fern Lake, Holcomb Lake and the others. Photographers will be able to shoot “first” pictures of these spots.

Knapsackers may roam farther afield to Minaret Lake, Iron Lake over the crest, up or across the canyon of the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, and south to the unique Granite Stairway country. If you’d like to join them, bring along your gear and we will supply you with lightweight foods.

If climbing is your diversion, you may have the chance to accomplish a first ascent. Iron Mountain, of course, has been climbed,



*KING CREEK FALLS, just below camp
Cliff Youngquist*

but no official ascents have been recorded for the six remaining summits on the crest and it is very likely that some of these have never been scaled. As they are now designated only by elevation, you may have the opportunity to suggest appropriate names. Ice-axes and crampons may be put to good use, so bring them along.

Sticking out our necks, we predict that the fishing will be better this summer, for rainbows and brook trout are reported to be abundant in a number of the lakes. Since relatively few fishermen reach these waters, there should be plenty of fish left to give you your limit.

Arch Mahan, our genial packer and veteran Sierran, has forecast a lighter snowfall this season, but we are doing a bit of hedging to insure against an oversupply of snow during our first period. Camp is scheduled to open a week later than last year.

As usual, Base Camp will be conducted in three sessions, starting July 7, July 21 and Aug-

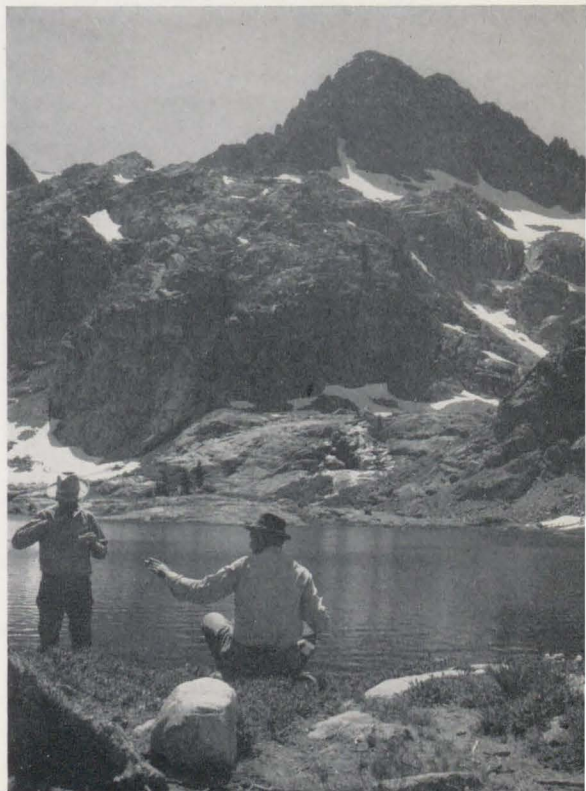
ust 4. This year, each period will be limited to a roster of 160 members to provide plenty of elbowroom and to cause less strain on our facilities. Under this arrangement, reservations will be made for a minimum stay of two weeks.

Similar programs of trips and activities will be scheduled for all sessions, but you may feel free to occupy your time fishin' or just settin' on a log. For those interested, authorities will provide instruction on such subjects as rock climbing, snow techniques, first aid, photography and even trout fishing. Our naturalists will identify and interpret the wildflowers, trees and wildlife of the region.

A variety of trips, conducted by Base Camp leaders, will range from easy to rugged—suitable for everyone from Pre-ambblers to Scramblers. Or you may take off in small groups on your own random trips if you can qualify as a leader. Each night as the shadows lengthen and the stars come out, you'll join the good-natured group around the campfire to enjoy the entertaining and sometimes hilarious programs provided by talented members.

Though our staff of leaders will include many familiar faces, the friendliest one of all will be missing this summer, for Peter Friedrichsen has departed for the very highest realm. To those who have known and loved him, Peter will always remain a traditional part of Base Camp.

