

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

February 1962



Music haunts the high country like a hymn,
floats in the cold sunny air, moulds the clouds,
filtering those floods of light and shadow
that forever clothe the mountains anew.

—Cedric Wright
in *Words of the Earth*

Wilderness Outing Program for 1962

Anybody for E & R Trips?

"E & R" is a short way of saying "Exploration and Reconnaissance"—both of which are in short supply in too many places—good, beautiful (we assume), wild places we need to know more about soon.

After sizing up the few blanks on the maps which confront the nation's conservation leaders and wilderness explorers, George Marshall, in letters to Edgar Wayburn and Dave Brower, has come up with a proposal you ought to know about and react to.

Mr. Marshall's proposal is complementary to the 1962 wilderness outing program. Most regular outings go to known areas. People like to go where they have been, or where their friends have been or are going. No formal outings are scheduled for fewer than twenty people. Such groups—and larger ones—have their own kind of wilderness enjoyment, and sharing of it is an important part of the experience. They like to see what the mountains do to the full spectrum of age, physical aptitude, and adaptability to the real outdoor world.

The E & R trips—if you respond to the idea—need a different segment. Explorers work best in small groups. The fewer who have preceded them, the better. They need hardship now and then. And their special alertness shows up in their reporting on where they have been.

Q. But George Marshall, will you tell us about your idea yourself. What are the major purposes of the trips?

A. Primarily, as I would see it, to help meet the urgent need for much more information than we have on a number of areas of wilderness which must be classified as Wilderness now or be lost forever; and also to afford an opportunity for a rugged, adventurous type of wilderness experience requiring the skill of a woodsman and a mountaineer and explorer.

Q. How big should the E & R trips be?

A. Small. Between two and six people on most of them.

Q. What special abilities do you feel would be needed?

A. Members should be competent to travel long distances, often in rugged country and in trailless areas, capable of carrying what they need on their backs.

Q. How long would the trips be?

A. Most of them would require a week at least; a few might be shorter but others would be considerably longer.

Q. Where especially should they go?

A. The Idaho and Sawtooth primitive areas in Idaho, the Northern Cascades, north of Cascade Pass, all thirteen of the Northwest limited areas (four of which have been declassified), the Wind River Range of Wyoming, and the major wildlife ranges and national parks and monuments in Alaska. And this list is far from complete.

Q. What other skills should each group have?

A. A responsible leader, who would be consulted about the

members of his group. Also someone skilled in wilderness observation and appraisal; someone with a reasonable ability to describe and evaluate a region's plants and wildlife; at least one man who can take a good documentary series of photographs; and someone who could do a competent, if not a finished, report.

Q. Could the club chapters help?

A. Certain trips might be organized by chapters or by informal groups which have experience in taking rugged trips together.

Q. But club coordination would be helpful to avoid overlaps and gaps in the country covered?

A. Yes, it would be best if the club would coordinate the general planning of these trips.

Q. And how about the matter of costs?

A. I should think participants could be expected to pay as a minimum whatever they would be charged for regular club trips to similar regions. Special contributions might be obtained to cover any additional costs.

Q. I understand we have five \$5 contributions in hand right now for this purpose. Maybe some others who haven't all the time or ability to make this kind of inventory can spare a small contribution to the club to make sure the work goes forward. At least to make sure there is enough film and processing and typing to produce good illustrated reports. But that isn't a question, is it?

A. In any case, the number of areas whose fate will be decided for all time is too great to be covered by any one group, and I think that the Sierra Club is in the best position to organize a considerable number of E & R trips within the especially critical years of 1962 and 1963.

Q. From your own editing of the papers of your brother Bob, who did so much for the American system of wilderness, and from your years of work on *The Living Wilderness*, on the Council of The Wilderness Society, and on Wilderness Society field trips into areas of controversy, you have one of the best grasps of what we need. I hope our members respond with ideas, muscle, and even with a dollar or two!

[Addressing the membership] Will you?—Ed.



Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1962

VOL. 47 — No. 2

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

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

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COVER: Timberline country, Jim Bridger Wilderness Area, Wind River Range, Wyoming. The lake is one in the lower Titcomb basin in wilderness having "more beautiful alpine lakes than a mountain range is entitled to." A High-Light trip from August 6-16 (see page 15) and a knapsack trip from August 12-24 (see page 19) will visit this area. Wilderness Card No. 39. Photograph by Philip Hyde.

*Some people like their wilderness lonely.
Others, part of the time at least,
like to watch what wilderness does to people.
(Photographer Don Levy was watching the watchers,
looking at an Emerald Lake Base Camp beard contest.)
Then people move on, leaving the wilderness
as lonely as it was—and as beautiful, too.*

Wilderness Is for People, Too!

By David Brower



THE SIERRA CLUB dedicates this issue of the *Bulletin* to the human foot, a very remarkable instrument. Particularly to everybody who has feet and remembers that part of their care is in their being used, in their being directed to carry their owner to the very best places—best because any other mode of access makes these places less than best.

For three score years and ten, now, the Sierra Club has existed to put the nation on its feet from time to time. This is uphill work.

But every year we succeed a little more than the preceding year. Through the club-outing portal to the American wilderness about two thousand went last summer, some in large groups and some in little clusters. We think most of them had a great time, whether they went way back or just moseyed inside the outer edge of wilderness.

Those two thousand were but a sample, of course. Other thousands who had learned wilderness ways in the course of sixty years of Sierra Club outings probably took off on wilderness trips of their own, or advised younger people about where to go and how to have fun getting there. Then there are the 125,000 people who have bought our wilderness books and the millions who have seen either those or our films or the three-foot-shelf of the *Bulletin*. We don't know how to count the number who learned about wilderness this way and went out to see for themselves.

Whatever the total is doesn't matter. Because we aim to have the number reach infinity, eventually—but never more at one time than the wilderness can speedily recover from under its built-in recuperative powers. Never so many at one time that they can't melt away into the big mountains during the day for all the solitude the fastness can bring, perhaps to reassemble at a new camp for dinner and campfire, where they can enjoy their solitude more by telling their friends about it. Never carting along accoutrements that shift their attention away from the reality of wilderness and back to what was already too commonplace beside the freeways. And never leaving things they brought in, but hauling them back out, leaving *wilderness* instead.

We think we are succeeding, but we aren't going to be smug about it, not at all. People *are* enjoying wilderness, whether on or off our trips (we are always hearing of the people who plan to be where we aren't—until somehow unavoidably they stumble into us, get invited to dinner, and find out what we are really like), and *because* of these trips there is more dedicated wilderness than there would otherwise be.

It is still fun to play Indian, and it is still a challenge to emulate the freely translated Indian motto, "Where I go I leave no sign." It

isn't easy to do this on the Sierra Base Camp, for example, where in the course of six weeks a given site may receive 6,000 man-days of use. Come back right after the six weeks and you would know they had been there, even though you couldn't find a tin can or a gum wrapper in sight. In two or three weeks, after a little needle-fall, after a thundershower, you'd have to know where to look. Come back next year and even knowing wouldn't help you.

So we like to think, and so we plan. We miss now and then. We get accused even when we don't—but not by people who take the time to check. And anyway, as perceptive people have explained it, since those 6,000 man-days of Sierra Club use are going to happen unless wilderness is abolished, would the casual traveler like to see all of us in one spot over a several-week period, or each one simultaneously and privately camped at 400-yard intervals for the entire campable length of the John Muir Trail? Several hundred campfire and cooking sites, or one? Scores of animals picketed in a meadow, or trundled back out to the roadhead or to distant pasture? A hundred streamside favorite sites occupied and beaten down, or a cluster of bedsites scattered back in the woods and a single service area set up where granite can resist most of the foot-wearing. And for unhaulable refuse, 6,000 stones overturned and half replaced, or a couple of pits? All the scroungable wood used up in 12,000 cooking and campfires, or just half a hundred campfires in all and fuel hauled in for cooking. And on the traveling trips with stock, three or four head of stock per paying guest, as on some trail-rider trips, or three or four head of guests per paid mule?

These are little points about impact you might bear in mind next time somebody itching to get at the wilderness with a chainsaw proclaims, "The greatest threat to wilderness is from the wilderness lovers themselves."

Come along—or go along—on foot and receive the rewards that only do-it-yourself wilderness trips can bring. Your having been there will in itself be important. Just last month a *New York Times* book review (J. Donald Adams's) described us as "the most effective of national conservation organizations." We bask and glow for a moment, but decline the nomination. We are but one of many. Whatever the Sierra Club's strength, it comes from our having been in, and having got to feel and see and hear and taste and smell and know what wilderness is all about and why it isn't just a state of mind.

So see it now. Bring all six of your senses. And in seventy more years people like you can be doing exactly the same thing in country that will look more like what it is today than anything else you can name, including the constellations.



Photo by Cedric Wright

THE HIGH TRIPS

BOTH TWO-WEEK High Trips will offer each member the option of a trail climb to the summit of Mount Whitney. Although it can no longer, since Alaska joined the Union, claim the title of the highest mountain in the United States, it is still just as high as it was before that event. But the chance to reach its summit is only one of the offerings of the 1962 High Trip. Each two-week outing will make four camps in the high country of the upper Kern River Basin of Sequoia National Park, and one camp on the eastern slope of the Sierra.