Field managers will be Cliff Youngquist for the first and second periods, with Scudder Nash



IRON MOUNTAIN *Cliff Youngquist*

in charge of the third. They will be aided by Joe Momyer, Milton Sperling, Hoby Holbrook, Bill Wallace and Jim Scales. Hostesses will be Charlotte Youngquist and later Mabel Nash. Dean Curtis will be chef and will handle the menu and the related shipping details. Jerry Martin will be first cook with Jerry Gallwas in the second spot. Mike Loughman will act as leadman on the third cook's detail. Our simple medical needs will be administered by three doctors, William Wagner, Margaret Jones and Thomas McIntosh.

Children will be most welcome on all sessions, but those 12 years of age or older must first join the Club as junior members. Children not yet 14 will pay a special reduced rate. As in the past, teenagers must be accompanied by a parent or by an adult responsible for them.

A limited number of saddle horses may be reserved for the trip to and from camp, at the rate of \$8.00 each way. Camping tents will be available to those who place their order early; 9x12-ft. umbrella tents with floors at \$17.00 per period; and older 7x9-ft. sidewall tents without floors at \$7.00. Reservations, placed with the Club office, will be honored in the order received, until all accommodations are filled.

You should arrive at Reds Meadow pack station early and check in with the hostess, but



CLIMBING LESSON

Don Levy



don't miss the opportunity to visit the famous natural features near Reds Meadow: the remarkable basaltic columns of the Devil Postpile, and plunging Rainbow Falls, considered the most beautiful in the Sierra Nevada outside of Yosemite.

Wilderness Base Camp—Monarch Divide —July 8-20

The 1957 Sierra Wilderness Base Camp will be located on the shores of State Lake, as a scenic base for the exploration of the Monarch Divide and the rugged canyons around it.

This camp will prove a most efficient starting point for such out-of-the-way destinations as: Tehipite Valley with its Silver Spray Falls and its famous dome; Middle Fork of the Kings River with its Devil's Bathtub and Inkwell and Grouse Meadow; a peek down the Gorge of Despair; another try at the headwaters of Cartridge Creek and Marion Lake—and finally an opportunity for all those who have had their eye on the Enchanted Gorge—this time up Disappearing Creek and down Goddard Creek—which has been done only once before.

For the rock climbers there will be the challenge of the pinnacles around the Gorge of Despair and the many unclimbed peaks of the Monarch Divide and down Windy Ridge.

Everyone in camp will have an opportunity of climbing Goat Mountain from which David Starr Jordan named the peaks along the Kings-Kern Divide, and about which he wrote his classic "The Alps of the Kings-Kern Divide." From this lone peak one gets a wide panorama extending from the Palisades to the Kaweahs.

Another exceptional lookout point, close to camp, will be Windy Point, and about it



Goddard Creek Canyon from Windy Point, Middle Fork Basin of the Kings (Ansel Adams)

we quote Bob Lipman in the *Bulletin*: "This point offered one of the finest views in the whole Sierra. Being on the edge of the Middle Fork Canyon, we could see up it as far as LeConte Canyon and down it to Tehipite, with Woodworth, Goddard, Goddard Creek, the Enchanted Gorge, the Devil's Crags and the dominant Palisades—all stretched out, right before us."

From State Peak, an easy climb back of camp, one looks directly down into the depths of the South Fork Canyon and across to the Muro Blanco, Arrow Peak and Bench Lake.

We will enter the mountains via Cedar Grove and Copper Creek, and after an overnight camp in Granite Basin will reach State Lake. Excess dunnage will be packed in and out this year at an additional charge of \$1.00 per ten pounds each way. For those who wish to ride in, horses will be available at \$23.00 for the two days' ride. Please make reservations for horses direct to Oliver Kehrlein, 71 Jordan Avenue, San Francisco 18.

Glacier Peak Base Camp—Stehekin Valley —July 22–August 3

Immediately to the north of Washington's Glacier Peak Limited Area lies Cascade Pass, part of a rugged mountain topography of great beauty which offers to the mountaineer a nearly unlimited opportunity for varied climbing. Cascade Pass has been the locale for climbers' outings of many clubs.

The main Cascade range here leaves its generally northward trend to veer to the east and become more rugged, culminating in many high peaks, deep valleys and relatively unknown passes. The area is most easily reached from eastern approaches, usually via Lake Chelan. This part of the Cascades offers so much scenery of a truly alpine character and is so unspoiled that, according to the Forest Service's latest classification proposal, "this section is being considered as a possible addition to the proposed Glacier Peak area or as a separate wilderness area."

To make close acquaintance with this ter-



Trapper Mountain and upper Stehekin Valley, in Washington's Glacier Peak country
(by David Simons)

for about 13 miles to Bridge Creek Camp, where our permanent supply depot will be set up and where we will spend one night.

From here the party will pack into the region of the north fork of Bridge Creek, by a good trail, to set up our high camp in a setting of spectacular beauty, with Mt. Goode (9,300 feet) forming a precipitous 5,000-foot wall to the east and Mt. Logan (9,080 feet) forming the northern cirque. Many climbs and exploratory cross-country trips are possible from here; certainly we will visit the rarely seen Douglas Glacier, which "remains a great tumble of séracs and crevasses" (see "The Cascades Wilderness," by Grant McConnell, *SCB* December 1956).

After a stay of five days in this area we knapsack to the next pass to the west, Park Creek Pass, either by partially retracing our steps via our supply camp or by crossing Mt. Goode's ridge. Perhaps a bivouac will be necessary before reaching the pass. Several high mountains are easily climbed from here and we hope to give everybody a chance to climb Buckner Mountain (9,080 feet) and perhaps some others. Time and weather permitting, we will also visit Cascade Pass and enjoy some of its outstanding mountain scenery.

If cloudy weather threatens in the western passes, we will be prepared to move to the much drier eastern parts and see some of the wonderful high lakes for which this area is known, and where fishing is reputed to be very good.

About the trips

Camp leader will be Al Schmitz, assisted by Jack Janacek and climbing leaders from the Mazamas. Our commissary again will have Al Caldwell as chef.

Horses and tents will not be available for rent. It is suggested that tents similar to the lightweight Army mountain tents be taken, and that tents should be shared wherever possible. Ice-axe and crampons will be needed to enjoy the glaciers and most of the climbs.

The trip fee includes all expenses from the time you leave the boat at Stehekin. The boat

ritory possible for a large group demands a new type of trip which, while neither base camp nor knapsack trip, encompasses some of the features of both. A supply camp will be established in the Stehekin Valley, at Bridge Creek, from which the valleys reach, like the spokes of a wheel, to the higher passes. Secondary camps will be established in the high country, where the peaks and glaciers can be explored.

Those who participate in this trip must be prepared to carry their own bedding and mountaineering gear; the limited pack train will carry only community equipment, food and kitchen utensils. Attendance will be limited to 60 persons.

Our route to base camp will be via Lake Chelan, a 50-mile-long, fjord-like lake which is one of the unique mountain lakes of the country. Great sheer walls of mountains rise out of the water, to altitudes over 8,000 feet. No roads penetrate the upper reaches of the lake and access is by boat or plane only.

The boat terminal docks are at the little town of Stehekin (population 30 the year round), from which a Forest Service road leads into the upper reaches of the valley, petering out many miles short of Cascade Pass. We will be transported on this road

*In Canada's Selkirks:
Illecillewaet Glacier
from Mt. Abbott,
above the Base Camp
(by Charles Webber)*



may be boarded at Lakeside (near Chelan), at Lake Chelan State Park (a good overnight camp site) or at the end of the road at 25 Mile Creek.

A special round trip rate is offered by Greyhound, if enough are interested to fill a chartered bus. The route would include many interesting points: Shasta Dam, Mt. Shasta, Oregon Lava Beds, fine views of the Three Sisters, Jefferson and Mt. Hood, the Columbia Gorge and much of Lake Chelan. A side trip to Crater Lake National Park can be included.