High Trips follow a formula, developed sixty years ago, for enjoying the high mountain regions with moderate exertion on the trail and a minimum of work in camp. The skilled hands of the commissary crew organize the camp and prepare the meals. Mules, under the able tutelage of the packers, carry the load—the food, dunnage, and commissary equipment. Trip members, carrying just their personal and noontime needs, choose their own pace and companions as they follow the trail to the next campsite. The group will move for a day, then rest for a day or two, then move again, and so on, through this magnificent mountain country.

There's always plenty to do on the lay-over days for those who don't want to rest—though that too can be an honorable occupation in the High Trip camp. Layover-day

offerings may include mountaineering, rock climbing, and perhaps a session of map-reading instruction; fishing, photography, and exploration of the nearby terrain. When you have found your mountain legs you can add to the fun of the trip in many ways—help with the cooking, prepare a campfire skit, lend a hand to set up the new camp, or assist in any number of duties required to keep the outing on schedule.

The High Trips of 1962 will start from roadheads out of Owens Valley on the east side of the Sierra. The first moving day of each trip will be spent hiking up the trails of the eastern slope, with an overnight stop short of the main crest. The balance of the trip will consist of a series of camps at high points along the upper Kern Basin. Moving-day hikes will vary from seven to twelve miles, and the camps will be at elevations from 9,000 to 11,000 feet in this biggest Sierra landscape.

High Trip 1—Rock Creek, Miter Basin, Bighorn Plateau, Crabtree Meadow, Mount Whitney—July 22–August 4

The first High Trip will start from the roadhead above Carroll Creek and make

camp on Little Cottonwood Creek. Following the crossing of the main crest at Army Pass, camps will be made on Rock Creek, Whitney Creek, Wright Creek, and at Crabtree Lakes. Each of these camps will afford opportunities to climb to the high peaks of the Whitney ridge. Fishermen will find a real challenge in the many lakes of Miter Basin and at Wallace and Wright lakes. Few places in the Sierra offer such spectacular beauty to photographers as the sweep of view seen from Bighorn Plateau. The more active members may want to knapsack to Milestone Bench. On the last day of the trip, those who wish



*Snow seals
in the high country
by Don Levy*

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

SIERRA CLUB

P. O. Box 3471, Rincon Annex

San Francisco 20, California

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____
 Zip _____
 Telephone _____
 Elected in _____
 Reservation Fee _____
 Trip Fee _____
 Cost Fee (if any) _____
 Total _____
 Let your trip leader know whether you want to pay through installment.
 Please send reservation form to _____

This form is available in Member Accounts at
 the club's headquarters in San Francisco, California.
 It may also be obtained by mail from the
 club's headquarters, 1000 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
 The fee for this form is \$1.00.

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OUTING RESERVATION FORM

To the Outing Committee:

Please reserve space for _____ persons for the _____
Trip and Date

Name _____
Age (Under 21) Club Member?

Address _____
Phone No.

Name _____
Age (Under 21) Club Member?

Address _____
Phone No.

Name _____
Age (Under 21) Club Member?

Address _____
Phone No.

Name _____
Age (Under 21) Club Member?

Address _____
Phone No.

Name _____
Age (Under 21) Club Member?

Address _____
Phone No.

Enclosed is \$ _____ to cover the following:

Reservation Fee \$ _____

Trip Fee _____

Guest Fee (if any) _____

Total \$ _____

Let your trip leader know whether you *need* or can *provide* transportation.

Please send reservation forms for _____ additional trips.

FOLD SIDE FLAPS FIRST

FOLD SIDE FLAPS FIRST

to add the summit of Mount Whitney to their list of 14,000-foot peaks can make a five-mile round trip to the summit before starting down the trail to the roadhead at Whitney Portal. Leader, Larry Williams.

High Trip 2—Mount Whitney, Crabtree Lakes, Milestone Bench, Tyndall Creek, Shepherd Pass—August 5–18

Whitney Portal is the roadhead for the second High Trip, which after a short first day will stop at Whitney Outpost (Bighorn Park). The one-night camp here will give everyone more time to become acclimatized to the new and unaccustomed altitude. The itinerary for the balance of the trip, after crossing the crest at Whitney Pass, will consist of camps at Crabtree Lakes, Wright Creek, and Milestone Bench. The last camp will be on Tyndall Creek, from which point the group will leave the mountains over

Physicians who are interested in serving as medical advisors on Sierra Club Wilderness Outings, please notify Bob Golden at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

Shepherd Pass. This trip too will offer many opportunities for the climber and the fisherman. Several of the 14,000-foot peaks north of Mount Whitney will be within reach, as will Milestone Mountain and the other peaks of that ridge. The headwaters of the Kern River and Lake South America are known for fine fishing. The beauty of Milestone Bench will lure those who know it, and will be a treat in store for those who have never been there. Leader, Ted Grubb.



Photo by Frederic Coolidge

AMERICANS, as a rule, spend a great part of their working hours in fear of being thought inefficient. But last November at a University of California School of Medicine symposium concerning itself with the uses and abuses of alcohol, one medical man argued that to avoid symptoms of neurosis every man needs some time to be inefficient in order to recharge his physical and intellectual batteries. So we put our most experienced research team to work immediately to develop a massive inefficiency program which could help coordinate the inefficiency activities of public and private agencies at all levels of government.

As Project I, the team proposes these new and creative inefficiency-promoting ideas:

Automatic Tennis Shoe—falls apart on steep trails; allows entire hiking party to pause while wearer searches for adhesive tape.

Thermic Sleeping Bag Control—automatically freezes sleeping bag zipper on cold mornings to prevent leader's early rising.

High-Trip Innovations for 1962

Misprinted Botanical Key—requires hours of searching between Saxifragaceae and Portulacaceae. Keys most plants to Compositae, which is impossible anyway.

Canned Fog—to steam up camera lenses, binoculars, eyeglasses, watch crystals; allows everyone in party to rest pleasantly while leader cleans the surface.

False Adhesive Tape—cannot be unrolled, cut or attached to any surface—always good for 5-minute delay.

Pocket Fire Extinguisher—for leader's billycan fire. This always extends the lunch break.

"Delaying the Leader"—a pocket manual of emergency procedures for use when out of breath.

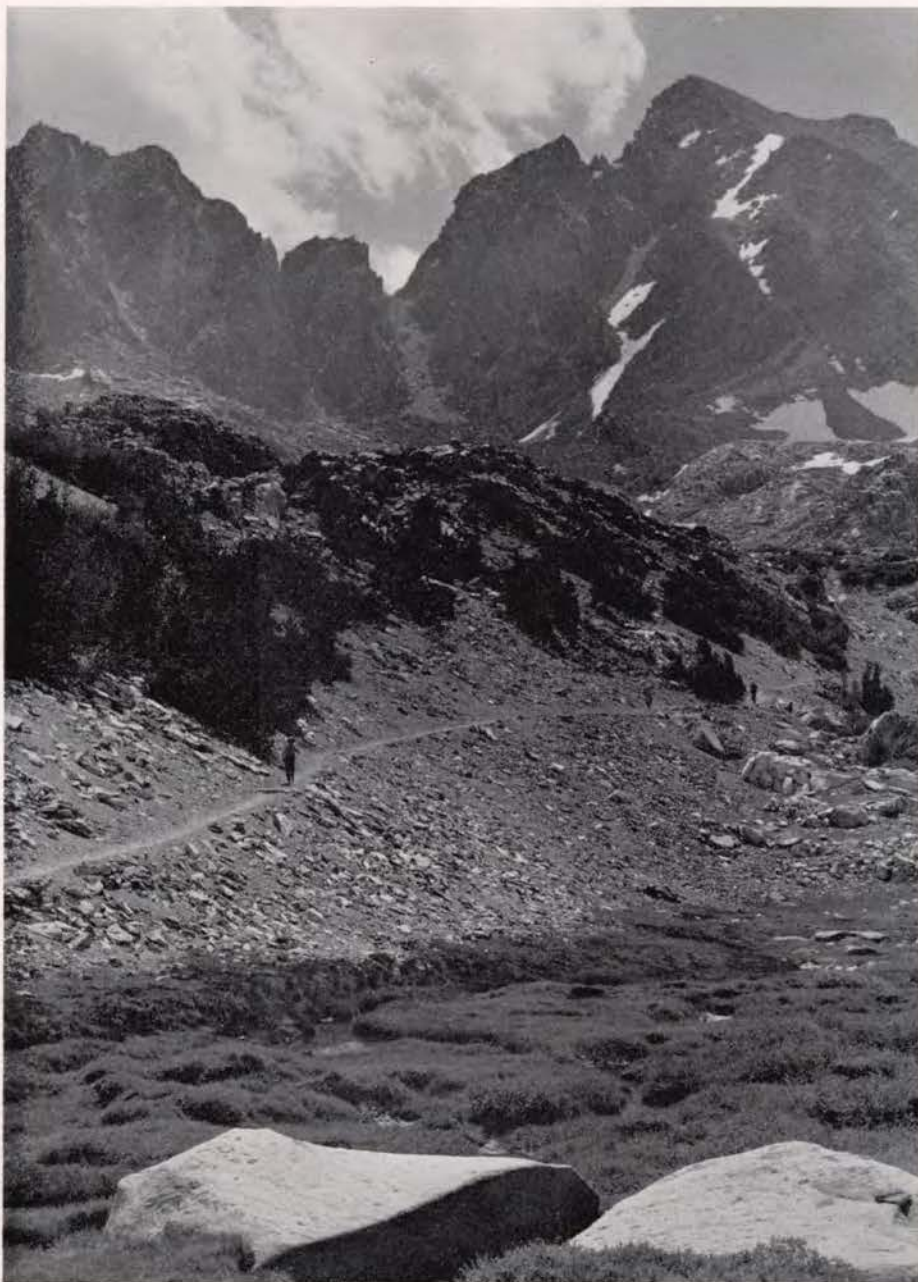
"611" Insect Attractant—this always gives reason for pause along the trail.

With these, we can again look forward to a fine program of exciting Sierra Club High Trips for 1962—outings which we hope will always retain a certain modicum of comfortable inefficiency.

BOB GOLDEN

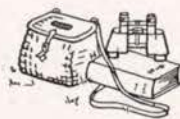
Milestone country,
Sequoia National Park
by Cedric Wright





Inconsolable Range near Base Camp, by Philip Hyde

SIERRA BASE CAMPS



DID YOU EVER see a mountain of chocolate held up by a layer of vanilla? That's what you'll see to the east of the trail if you come in to the Margaret Lake Base Camp this year. The white layer happens to be a silver ore with perhaps some cobalt. You guessed it—the chocolate layer is probably volcanic.

Sierra Base Camps 1, 2, and 3—Margaret Lake

IA, July 7-20; 1B, July 8-21

2A, July 21-Aug. 3; 2B, July 22-Aug. 4

3A, Aug. 4-17; 3B, Aug. 5-18

Our camp will be located just west of Spearhead Lake and to the right of the trail to Bishop Pass, above beautiful Long Lake. The total hiking distance in is just a shade longer than three miles. As we pass Long Lake, we find Chocolate Peak to our left (east), and majestic Hurd Peak standing guard on our right.

A fine topographic map of the area is the U.S.G.S. Mount Goddard Quadrangle, 15-minute series, edition of 1948 or later. Many trips will be possible from our camp, starting with a relatively easy half-mile to the top of Hurd Peak for a view of the south fork of Bishop Creek. Southwest from our campsite, less than a mile airline, stands impressive Mount Goode. A mile or more west is Mount Johnson, a little lower but much more difficult to reach. We can have an easy trip of about two miles up the trail to Bishop Pass, from which we can look down into the Dusy Basin country, and can also see Mount Winchell, Thunderbolt, North Palisade, Isosceles, Columbine, and Giroud peaks. Knapsack trips of two days could be taken into Palisade Basin for an attempt at North Palisade from the west or south. An outpost camp of three days is another possibility—over Bishop Pass, down the Dusy Basin trail and up the Middle Fork of the Kings River to Big Pete Meadow.

Fishing is usually good in all of this area, and it is reported that the State Fish and Game Department made plants of catchable-size fish in some of the lakes after the close of the 1961 season. Weather reports indicate at least a normal winter snowfall, so the meadows should be beautiful and the wildflowers abundant. (We might even find the rare *Gilia aggregata*.) If you have them, bring ice axe and crampons—but don't buy them just for this trip. There will be plenty of activity that will not require them.

Our roadhead will be in the area shown on the map as Parchers Camp (reached by a new road from Bishop up South Fork Canyon). Trailhead will be at the east side of South Lake. Dudley Boothe's Rainbow Pack Train will supply us on a regular schedule.

Activities

There will be a full program of camp, campfire, trail and climbing activities. We have five

different grades of climbing. The easiest is called "Pre-Amblers." On this class of trip you pick up one foot and put it down, taking a long rest—like a turtle—before taking another step. The Amblers go just a bit faster and farther. Ramblers do safe but rapid cross-country work. The upper two grades accomplish more difficult and higher-angle climbing, using ropes and related gear.

All of these trips will be led by competent leaders responsible for the welfare of their groups, which are expected to follow their lead and instructions. The decision whether to participate in an organized trip is always yours; at times you may prefer to set out on a random hike with a few old friends—or to make some new ones. You may even enjoy a reasonable amount of solitude while fishing or photographing.

You can broaden your enjoyment of the mountains through instruction that may be given on such subjects as rock climbing, snow and ice climbing, map reading, botany, zoology, geology, etc. Just ask the management, and we will try to organize something interesting on subjects of popular choice.

Outing Details

Base Camp will operate for three two-week periods, starting Saturday, July 7 and ending Saturday, August 18. Attendance will be limited, so make reservations early. We hope to see a good number of "First Basemen" on each period.

We will again function with just three strings of pack animals, which calls for splitting the party into A and B groups both going in and coming out, as we did last year. PLEASE NOTE that if you are signed up for the A group, we will be unable to take you in the next day with the B group (or vice versa). Everyone should come in prepared to stay the full time, because there will be no provision—except at your own expense—to go out early.

As in the past, teen-agers and younger children must be accompanied by a parent or an adult responsible for them. Those riding horseback into camp must be capable of handling a saddle horse unaided, with parents responsible for children's safety. One very young child may ride in the saddle with a parent who is a qualified rider.

Children under six may be brought in free of charge; however, any special food requirements must be furnished by the parents. The trip should not be too difficult for children whose stamina is equal to that of an average six-year-old.

Hobey Holbrook will be field manager for the first period, and Cliff Youngquist will be in charge of the second and third periods. Dean Curtis, who has handled menu preparation, buy-

Leadership Training Program

The Sierra Club Outing Committee will sponsor an Outing Leadership Training Program May 19–20, 1962. Club members who are interested in joining the planning and leadership activities of the summer wilderness outings are invited to attend. For information write Bob Braun, % Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

*Folk music
and dancing,
1959 Base Camp,
by Don Levy*



ing, and the logistics of food shipments since the very first Sierra Base Camp, will serve as chef for the entire six weeks. We expect our senior trip leader, Norman Clyde, to be with us again this year, along with Kenneth Taylor, Michael Loughman, and perhaps Theodore Waller.

Tents, Horses and Casuals

A limited number of saddle horses may be reserved at \$7 per day just for the trip in to or out of Base Camp. None will be allowed in

camp overnight. Twenty 9 x 11-foot umbrella tents with floors are available for rent at \$15 per period, and ten 7 x 9-foot sidewall tents without floors at \$5 per period. Reservations for horses and tents should be made by mail to Cliff Youngquist, 2818 Effie Street, Los Angeles 26, California, WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE AT THE ROADHEAD. These reservations will be honored in the order received.

Casual knapsackers are welcome to join the party at the rate of \$5.50 per day (which does not include any packing services).

"The arrival of free hot water is one of the most potent social entrees in the camping world—especially if you give your first batch away."

—From Words of the Earth. By Cedric Wright



Adventure On



*Fun on the river,
Dinosaur National
Monument, Utah-Colorado.
By Philip Hyde.*



*Tappan Falls
on the Middle Fork
of the Salmon
River, Idaho.
By Lou Elliott.*

IF YOU ASK a dozen people why they like river trips, you'll probably get a dozen different answers, some of which may surprise you. A mother of active youngsters said, "It's good to get away from all the meal-planning, with nothing to do but enjoy myself. Even though the children are along I have complete freedom from responsibility." A teen-ager might reply, "You meet such interesting people"—which can mean a lot of things. Our small daughter said, "Oooo—I like the water fights, and sleeping under the stars at night"—two entirely different thoughts erupting spontaneously.

For many, the thrills and excitement of the white-water journey are uppermost when they choose a river trip for a vacation. Others enjoy the opportunity of moving through wilderness and scenic beauty without the necessity of carrying a heavy pack, or the need for unusual and unaccustomed physical exertion. We ride in comfort on large neoprene rafts, which also carry our personal gear. The boatmen double in brass as commissary crew. So we are left free to order our vacation to satisfy our particular physical and mental makeup, indulging in as much physical activity—hiking, swimming, exploring—as we enjoy, and no more.

Much of the fun of a river trip vacation is enjoyed well in advance. It is a major adventure, unusual to say the least, and one we can discuss with our friends right up to the minute we embark. When we sign up we receive a comprehensive list of what to bring along, advice on what should be done, and information on how to get to the start of the trip and details of interesting things to be seen along the way.

After the trip, of course, we share our experience with friends through the medium of pictures and tales of our exploits in running the rapids and drops from which we "miraculously managed to escape." We probably enjoy the added stature we derive from having adventured down the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, or the Rogue River in Oregon, or the River of No Return in Idaho.

These wilderness vacations appeal to a great variety of individual tastes, and are suitable for the widest range of age and physical capacity.

Owners of foldboats, kayaks and canoes will be given special encouragement this year in the form of a liberal price reduction on the cost of the trip. Do-it-yourself boaters will pay about two-thirds of the regular price. (See table, page 12, for special rates.)

Unquestionably, the presence of these craft along with the rafts adds a lot to the trip. They are fun to have along, make excellent subjects for photography, and give would-be boaters a chance to try their hand with a paddle.

We can recommend the Glen Canyon and Canoe River trips for beginning boaters, and the main Salmon River for those of intermediate experience. Members bringing their own boats must of course notify trip leaders well in advance.