Since you must carry your own bedding and personal gear, including mountaineering equipment, you should be in good physical condition. Previous knapsacking experience is desirable.

An invitation is extended by the Mazamas to join them on their climbers' outing which will start August 4, the day after we terminate our camp. They will leave Stehekin for the west fork of Agnes Creek, to explore its valley and the high mountains and great glaciers located at its head. This area is considered the climax of the Cascades. It lies in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Limited Area and has been seen by only a few climbing parties.

This climbing expedition may face some tough going. Those interested in joining must have experience and qualifications to the satis-

faction of the leaders (of whom Al Schmitz is one). Further information can be obtained from Al Schmitz, 406 SE 69th Avenue, Portland 16, Oregon.

Canada Base Camp—Selkirk Mountains— August 19-31

This farthest-out Base Camp will be located in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains, in Canada, a mile from Glacier Station on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The region is known as Glacier National Park of Canada. In addition, we will visit Mt. Revelstoke National Park long enough for all to climb the mountain to the lookout station and get a panoramic view of the profusion of peaks in the Park.

From our camp near Glacier Station there are many points of interest, with close-up views of the glaciers available for all hikers, as well as innumerable ice-and-snow and rock-climbs for the experts. The Selkirks are the trial grounds for climbers of the Alpine Club of Canada. Members of the Base Camp interested in coming to grips with these spectacular glaciers should outfit themselves with ice-axes and crampons.

*South of the border, in the
Glacier Peak Limited Area
of Washington
(by Philip Hyde)*





*Canada again: Mt. Sir Donald, background for our camp
(by Charles Webber)*

Among the easy hikes will be those to Nakinu Caves; the turbulent series of falls along Beaver Brook; the extensive glacial panoramas offered by Balu Pass; the truly alpine vistas seen from the climbers' shelter up under The Hermit; the readily accessible summit of Lookout Mountain overlooking Illecillewaet Glacier; the scramble to Perley Rock jutting into the Illecillewaet N  v  , and as the climax for this group, the traverse of Asulkan Glacier and out on the Illecillewaet N  v   (more than 10 square miles of perpetual ice).

For the climbers there will be a series of third- and fourth-class climbs on the Sir Donald Range and along the Asulkan Ridge, with the Matterhorn-like climb of Mt. Sir Donald and the n  v  -bivouac climb of Mt. Macoum.

This outing will provide an exceptional opportunity to see and photograph Canadian glaciers at their best—and at close range.

Dunnage will be limited to 50 pounds, with a small charge for excess weight. While extensive shelters will be available in camp for community purposes, tents and weather-proofs may prove to be a necessity.

Greyhound has offered to transport the group to Revelstoke (from San Francisco and return) via Golden, Lake Louise, Windermere, Pend Oreille and Coeur d'Alene lakes, Spokane and the Columbia Gorge, for a round-trip charge of \$50, provided there are 35 passengers in each bus. Railroad fare from Vancouver, B.C., to Glacier is \$27.

This outing is limited to 75 persons. Reservations for bus and tents should be made directly to Oliver Kehrlein, 71 Jordan Avenue, San Francisco 18.

River Trips

**Slow water, white water
on the Yampa and Green**

The Sierra Club again offers the popular river trips through Dinosaur National monument on the Yampa and Green rivers.

As in previous years, the Hatch River Expedition will furnish rafts, transportation and boatmen for the Dinosaur trips. Each of the four trips will accommodate 60 persons.

River Trips 1 and 2 (Dinosaur)—Yampa and Green rivers—Six days on the water, leaving Vernal, Utah, June 18 and 26

River Trips 3 and 4 (Dinosaur)—Through Lodore Canyon on the Green—Six days on the water, leaving Vernal, Utah, July 5 and 13

The first two trips will start at Lily Park on the Yampa. Bus transportation is furnished from Vernal to the point of embarkation. The first meal of the trip will be lunch served just prior to launching the rafts. The last meal will be lunch at Rainbow Park just before the thrilling dash through the fast waters of Split Mountain Canyon. At the end of each Dinosaur trip, two buses will meet the group. One will return directly to Vernal with those pressed for time; the other will go to Dinosaur National Monument headquarters for a visit to the museum and fossil quarry.