Glen Canyon Trips — Colorado River, Utah—

1—6 days, starting April 16

2—6 days, starting June 4

3—6 days, starting June 12

4—8 days, starting June 20

Without question, this is the last year we shall be able to enjoy Glen Canyon as a float trip on natural water; it will soon be inundated by the back water from Glen Canyon Dam. In years to come it may be possible to visit the area by car, but the canyon will present an entirely different aspect then. The vegetation will be completely covered, and the lovely little parks in the side canyons that make for such beauty and interest will be lost.

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

There are a few ripples, but no rapids throughout the length of this trip, which makes it particularly suited to travelers in kayaks, foldboats and canoes. Paddlers will therefore be given special consideration, with arrangements for shuttling the small boats by truck. This will allow more time on the river.

Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona— 9 days, starting June 3

Authoritative information indicates that with January 1963 will come the impounding of the waters of the Colorado under long-range plans of the Department of the Interior. Certainly no river runs as we now

*Looking upstream from
Warren Springs on the Yampa River,
Dinosaur National Monument.
By Philip Hyde*

Wilderness Waters

know them will be possible in that year, and conditions will probably be greatly altered by a regulated flow in later years. So this is our last opportunity for the Grand Canyon run, the granddaddy of all river trips, 301 miles of pure excitement all the way.

Our put-in point is at historic Lee's Ferry, a few miles above Navajo Bridge, and the trip ends nine days later on Lake Mead, at Temple Bar. Last year's trips in the Grand Canyon were highly successful and thoroughly enjoyed, and it was found that nine days were ample to cover the distance and still give time for a reasonable amount of exploration in such side canyons as Havasu and Thunder River. If you like excitement, come to the Grand Canyon this year.

Rogue River Trips, Oregon—

- 1—5 days, starting June 11
- 2—5 days, starting June 18
- 3—5 days, starting June 25

Oregon has much to offer vacationers, and Sierra Club members in increasing numbers have been combining our Rogue River trips with visits to such attractions as the Oregon Caves or the Shakespearean Festival. This year the World's Fair in Seattle might be included in the itinerary.

On the Rogue, the combination of white-

water excitement, excellent campsites, and good swimming is irresistible. The first day's run from Galice (a few miles below Grants Pass) takes us through such interesting problems as the rapids near Almeda mine, Argo Falls, and the canyon above Grave Creek. The next day we come to one of the highlights of the trip, Rainey Falls. Passengers disembark, photographers find good vantage points, and the boatmen lash everything down before taking the neoprene rafts over the fifteen-foot drop. We have more rapids and falls that day, and make camp near Blackbar Lodge, a jewel-like forest resort with access only by the river or by plane.

On the following day we pass the threatening "Coffee Pot," guarding the entrance to Mule Creek Canyon. This canyon is two miles long, with walls nearly vertical and so narrow that at one spot we can almost touch either side with our oar tips. Later we approach Blossom Bar, another point where passengers disembark and photographers are kept busy while the boatmen line the boats from one rock to another.

We resume contact with civilization at Illahee, where a mountain road touches the river and continues six miles to Agness, our take-out point. There we transfer to the mail boat for a 35-mile run down to Gold Beach

on the Pacific, arriving late Friday afternoon.

Dinosaur Trip 1 — Yampa and Green rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah and Colorado—6 days, starting June 18

The trip down the canyons of the Yampa and Green rivers has long been our recommendation for a first adventure in river touring. Families in particular enjoy this rare combination of breathtaking scenery, exciting rapids, reassuring safety and excellent campsites.

Excitement begins with the first view of the "river elephants" when we start at Lily Park. The children are awed at the size of the pontoons, and everyone is glad to see that there's room to move around while we're on the river. After a short run through meadowland, the river appears to end in the blank wall of a mountainside, and we are almost upon it before we see a narrow entrance into the canyon. The walls close in, and we are in deep shadow. An ominous roar sounds from beyond the next bend, and we enter our first rapids, not sure whether we are going to like it or not. But after that initial contact with the waves, we realize it is just like the beginning of a long roller-coaster ride and really a lot of fun. In a few days, when we have run quite a few more rapids, this one will be remembered as just a ripple.

We have entered a different world, cut off from civilization. We pass through quiet stretches, too, where the scenery is magnificent beyond description, and our photographers do their best to capture the color and beauty of the sheer canyon walls. Perhaps we will see a family of beavers swimming in front of our boats, or muskrats playing along the water's edge. Sometimes we stop to explore side canyons and try to understand the ancient Indian writings on their walls. We might stop for lunch in a deeply recessed pool cavern, and later enjoy a refreshing dip. Toward the middle of the afternoon we reach our campsite, and before long the fragrance from the cookfires gives us some idea of the delights of the evening meal.

So it goes, day after day, past Harding's Hole, Anderson's Hole, Big Joe Rapids, Castle Park, and Mantle's Ranch. After the junction with the Green River at Echo Park, we pass into scenic Whirlpool Canyon. The last night is spent at Jones Hole, where trout fishing is usually excellent. On our final day

(Continued on page 10)





(RIVER TRIPS Continued)

we have several short stretches of rapids, and then the water is calm and quiet as if it were taking a deep breath before the last mad plunge to Split Mountain, a fitting climax to the trip.

Dinosaur Trip 2—Lodore Canyon on the Green River—6 days, starting June 25

The Lodore Canyon trip starts at historic Brown's Park, famous as an early-day outlaw hangout. For a short distance the river is rather smooth and lazy, but soon the Gates of Lodore are before us, and the rafts slip into the high, V-shaped canyon which marks the beginning of one of the most exciting river adventures we will ever experience.

Our first night's camp is at Wade and Curtis cabin, a magnificent spot, with good swimming. Next day, after running a tricky rapid called Little Stinker, we hear the warning sound of the roaring waters of Disaster Falls, and our boatman takes the necessary observations. Later in the journey we run through Triplet Falls and then the truly spectacular Hell's Half Mile, where most of the party walk along the trail and photograph this rousing ride (one or two passengers may be allowed to go through with the boatmen, mainly as a safeguard).

Another large rapid, called The Harp, is followed by comparatively smooth water until we reach the junction with the Yampa River at Echo Park. From here on, the trip is the same as Trip 1 above.

Idaho Trip 1—Selway River—6 days, starting July 4

We returned last year to Idaho after a year's absence to run the Middle Fork and the Main Salmon, and scouted a new trip on the Selway. But although the scouting run was very successful, the actual trip had to be cancelled because of low water. We have scheduled it two weeks earlier this year, and with reasonable expectations of an adequate snow pack in the mountains, we should be able to run it as planned.

The Selway will be one of the especially interesting outings of our river program, passing as it does through some of the most primitive country left in the West. We get

the feeling of true wilderness as we leave the road from Elk City and travel down a still smaller road to Paradise Guard Station, the start of the trip on the river. We may wonder how it is possible to navigate such a small stream when we observe it from the road, but as we cross the bridge at Paradise we find that a side stream has doubled the volume of the Selway.

We can expect good trout fishing; last year limits were caught day after day, and the cook was kept busy frying the delicate morsels. We pass through heavily timbered canyons, for the most part cedar and pine, and only at an occasional guard station or fishing lodge are we likely to see other people on this remote and lovely river. Our take-out point is just above Selway Falls.

See "Running the Selway," by Oscar Hawksley (January 1961 *SCB*) for a good description of the river and its setting.

Idaho Trip 2—Middle Fork of the Salmon River—6 days, starting July 12

This trip, high on the scale for excitement and beautiful scenery, is probably Idaho's most famous river run. The canyons are varied and extremely deep—some of them deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In addition to the many rapids, falls, and drops, we will have interesting excursions up side streams. There are numerous places where we can bathe in bubbling hot springs, a welcome change indeed from the cold water of the river. Trout fishing is unusually fine, and many kinds of wild game may be seen.

The last day and a half takes us through the steep vertical walls of Impassable Canyon. No trail runs along this portion of the river, and the only way through or out is by boat. Suddenly the rapids end as we come upon the main Salmon River, and we disembark about ten miles below the little town of Shoup.

Idaho Trip 3—Main Salmon (River of No Return)—7 days, beginning July 19

The main Salmon, Idaho's famous River of No Return, has much to offer, with its challenging rapids and the wide sandy beaches of its campsites. Some people prefer this trip to that on the Middle Fork, because the water temperature is higher and thus more comfortable for swimming (or riding the rapids on air mattresses). Fishing, on the other hand, may not be quite as good—except in the cooler side canyons.

The area through which the river runs is almost entirely roadless, but cannot exactly be called primitive, since at various scattered spots along the way we encounter long-time settlers in their isolated cabins. They can usually be counted on to regale us with tales of early days on the river, when the only way down was in great wooden barges, steered with long, ungainly sweeps fore and aft.

Abandoned mines and forgotten homesteads are other evidences of the early history of the region. The trip ends a short distance above the town of Riggins.

The Middle Fork and the main Salmon River may be run as a continuous trip, and a package deal is available at reduced rates (see table, page 12).