The Yampa flows slowly at the embarkation point, but picks up speed until the rafts bounce through riffles with a promise of things to come. First camp is made at An-

derson's Hole, a pleasant site with an excellent swimming beach. The second day is fast water all the way, culminating with a thrilling ride through Big Joe rapid. Next come two days on smooth water with swimming and water fights. An interesting side trip is made to Meeker's Cave, and the awe-inspiring Grand Overhang and Tiger Rock afford opportunities for camera enthusiasts. The third night is spent at Castle Park (Mantle's Ranch). Mantle's Cave and the Indian petroglyphs are worth visiting.

After a run through Warm Springs rapid, found rather upsetting by some foldboaters, the next stop is Box Elder camp, noted for its scenery and swimming beach. Shortly after leaving Box Elder, the Yampa flows into the Green. Steamboat Rock stands majestically on guard at the confluence; this is Echo Park, a name well known to conservationists.

Then the party is on the Green and rushing through Whirlpool Canyon, where the scenery is as breathtaking as the rapids. The last night is spent at Jones Hole Creek, where there is trout fishing. From Jones Hole to Island Park the river has several short, fast rapids. Through Island Park and Rainbow Park the water almost stands still, as though pausing for breath before the final mad plunge through Split Mountain Canyon.

Trips 3 and 4 go through Lodore Canyon, starting at historic Brown's Park. The water is smooth and somewhat lazy, but soon the Gates of Lodore stand open before you. The rafts slip quietly past the entrance and into the high, V-shaped Lodore Canyon. The first night is spent at Wade and Curtis, a magnificent spot with a good swimming beach. On the second day, after running a tricky

rapid called Little Stinker, roaring waters warn of the approach of Disaster Falls. The leading boatman takes observations of this rapid before starting. All the boatmen walk the entire length of the rapid studying the current and rocks. Passengers who choose to walk may station themselves for picture-taking as the rafts and small boats shoot the rapid at breathless speed.

The next day, after camping at Pot Creek, the same procedure is followed at Triplet Falls. Just below this rapid is the best lunch spot and swimming beach in the entire canyon. The next rapid is the world-famous Hell's Half Mile, truly spectacular, through whose roaring white water only the boatmen ride the rafts. The night is spent at Rippling Brook, another delightful campsite.

After one more large rapid, the Harp, there is smooth water through magnificent scenery to Echo Park. From here through Whirlpool Canyon, Island Park and Split Mountain, the route is the same as that described for Trips 1 and 2.

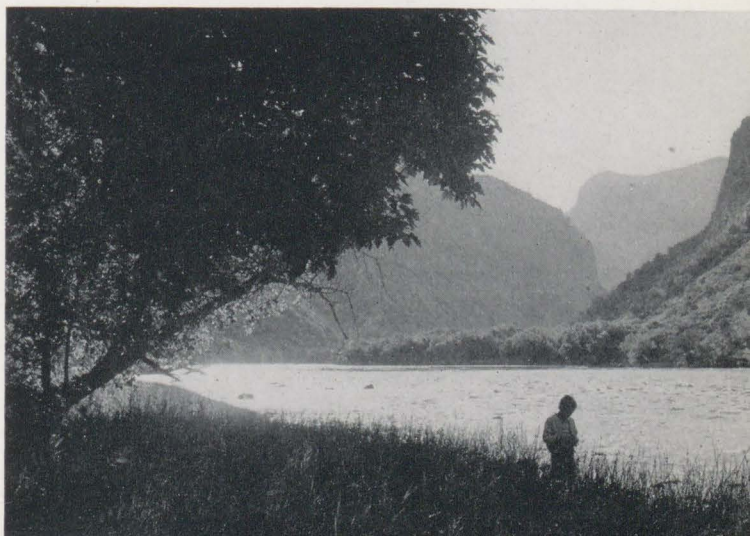
About the trips

Dunnage weight is limited to 30 pounds per person. Life jacket is furnished for each raft passenger. There is no age limit, but small children must be accompanied by a parent. Kayaks, canoes and foldboats may be taken. Musical instruments and photo equipment will be exempted from the dunnage limit.