British Columbia Trip 1—Canoe River—7 days, starting August 9

The Canoe River starts near Valemont, in the vicinity of Mount Robson in British Columbia. It runs in leisurely fashion between two snow-covered mountain ranges, and joins the Columbia River at Boat Encampment, which is at the northernmost curve on the Big Bend of the Columbia. Flanked by dense forests of cedar and pine, it is an intimate stream, particularly good for the owner of a kayak, foldboat, or canoe. There are no rapids or large drops, but there are plenty of interesting navigational problems for the paddle-boater.

We usually have a layover day at Hugh Allen Creek, a delightful campsite, where an inviting trail beckons the hiker and there is also opportunity to climb the surrounding peaks.

The gradual transition from a relatively small stream to a large, fast-moving one is particularly interesting. Each morning we seem to awaken to a larger river. Even so, we are unprepared for the sharp contrast between the Canoe and the Columbia as we come out on our last day. We are struck with a sense of the tremendous power of the mighty Columbia as we are swept on down several miles to our take-out spot a little below the old trading post of Boat Encampment. Here we board a Greyhound bus back to Kamloops, to pick up our cars. Some may then want to take the new motor road from Revelstoke to Golden and on to Jasper or Lake Louise.

British Columbia Trip 2—Columbia River—6 days, starting August 17

The trip down the Columbia from Boat Encampment to Revelstoke is quite different from the one down the Canoe. The Columbia is a big river, much larger even than the Colorado, and there is a special feeling of excitement as we ride its fast-flowing waters.

The delightful campsites—many of them on islands with white sandy beaches and secluded pools for swimming—are a particular feature of this trip. Hiking and exploring on layover days is lots of fun, and this year we hope to travel some distance up the Gold Stream River to search for an old ghost town.

Arrangements may be made at a package rate (see table) to combine the Canoe and Columbia outings as a continuous trip, taking fourteen days in all.

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP



Seven Gables looking east, by R. C. Youngquist

Back-Country Camp—Seven Gables— July 8-21

Just upstream from Lou Beverly Lake, with Seven Gables Mountain towering overhead, is the delightful, pine-sheltered locale of Back-Country Camp. And from this well-centered base we'll explore the entire Bear Creek region!

This year the access and return trips will each require two days on the trail—traveling completely different routes to provide a bonus of fresh mountain scenes.

Those following the John Muir Trail through the Bear Creek country are impressed by its cool forests and meadowed places, the cascading stream and sprawling Marie Lake with its rocky points and coves. But all this merely hints of the attractions to be found as you reach farther afield into magnificent glacial cirques.

Just a mile above camp you'll come upon a wide, little-known basin watered by a host of timberline lakes—Sandpiper, Three Island, and many more. Contouring around Seven Gables to the East Fork you will find another chain of lakes, including the unique Vee Lake. West of camp, occupying amphitheaters above the main canyon, are photogenic Rose Lake, Orchid Lake, and a number of others. Marie Lake is but a short scramble southward.

Ascending another fork of Bear Creek you pass through spacious Hilgard Meadow and balcony meadowlets on the way to the stream's source in Lake Italy. This body of water, famed for its setting, is surrounded by Mounts Hilgard, Gabb and Julius Caesar—all soaring well above the 13,000-foot mark.

After three successful seasons, Back-Country Camp has become well established in the outing program. Folks tell us they like the unscheduled camp life, the camaraderie

of a smaller group, and the opportunity to visit remote wilderness places—unhurriedly. Everyone gets along with the simple facilities and lends a hand with the chores. Random trips and those organized by leaders leave hardly anyone around during the day—heightening the spirit of reunion at the nightly campfire. A staff cook prepares the meals, with members helping where needed.

Seven Gables (13,073), a more-arduous-than-difficult climb from camp, will likely be scaled by many. Experienced climbing parties will tackle Mounts Senger, Hooper, and unnamed summits in the vicinity. A longer trip may reach the Lake Italy group of peaks. Knapsacking ventures to outlying areas are a popular feature of the outing. Conducted in small groups, these trips will emphasize either climbing or rambling. Overnight fishing camps traditionally appeal to the male anglers—who will try their skill this year in excellent golden trout country! Shorter hikes to places of scenic interest will set out regularly.

Starting at Mono Hot Springs, our trail contours around the mountainside, then leads upward alongside the foaming cascades and green pools of Bear Creek. At a spot near Kip Camp (10 miles) we rendezvous with the packtrain for an overnight stay. Next day's shorter trip follows the Muir Trail to Rosemarie Meadow, then branches eastward a mile to the campsite (10,050). The return route leads over Selden Pass (10,872) to the forested basin of Sally Keyes Lakes. The following day we literally drop down the shortcut trail to Blaney Meadows—enjoying excellent views of Mount Goddard, Mount Darwin and the Evolution Peaks en route. At Florence Lake we travel by boat to the lake's lower end.

As usual, the congenial-sized outing will number around 55 members. Leader will be

Carl Miller, assisted by Stanley Swanson, with Don Richards again serving as cook. On this hardy-style trip, which is rather unsuitable for children, we make no provisions for rental tents, excess dunnage, or saddle horses. Our packer will be genial Shorty Cunningham, whose station is reached from Fresno via Huntington Lake.

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Places . . .

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People

Outing	No. of Persons	Starting Date	Dunnage Duration	(Lbs.)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (Non-refundable)	Trip Fee	Total	Leader
HIGH TRIPS									
1—Mount Whitney, Milestone Bench	120	July 22	2 wks.	30	Whitney Portal	\$15	\$85	\$100	Larry Williams
2—Mount Whitney, Milestone Bench	120	Aug. 5	2 wks.	30	Carroll Creek	15	85	100	Ted Grubb
SIERRA BASE CAMPS									
Margaret Lake 1A	80†	July 7	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	Wales Holbrook
1B	80†	July 8	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	
Margaret Lake 2A	80†	July 21	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	Cliff Youngquist
2B	80†	July 22	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	
Margaret Lake 3A	80†	Aug. 4	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	Cliff Youngquist
3B	80†	Aug. 5	13 days	30	South Lake	15	70	85 }	
Back-Country—Seven Gables	55	July 8	2 wks.	30	Mono Hot Springs	15	85	100	Carl Miller
RIVER TRIPS									
Glen Canyon (Arizona) 1	40	April 16	6 days	40	Hite, Utah	15	85	100‡	Lou Elliott
Glen Canyon (Arizona) 2	40	June 4	6 days	40	Hite, Utah	15	85	100‡	Lou Elliott
Glen Canyon (Arizona) 3	40	June 12	6 days	40	Hite, Utah	15	85	100‡	Brick Johnson
Glen Canyon (Arizona) 4	40	June 20	8 days	40	Hite, Utah	15	115	130‡	Brick Johnson
Grand Canyon (Arizona)	20	June 3	9 days	40	Marble Canyon, Ariz.	15	210	225	William Ornduff
Rogue River (Oregon) 1	25	June 11	5 days	40	Galice, Oregon	15	85	100	Hermann Horn
Rogue River (Oregon) 2	25	June 18	5 days	40	Galice, Oregon	15	85	100	Wes Noble
Rogue River (Oregon) 3	25	June 25	5 days	40	Galice, Oregon	15	85	100	Carl Trost
Dinosaur (Utah) 1—									
Yampa and Green	50	June 18	6 days	40	Vernal, Utah	15	75	90	Al Holland
Dinosaur (Utah) 2—									
Lodore Canyon	50	June 25	6 days	40	Vernal, Utah	15	75	90	Al Holland
Idaho 1—Selway River	25	July 4	6 days	40	Paradise G. S., Idaho	15	130	145	Hermann Horn
Idaho 2—Middle Fork of Salmon	25	July 12	6 days	40	Dagger Falls, Idaho	15	130	145*	Julius Young
Idaho 3—Main Salmon River	40	July 19	7 days	40	Shoup, Idaho	15	110	125*‡	Carl Trost
British Columbia 1—Canoe River	25	Aug. 9	7 days	40	Kamloops, B.C.	15	150	165**‡	Lou Elliott
British Columbia 2—Columbia River	40	Aug. 17	6 days	40	Boat Encampment, B.C.	15	150	165**	Lou Elliott
HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS									
Sierra 1—Blackcap Basin	50	July 7	1 wk.	20	Courtwright Dam	15	40	55	H. S. Kimball
Sierra 2—Evolution Basin	50	July 14	2 wks.	20	Wishon Dam	15	95	110	H. S. Kimball
Sierra 3—Rush Creek-McGee Creek	35	Sept. 8	1 wk.	20	Silver Lake	15	55	70	Bob Golden
Wind River Range, Wyoming	50	Aug. 6	11 days	20	Big Sandy Opening, Wyo.	15	85	100	Gus Benner
Glacier National Park, Montana	50	Aug. 20	11 days	20	Two Medicine Lake, Mont.	15	85	100	Gus Benner
<i>Northwest Area</i>									
Wallowa Mtns., Oregon	50	July 9	12 days	30	Lapover Ranch, Oregon	15	80	95	Don Williams
North Cascades, Washington	50	Aug. 20	11 days	20	Eight Mile Creek, Wash.	15	80	95	Doug Powell
NORTHWEST SPECIALS									
Mount Robson (Canadian Rockies)	60	July 24	11 days	35	Robson River Bridge, B.C.	15	95	110	Al Schmitz
Olympic Natl. Park, Washington	50	Aug. 6	11 days	35	North Fork R. S., Wash.	15	85	100	Al Baxter
KNAPSACK TRIPS									
Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mtn.	20	June 4	6 days	20	Rainbow Lodge, Ariz.	15	23	38	John Ricker
Ritter Range	20	June 30	8 days	20	Agnew Meadow	15	20	35	Stuart Gunn
Trans-Sierra Zigzag	20	July 7	2 wks.	20	Cedar Grove	15	57	72	Jim Skillin
Cathedral Crest	20	July 21	9 days	20	Tenaya Lake	15	22	37	Anne Coolidge
Big Bird	20	July 28	8 days	20	Wolverton	15	20	35	Wes Bunnelle
Kern Kaweah (Trans-Sierra)	20	Aug. 4	8 days	20	Mineral King	15	37	52	Larry Marshall
Canadian Rockies, Alberta	20	Aug. 6	12 days	20	Banff, Canada	15	51	66	Stuart Gunn
Wind River Range, Wyoming	20	Aug. 12	13 days	20	Torrey Creek, Dubois, Wyo.	15	45	60	Leonard Walker
King Spur	20	Aug. 25	10 days	20	Onion Valley	15	25	40	Jim Watters
Matterhorn Country	20	Sept. 1	14 days	20	Tuolumne Meadows	15	45	60	Walt Oppenheimer
CLEAN-UP WORK PARTY									
Yosemite National Park	30	Aug. 25	7 days	....		15	see page 22		Fred Eissler