The River Trips offer a maximum opportunity for enjoyment at a minimum of exertion. However, they may be made as strenuous as desired by hiking, swimming, or pulling an oar with the boatmen.

The rafts are made of neoprene with eight inflated compartments and are virtually unsinkable.

AT JONES HOLE,
IN DINOSAUR
NATIONAL MONUMENT





Knapsack Trips

Adventure, discovery in many areas
for two-footed pack animals

Eight knapsack trips are planned for 1957, with a wide range of regions, dates and difficulty. Those who have only a minimum of time can sign up for the eight-day trips, while others can join the two-week trips. Hikers who have never tackled extended knapsack travel will enjoy the easy trip in the Cathedral Range. Knapsackers who wish to learn how to organize private outings of their own can join one of the small group-planned trips, of which there are three. The experienced will find adventure and the lure of the unknown in the Three Sisters-Wallowa trip.

About the Group-Planned Trips

These three trips, each limited to ten members and one leader, are a 1957 innovation. Their purpose is to give Sierra Club members the opportunity to participate in planning and conducting a knapsack trip under the direction of an experienced leader. The itinerary, food purchase and menus, packing arrangements, community equipment, and many other phases of planning will be discussed and decided upon at group meetings held during the months preceding the trips. Because the groups will be small, there will be excellent opportunities for the leaders to help each member with route finding, map reading, cooking, and general mountaineering.

San Joaquin Knapsack Trip 1 (Group-Planned)—North Fork of San Joaquin—July 4-14

The first of the group-planned trips will

explore remote corners of the spectacular region surrounding Banner Peak and Mt. Ritter. In the shadow of the Minarets are canyons and lakes, meadows to be visited, knapsack passes to be crossed. From Iron Mountain to Rodgers Peak the Ritter Range spells adventure and enjoyment for knapsackers. Leader: Wes Bunnelle.

San Joaquin Knapsack Trip 2—North Fork of San Joaquin—July 14-28

The two-week Sierra knapsack trip this year dips into the head of the North Fork of the San Joaquin River to explore a remote area which lies just west of Mammoth Lakes and Devil Postpile National Monument.

Some spectacular crest country will be added by coming in from Tuolumne Meadows over Donohue Pass to Thousand Island Lake. There will be several days of knapsack routing over the pass north of Banner Peak, down into the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, up Dike Creek, and north of the Minarets back to the Middle Fork side at Lake Ediza. Return will be made via Koip and Parker Passes east of Kuna Crest.

Layover days will permit climbing of Mt. Lyell, Banner and Ritter, and exploring in the Minarets and in the canyon of the North Fork. Dike Creek is reported to be one of the garden spots of the Sierra; the Ritter Range needs no advertisement of its widely known beauties; and the Kuna Crest region is high and rugged, and offers unusually fine, sweeping views, particularly from Koip Peak which is easily reached from the trail.

There will be only one cache packed in, but this will be another figure-8 trip so that part of the supplies will be left to be picked up later. Even so, the middle part of the trip will require backpacking six or seven days' supplies. However, layover days are liberally placed, and daily travel distances are moderate. Leader: Jim Skillin.



*Cooking trout from the lakes of
Red Mountain Basin (Bob Braun)*

*Looking down the canyon
of the San Joaquin's
North Fork
(Ed Richardson)*



**Marble Mountains Knapsack Trip—
July 13-20**

In the rugged southern toe of the Marble Mountains Wilderness Area, in Northern California, is a section of high lakes, and peaks high for the region. This refreshing country, far from centers of population, has remained more primitive than many parts of the Sierra. It will be the high point of our trip this year, a much more varied and spectacular hike than the 1954 trip.

We will cover a total distance of 53 miles, 30 of which will be accomplished in the first three days, with an elevation gain of 5,500 feet. Going in near Somes Bar, we will come out near Sawyers Bar. This will not be a soft trip, although it will all be on good trail except for elective side trips. There is one consolation for those who object to large loads: we meet the packer at the end of the third day.

Good fishing is probable in the high lakes, according to advance information, but if the 1954 trip is any criterion the fishing will be secondary to the excellent swimming. Leader: Ed Richardson.

**Mono Recesses Knapsack Trip (Group-
Planned)—August 3-10**

This ten-man trip is planned to enter the Mono Recesses area north of Kings Canyon National Park. At a series of group meetings in April, May and June, the group will select the food to carry and the route to cover.

There will be a choice of routes to include any or all of Mono Recesses, Lake Italy, Hutchinson Meadow, Humphreys Basin and Mts. Senger, Seven Gables, Hilgard and Humphreys. Leader: Kyle Corson.

**Cathedral Range Knapsack Trip—
August 10-18**

For those who dislike heavy packs, dusty trails and time schedules, here is a cross-country knapsack trip which will provide some of the finest panoramic views of Yosemite. The group will explore the canyons, lakes and peaks of the Cathedral Range from Echo Peak to Mt. Maclure. This trip will begin and end at the club's Parsons Lodge, Tuolumne Meadows, with the group itself helping to select the route as the crests of the mountains are traversed.

The commissary is to be planned on an experimental basis. Emphasis will be placed on lightness without sacrificing nutrition or quality. Suggestions to the leader concerning commissary are welcome.

Since almost the entire trip will be away from trails, some rock scrambling and talus hopping will be necessary. Relatively short distances and small differences in elevation will allow plenty of leisure time.

*IN FOURTH RECESS
James MacBride*





*COLLIER GLACIER,
THREE SISTERS*

(from *Top o' the Valley*,
by Schillios)

After leaving Parsons Lodge, the knapsackers will proceed by trail up to Cathedral Lake. From this point the route will be mostly cross-country. The plan is to explore the upper canyons and peaks of the Cathedral Range. After leaving Cathedral Lake, we'll proceed to Budd Lake at the head of Budd Creek, Echo Peak, and then down into the headwaters of Echo Creek. Evelyn and Ireland Lakes will be visited and also, if feasible, the area south toward Mt. Maclure.

The return to Parsons Lodge will be either by Lyell Fork Canyon or Rafferty Creek, avoiding trails as much as possible. Leader: George Fogle.

Three Sisters-Wallowa Knapsack Trip
Oregon—August 11-23

This trip will touch the high spots of two of the most scenic areas in Oregon, each different from the other, with several days on the trail in each area and layover days at scenic points. The itinerary will please those who wish to explore a wide variety of magnificent country which may be new to them.

In the Three Sisters we shall see a still-

wild section recently eliminated from the western side of the Wilderness Area.

The Three Sisters Wilderness Area derives its name from three snow-capped volcanic peaks which dominate an area of 250,000 acres of forests, canyons, white water streams, lakes and many glaciers. We will approach the area from the west and the McKenzie River, making a loop along the Skyline Trail which will take us through the heart of the region and offer opportunities to climb the peaks. Fishing is excellent. There should be little or no rain, but be prepared for cool nights and perhaps a few mosquitoes.

A day of motor travel, after leaving the Three Sisters, will take us to the drier northeastern corner of Oregon and the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area in the Wallowa National Forest. Here is a glaciated region somewhat similar to the Sierra Nevada, where high snow-covered peaks of 9,000-10,000 feet dominate beautiful lakes and alpine forests. The relatively untraveled nature of this area has contributed to the preservation of its wilderness aspects.

A loop trip will be made through the scenic high spots of the area. Layover days will permit time for climbing the high peaks and taking advantage of the superb trout fishing. Game is very plentiful and includes a band of bighorn sheep. Trails are excellent and there probably will be no mosquitoes, no rattlesnakes, no poison oak and no rain. Leader: Paul Grunland.