† Note that there will be the usual total of 160 people in Base Camp during the thirteen days in which the "A" group schedules and the "B" group schedules overlap.

* Package trip fee: \$235 total for these two trips.

** Package trip fee: \$295 total for these two trips.

‡ Special rates for foldboaters: Glen Canyon Trips 1, 2 and 3—\$67; Glen Canyon Trip 4—\$87; Main Salmon River—\$84; Canoe River—\$110. See page 8.

Outing Procedure . . .



Fees, Reservations

The reservation fee this year is \$15 per person or family (NOTE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR), is nonrefundable, and must accompany reservation request. (Family means husband and wife, and minor children—under 21. Therefore, a single \$15 fee will cover a member, his member spouse and/or minor children on any one trip.)

Trip fee (see table) must be paid by deadline date, one month before trip starts, unless time payments are arranged.

Sierra Club members may pay trip fees by time payment; a carrying charge of 5% is added. 25% of trip fee and the carrying charge is due on deadline date. Remaining 75% of trip fee is due in three installments of 25% each on September 15, October 15, and November 15.

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

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

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

Fees listed will probably cover expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom

exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

When You Write

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

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

2. Specify trip and period wanted.

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

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

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

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

Additional detailed information about

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

Important

Sierra Club outings are open at regular prices to: members, applicants for membership, or members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Others may participate upon payment of a \$15 nonmember fee, which can be applied toward initiation and dues by those who apply for membership in 1962, but is otherwise nonrefundable. Children under 12 will be admitted on the same basis as their parents. Children over 12 may file application for junior membership, or will be charged the \$15 nonmember fee.

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

Medical Precaution

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

Outing	No. of Persons	Starting Date	Duration	Dunnage (Lbs.)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (Non-refundable)	Trip Fee	Total	Leader
WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS									
1—North Cascades, Wash.	10 families	July 12	1 wk.	....	Mazama, Washington				Helen, Larry Douglas
2a—Return Creek	"	July 14	1 wk.	....	Virginia Lakes				Betty, John Yocom
2b—Return Creek	"	July 21	1 wk.	....	Virginia Lakes				Fay, Bob Golden
3a—Summit Lake, Marble Mtns.	"	July 21	1 wk.	....	Shackleford Creek				Joan and
3b—Summit Lake, Marble Mtns.	"	July 28	1 wk.	....	Shackleford Creek				Bill Busby
4a—Maclure Lake Area	"	July 28	1 wk.	....	Miller Meadow				Mildred and
4b—Maclure Lake Area	"	Aug. 4	1 wk.	....	Miller Meadow				Tony Look
5a—Sunrise Lakes	"	July 28	1 wk.	....	Parsons Lodge				Carol and
5b—Sunrise Lakes	"	Aug. 4	1 wk.	....	Parsons Lodge				Bob Black
6a—Spotted Lakes Area	"	Aug. 11	1 wk.	....	Beasore Meadow				CEloel and
6b—Spotted Lakes Area	"	Aug. 18	1 wk.	....	Beasore Meadow				Bob Braun
7a—Young Lakes	"	Aug. 11	1 wk.	....	Parsons Lodge				Ann and
7b—Young Lakes	"	Aug. 18	1 wk.	....	Parsons Lodge				Jack Santee
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS									
1—Northern Yosemite	5 families	July 29	2 wks.	....	Virginia Lakes				W. Weyman family
2—Northern Kings Canyon	"	Aug. 5	2 wks.	....	South Lake				R. Snook family
3—Northern Yosemite	"	Aug. 12	2 wks.	....	Buckeye Creek Corral				Jim Dodds family
BURRO TRIPS									
1a—Mono Creek, Pioneer Basin	26	July 7	1 wk.	25	Little Lakes Valley	\$15	\$21	\$36	Ned Robinson
1b—Mono Creek, Pioneer Basin	26	July 14	1 wk.	25	Little Lakes Valley	15	21	36	Dean Meyer
2—Mono Pass—Piute Pass	22	July 22	2 wks.	25	Little Lakes Valley	15	47	62	Hugh Koford
3—Piute Pass—Mono Pass	22	Aug. 5	2 wks.	25	North Lake	15	47	62	Tom Pillsbury



HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

Wind River Country, Wyoming (upper left) by Philip Hyde; Banner and Ritter (left) by Cedric Wright; and St. Mary Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana (above) by Philip Hyde.

On High-Light Trips, a small leadership group instructs and coordinates the commissary crews, which are drawn from the trip membership and work in rotation. The menus are prepared in advance of the trip, foodstuffs are sacked and tagged beforehand for each meal, and a detailed worksheet is supplied which makes actual preparation simple.

Except for mealtime hours on the days of your assignment to a crew, your time is your own. On moving days you may travel as you please, in groups or alone (if you are on a well-defined route), with the one stipulation that you show up for dinner. On days when camp is not moved, you may be as quiet or active as you wish. The scale of activity depends on the terrain and on the mountaineering ability of the group.

Our High-Light Trips will revisit the Blackcap Basin area which they enjoyed in 1958. It lies on the western side of the Mount Goddard massif; its canyons drain into the North Fork of the Kings River. Characterized by many lakes and sharp granite ridges and peaks, much of it is at or above timberline. Although the region is not well known (except perhaps by deer hunters in the late fall), an indication of its worth is that the Forest Service proposes to include it in the High Sierra Wilderness Area.

Sierra High-Light Trip 1—Blackcap Basin —July 7-14

This moderately paced one-week trip is an ideal introduction to the High-Light program. We gather on Saturday afternoon, July 7, at a roadhead camp near Courtwright Dam (formerly Sand Meadow), reached by

road southward from Shaver Lake east of Fresno. The first day takes us through Long Meadow and Post Corral Meadow to our first camp on the Kings, near the Nichols Canyon trail. After a layover day, we move to the head of Crown Creek, and then spend several days exploring Blackcap Basin and Blue Canyon. A two-day trip takes us down to Crown Valley and the road at Wishon Dam. (Those staying over for Trip 2 will have an opportunity to visit Spanish Mountain, said to have California's greatest drop in elevation—from 10,000 feet to 2,500 on the Kings River.)

Sierra High-Light Trip 2—Tehipite Valley, Muir Pass, Evolution Basin, Hell-for-Sure Pass—July 14-28

The itinerary for Trip 2 has long been a favorite with many. Starting low in Tehipite Valley, by changes in elevation it builds a crescendo of interest and beauty to the summit at Muir Pass and the superb Evolution Basin. The remote canyon of Tehipite is an example, in smaller scale, of Yosemite Valley before the intrusion of roads. Each camp thereafter along the Middle Fork of the Kings is located at a meadow, each distinct in type as the elevation rises, each with a different flora and fauna.

We assemble for Trip 2 on Saturday afternoon, July 14, at a camp near Wishon Dam (reached by the same road as that to Courtwright Dam). The next morning we take the trail to our first camp just short of Crown Valley; the following day we reach the canyon edge above Tehipite Valley and plunge by precipitous trail to the valley floor.

The trip proceeds in the High-Light pat-

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS are planned for those who like a medium-sized traveling trip (fifty persons or fewer), who want to have their duffel carried for them, and who enjoy taking their turn at mountain cookery and commissary chores. They are active trips, moving almost every other day and thereby covering considerable distance and achieving access to more remote mountain areas. A combination of Knapsack and High Trip techniques is used. Packers with mules transport the dunnage bags (limited to 20 pounds each), the commissary gear (stoves are eliminated), and the various lightweight, dehydrated foodstuffs so intriguing to prepare and consume.

In the Sierra, the popular schedule of a moderately active one-week trip, followed by a more strenuous two-week outing, will be repeated. In addition, we will have a week's travel along the John Muir Trail in September. Trip 1 is an excellent introduction to the mountains and an opportunity for the inexperienced to "try out." It can also be a warm-up for Trip 2 (or for one of the other longer outings). Trip 3 is for late-season vacationers with an inclination to keep moving. There will also be High-Light Trips in the Wind River Range, Wyoming, and Glacier National Park, Montana.

*Tehipite Dome on the
Middle Fork of the Kings River
by J. N. LeConte*

tern of alternate moving and layover days on what is considered one of the most exciting loop trips in the Sierra: up to Simpson Meadow and Little Pete Meadow, over Muir Pass to Evolution Bench, down Evolution Valley and up Goddard Canyon, over Hell-for-Sure Pass to Devil's Punchbowl, and finally out to the road at Courtwright Dam.

There is a very short car shuttle for persons on Trip 2 only, and none for those who go on all three weeks.

Our chief packer will again be Bob Simons, working with Tom Cunningham and the High Sierra Pack Station. Those who have been on previous High-Light Trips know how much Bob adds to the outing—both in humor and in reliability.

Sierra High-Light Trip 3—Silver Lake to McGee Creek Pass—September 8–15

Here is a trip for those who really want to stretch their legs along the John Muir Trail after most high-country vacationers have left the mountains.

We're experimenting a little to find out what can be done with a three-quarter size High-Light Trip when the ingredient of perpetual motion is added. Having already developed a pack trip with a minimum commissary, and a 20-pound dunnage limit, we've decided to discard one further amenity. The layover day is doomed. If walking is something you just barely tolerate between long, lazy rest periods in camp, you'd better forget this one. We have specifically planned the outing for those who feel that "a trail is to walk," and we'll walk at a moderate rate. Our average day is less than 9 miles and the longest is 14 miles.

We'll start from our roadhead camp at Silver Lake (just north of Mammoth Lakes), and hike to the Rush Creek junction of the Muir Trail. On successive nights we will make camp at Garnet Lake, Crater Creek, Lake Virginia, Upper Fish Creek, and Big McGee Lake.

Two years ago a small group of Sierra Club members took this identical trip. One of these had time enough to take notes and add a chapter to his book (see *My Wilderness, The Pacific West*, William O. Douglas, Doubleday).

Two basic requirements for the trip are a willingness to walk, and a week's vacation in September. The spectacular Ritter Range, the Minarets, Devil's Postpile, and the McGee Creek Canyon are worth the trip in themselves, but we're offering the whole combination in one week of healthful exercise. The management predicts clear autumn skies with a touch of high-country color.

Leader, Bob Golden.

Wind River High-Light Trip — Wind River Range, Wyoming—August 6–16

The first club trips into the Wind River Range were High Trips in 1958 and 1959. They quickly engendered an enthusiasm for

the northern part of this region and gave promise of new areas to explore farther south. Last summer we scouted the rest of the range, and it was obvious it deserved another trip as soon as possible.

This is high, wide and handsome country, part of the Jim Bridger Wilderness Area. The Continental Divide is a precipitous wall of granite, studded by 12,000-foot peaks rising from a 10,000-foot plateau dotted with lakes and meadows. There is a feeling of massive granite and great space, yet the country is easy to move around in, and the many lakes and streams provide excellent camping and fishing. Several passes allow us to visit both sides of the Divide.

The basic itinerary will be fairly easy. From a roadhead at Big Sandy Opening (9,500) we will visit the range between Wind River Peak (13,000) on the south and Mount Bonneville (12,570) on the north, stopping at Big Sandy Lake, Shadow Lake, and Pyramid Lake. The moves will be an easy five to ten miles with the greatest climb barely more than a thousand feet. Layover days in each camp will provide time for loafing, fishing, and photography, as well as for many climbs of moderate difficulty along the Divide, and rock climbing for the more ambitious. This is good country for knapsacking, and several opportunities exist for two- or three-day side trips into areas where the stock can't go. It is also new country for us; we haven't seen all of it yet, and we hope trip members will visit as many lakes and peaks as possible.

The small management staff will be headed by Gus and Emily Benner, and the cooking and other camp duties will be performed by trip members working in rotation. Dunnage (20-pound limit) and gear will be carried by the stock. A supplemental information sheet will be available at the club office.

If you're looking for a longer vacation, try the Continental Divide Special. Following the Wind River trip, drive through the Tetons and Yellowstone and meet us for another outing in Glacier National Park on August 20.

Glacier High-Light Trip—Glacier National Park, Montana—August 20–30

We're off again to Glacier, to the country of bighorn sheep and mountain goats, of lush valleys and incredible stratified cliffs and exotic-sounding names. This is rugged country, with its contour lines clearly exposed in the geological layers of the peaks themselves but refusing to space themselves legibly on a topographic map. The splendid forms of hanging valleys, with their many waterfalls, make you conscious of the past presence of ancient glaciers. The valleys are



rich with evergreens, and as you climb out of them toward high alpine meadows, you pass a rare variety and abundance of wildflowers.

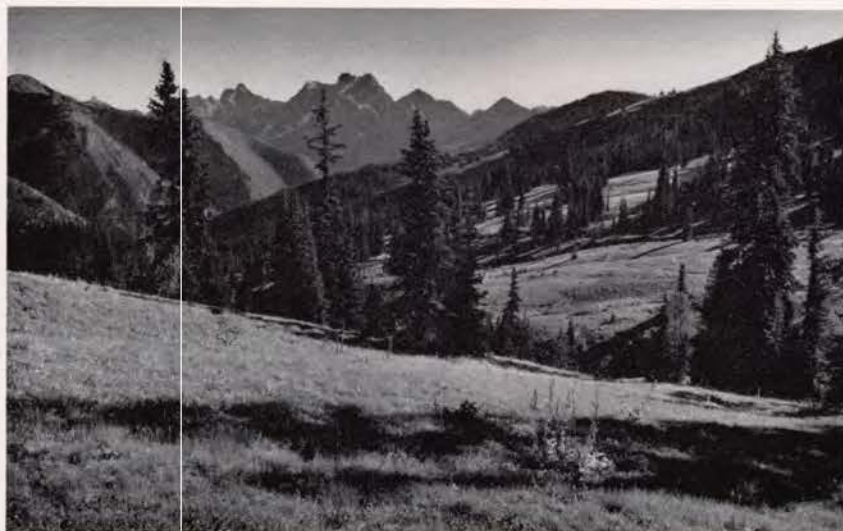
Our trip will follow more or less the itinerary of the last Sierra Club trip in 1957, through the southern portion of Glacier National Park. Starting at the Two Medicine Lake roadhead (5,156), we hike to a camp at Lake (otherwise known as No Name Lake) in the bottom of Bighorn Basin. On the way to the next camp at Pitamakan Lake, the trail climbs an odd sort of pass (Dawson) but does not go down the other side. Instead, it turns north along the ridge of the Continental Divide for several miles before bringing us back down on the same side on which we started, into the new camp. Two more stops, at Medicine Grizzly Lake and under Split Mountain, bring us to our final roadhead at Cut Bank Chalet. If arrangements with the stock work out, we're hoping to add another camp at the start of the trip, farther south on the trail to Two Medicine Pass.

In form, the trip will be like other High-Light trips. The stock will carry your dunnage and food, and a small commissary staff will help you with the cooking. Layover days give you plenty of time to be as leisurely or ambitious as you like. Knapsack trips away from the main group can increase your enjoyment of the country tremendously, and there will be many opportunities for well-guided climbs. For more details, a supplemental information sheet is available from the club office.

Leaders, Gus and Emily Benner.

Exploring the Northwest

Oregon —



More High-Lights, plus Specials

Wallowa Mountains High-Light Trip, Oregon—July 9–20

The Wallowas of northeastern Oregon are a mountain stronghold of granitic domes dominated by Eagle Cap (9,595), The Matterhorn (9,832), Sacajawea Peak (9,839), and many others which vividly display their geologic history to the trained observer. Remnants of Columbia River lavas thousands of feet thick and mountains of up-thrust granite eroded by ancient glaciers can be seen throughout the region. Each rise and fall of the trail reveals striking scenes of contrast, from the rugged crests below which nestle jewel-like lakes, to the deep U-shaped glacial valleys with dense forests of pine, larch and fir; from the bright gravel beds and shoals of clear cascading streams to the polished slabs clustered with flowering ceanothus. To the peaks with their fields of melting snow, the eye is led over some of the most fascinating country in Oregon.

Early risers may see some of the abundant wildlife. Near the trails one may find deer, elk, beaver, cony, porcupine and an occasional bear. Mountain sheep high on the crags may be seen by those with sharp eyes. The not-so-early risers will be equally satisfied with the splendor of numerous wildflowers which will be in their prime at the time of this trip. And specialists of rod and reel will be rewarded for their efforts on the myriad lakes and streams for which the Wallowas are nationally famous.

This is rugged country with lots of ups

and downs, but you will have plenty of time, good pack animals to carry your 30 pounds of gear, excellent High-Light food, sunshine, and short daily moves to make this trip appealing to all ages and interests. The lay-over days will be especially geared to suit everyone from the casual trailside nature-observer or photographer to the mountaineer bent on setting foot atop the highest crags.