IN RED MOUNTAIN BASIN
Bob Braun



San Joaquin Knapsack Trip 3 (Group-Planned)—North Fork of San Joaquin—August 17-25

The North Fork of the San Joaquin (south and west of the Ritter Range) will be the destination of the last of the small group-planned trips this summer. We will explore the length and breadth of this area. Where we go, how much territory we cover, what we carry, will be decided by the members at a series of group meetings preceding the trip.

This outing offers the adventure of an unscouted trip and the anticipation of unknown campsites. Unscouted trips may not come off as smoothly as those that have been scouted, but uncertainty adds zest to an outing. Members will gain experience for preparing their own future ventures. Planning sessions start in April. Leader: Walter Oppenheimer.

North Fork of Kings Knapsack Trip—August 24-September 1

Here is a nine-day trip (with two full days of off-trail travel) on which members will enjoy a variety of scenery considered to be some of the finest in the Sierra. A grand circle route has been selected from the roadhead at Florence Lake.

The group heads into Red Mountain Basin and the Devil's Punchbowl, well known for beauty and fishing opportunities. Once across

the LeConte Divide near Martha Lake, scramblers will have an opportunity to climb Mt. Goddard (13,555 feet).

A day's stop is planned at McGee Lakes, concluding a seven-mile move across rugged country and affording those interested a side trip through Evolution Basin and Colby Meadow on the John Muir Trail. Others will undertake a twilight descent to McClure Meadow and the Muir Trail through McGee Creek Canyon. McClure Meadow and The Hermit frame a not-to-be-forgotten view of the Evolution peaks.

The return trip to Florence Lake is by way of Evolution Creek, the South Fork of the San Joaquin and Blaney Meadows. The foot-weary, please note: counted and re-counted, the last miles still total fifteen. It is downhill, however, and packs should be lightest.

The round trip is approximately 60 miles—with suggested side excursions, nearly 80 miles. Leader: Larry Douglas.

IN THE MARBLE MOUNTAINS

Ed Richardson



Bulletin Board

The growing awareness of the need for conservation legislation is reflected in the record number of "conservation" bills now flooding both our state and national legislative bodies.

On the national level, the following bills merit your attention:

**HR500*; a greatly needed National Wilderness Bill "to secure the dedication of an adequate system of areas of wilderness to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational and conservation needs of the people" and "to provide for the protection of these areas in perpetuity and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness."

**S1176*, introduced by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota on February 11 with nationwide bipartisan sponsorship, is essentially identical with the several House bills on a National Wilderness System and is the latest version.

**HR627*; this is a reintroduction of the Engle (Cal.) Bill of the last Congress. It provides that withdrawals or reservation of more than 5,000 acres of land by the military services must be approved by an act of Congress.

**S339* (Neuberger et al) would establish recreational use of National Forest lands as a policy of Congress. It also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make a comprehensive study of National Forest recreational use and needs, and to prepare a ten-year program for the National Forests comparable to the National Parks' Mission 66.

* Principles in these issues are backed by the Sierra Club.

Important legislation in the 85th Congress

**HR935* would change the status of Dinosaur National Monument to that of a National Park.

S497; this is the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill which includes Bruce's Eddy Dam on the Clearwater River (opposed by the Bureau of the Budget along with the Sierra Club).

**S846*; an urgently needed bill "for the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the United States."

HR347 (Metcalf) would set aside ten per cent of National Forest receipts for recreation and wildlife purposes—said ten per cent not to exceed \$11,000,000. With the Bureau of the Budget recommendations for a similar sum for National Forest use, we hope that this legislation will not be necessary.

FLASH—The House Committee on Appropriations has cut the Bureau-of-the-Budget-recommended appropriation of \$11,000,000 for National Forest recreational use to \$8,770,000, a reduction of some 25 per cent for "Operation Outdoors."

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Three Sisters Campaign

The Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness, Inc. is continuing its efforts to preserve as wilderness the 53,000 acres recently excluded from the Three Sisters Wilderness Area by decision of the Secretary of Agriculture.