North Cascades High-Light Trip—North Cascade Primitive Area, Washington— August 20–30

New wilderness country for the Sierra Club is the eastern portion of the North Cascade Primitive Area in the State of Washington

*Above, alpine meadows
near North Cascade
Primitive Area,
Washington,
by John Warth*

*Oregon's Wallowas
by Edwin Dolan*

near the British Columbia border. The region combines features of both the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains. Glaciated cirques and peaks rise above large expanses of rolling meadowland. Superb wildflower displays occur in these upland parks, especially in the Tatoosh Buttes area. Between the meadows are relatively open forests of spruce, lodgepole pine, and whitebark pine. This is the drier side of the Cascades, but streams and small lakes abound. August weather is generally sunny and free from persistent storms. Elevations vary from 4,000 to 8,700 feet, so acclimatization problems should be minimal.

Our route lies primarily in the drainages of the Lost and the Pesayten rivers; details of the itinerary will be given in a supplementary announcement. The basic High-Light Trip schedule will prevail—move one day, lay over the next. Travel is not arduous in this country; exertion can be geared to the individual's inclination or inner resolution. Dunnage (20 pounds limit) will be carried by the stock. Our packer is Ray Courtney, who has done yeoman service with previous club trips out of Stehekin.

The area is admirably suited for geological and ecological observation. The management strongly encourages interest in these subjects, with numerous field trips planned and seminars promised. This is not prime climbing country, but ample opportunity exists for interesting ascents. Trout fishing should be excellent; and the expected absence of mist and rain on the east side of the crest should delight photographers. An added inducement for those with luxurious vacation schedules is the possibility of combining this trip with that in Olympic National Park, and with the Seattle World's Fair.



Washington — Canada

Olympic Special — Olympic National Park, Washington—August 6-16

Here are the highlights of this High-Light style trip in the area on the south and east sides of Mount Olympus and its satellite peaks and ridges in Olympic National Park, northwest Washington.

Approach. On foot via the North Fork of Quinault Creek and Low Divide to a near-timberline camp in Elwah Basin. The approach will consume three easy moving days and one layover day at Low Divide.

Way Out. There will be an optional alternative route out of the mountains different from the one used on the way in, i.e., a moderately strenuous two-day knapsack trip along the spectacular Skyline Trail from Low Divide to the North Fork Ranger Station roadhead.

Atmosphere. Unstructured, permissive, and casual except for such modest organization as may be required to set up the teams of "do-it-yourself" cooks and potwashers. There will be a commissary of five to stiffen the intra- and extra-camp activities.

Activities. Snow and rock climbing and glacier walking from a timberline standing camp and from semi-permanent high camps on the glaciers. Knapsack trips, one-day hikes, and possibly some soggy tent sitting. Other activities: climbing school, photography, fishing, and billiards.

Strenuousness. Modest to moderately strenuous depending upon the level of individual ambition. The highest point in the Mount Olympus group is less than 8,000 feet. Timberline is about 4,000, and some glaciers descend to 4,500 feet. Here is full-scale and well-glaciated alpine relief accessible without the problems of acclimatization to higher altitudes.

Hoh Valley and the Bailey Range, Olympic National Park, Washington. National Park Service photo



Food. Gourmet backpack foods in combinations which will reflect the imagination of the purchasing program and the skills of the cooks.

Dunnage. 30-35 pounds per person (decision in supplementary announcement) will be carried on packstock. Participation in the high camps implies a willingness to share the modest backpacking required to establish and maintain them.

Extra Attraction. World's Fair in Seattle.

Canadian Rockies Special—Mount Robson, British Columbia — July 24-August 3

Highest of the multitude of peaks in the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson (12,972) is also said to surpass the others in beauty of form and unique characteristics. The surrounding area is a veritable mountain wilderness paradise; it was set aside as Mount Robson Provincial Park, and adjoins the northern section of Jasper National Park along the Alberta-British Columbia boundary (about 55 miles west of Jasper). The numerous snow- and ice-covered peaks offer splendid climbing experience for all classes of mountaineers. The bountiful flower gardens of the area and its several outstandingly beautiful lakes will challenge the photographer's skill, and an unlimited field for

exploration will beckon the knapsacker and the roamer of high places.

Our base camp will be established at 5,500 feet at the very foot of Robson Glacier, between Berg Lake and Lake Adolphus, directly on the Continental Divide. Commissary will be handled somewhat in the manner of High-Light Trips.

The trail into camp (13 miles) is an unforgettable experience. It leads first through magnificent stands of trees, then beside the shores of wondrously blue Kinney Lake, up through the Valley of a Thousand Falls with its rushing cascades and rapids, along the shores of Berg Lake and Tumbling Glacier, and on another mile to camp. (If it is so desired, arrangements may be made to break the 13-mile journey in at a simple overnight camp.)

Trailhead is at Yellowhead Pass Road, near Mount Robson Station of the Canadian National Railways. Those who come by train (perhaps visiting Seattle's World's Fair, and Vancouver, en route) will alight here and be taken by truck to the trailhead. Facilities in the area are limited to a good campground and the Mount Robson Ranch, where excellent meals and some cabins are available.

Camp activities will fall into three broad categories: 1) Exploring, hiking, simple climbing for view points, fishing, a three- to four-day side trip to Moose Pass with packstock, knapsack trips, and just being there. 2) Climbing school to teach the beginner and rank amateur the joy of climbing techniques on rock and snow, and rescue methods, to be followed by climbs. This is an excellent opportunity for those who have always wanted to do some beginners' climbing in splendid surroundings under competent leadership. 3) Climbs for the more experienced mountaineer, graded according to ability and experience. The services of a professional mountain guide have been engaged for the outing to assure successful ascents of a number of peaks—one of which we hope will be Mount Robson.

Duffel allowance will be held to 35 pounds per person; attendance will be limited to 65. More detailed information is available from the club office. Leader, Al Schmitz.

Berg Lake and Mount Robson by Harry Rowed





TEN KNAPSACK TRIPS IN '62

HERE FOR YOUR choosing are ten trips, going into many different areas and requiring varied degrees of effort. All have in common the small group, freedom of travel, and the keen pleasure of being self-sufficient in primitive country.

We call your attention to three special offerings this season. First is a *two-week introductory-type* outing, in Northern Yosemite, that gives a longer knapsack vacation to relative newcomers to the sport as well as to veteran backpackers who like an easy pace; until now our introductory trips have been one week in length. The second and third items are *one- and two-week trans-Sierra* trips. These are more expensive because they use a charter bus, but are well worth the cost for the convenience and the extra time one can spend in the higher mountains. The charter costs are included in the stated trip fee.

Even though some of our outings are labeled as introductory, or leisurely, none are suited for those who have had no knapsacking background, and are not accustomed to hiking in rugged country. You may acquire the necessary experience and conditioning in a few week ends of backpacking on your local chapter outings; but we suggest your first talk over your plans with the leader of the trip that interests you. He will answer any questions you have about the trip and the equipment you will need. When you write to the Sierra Club office for your reservation, please note your age and sex, and detail your recent knapsacking experience. This assists the leader, who must pass on your qualifications for his outing.

The Knapsack Committee has reviewed the tentative plans the leaders have made for the trips, and has attempted to classify each for you by using one of three symbols, signifying the introductory trip (reclining figure), the medium-effort trip (figure walking), and the strenuous outing (figure running). This enables you to select the pace that best fits your ability and inclination.

Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mountain, Arizona-Utah— June 4-10



Perhaps this will be a last chance to see Rainbow Bridge in its natural state before the waters backed up by Glen Canyon Dam reach it. It is your opportunity to visit the highly scenic primitive country that surrounds Navajo Mountain, a 10,400-foot-high massif of sandstone that is northeastern Arizona's tallest point.

The trip starts at Rainbow Lodge, Arizona, and follows a faintly defined trail that

dips into colorful canyons and encircles the mountain. We may go down the six miles of Rainbow Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River, and climb to the top of Rainbow Bridge. On the last night we camp at War God Spring high on the slopes at 8,800 feet, and in the morning stroll easily to the summit of Navajo Mountain.

Among the pleasures of this trip are the old and new Indian dwellings one sees along the road with picturesque names like Inscription House, Betatakin and Keet Seel.

Leader: John Ricker.

Ritter Range— June 30-July 7



We open our Sierra season with an easy thirty-mile circuit through the ever popular Ritter Range, hoping to find the snow gone from the passes and campsites and expecting to see the flora still in a springtime state.

Starting in Agnew Meadow, we will go north to Agnew Pass and Thousand Island Lake, following the high trail that provides spectacular views across the infant San Joaquin River to the Minarets, Mount Ritter and Banner Peak. Then we will turn south to Shadow Lake and Lake Ediza, travel cross-country to Minaret Creek, and return to Devil's Postpile.

The trip is designed as an easy introduction to extended knapsacking. Two or three layover days plus some short moving days will permit concentrated loafing, but will also, for the more energetic, offer opportunities for side hikes and scrambles, possibly including Ritter and Banner.

Leader: Stuart Gunn.

Trans-Sierra Zigzag— July 7-21



A many splendored trip, this two-week itinerary enables us to cover most of the choice high country between the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River. Starting place is Cedar Grove, reached by charter bus, while the finish is at Glacier Lodge on Big Pine Creek, where transportation has been arranged.

We travel into the Gorge of Despair, along Monarch and Cirque Crests to Lake Basin, then to Upper Basin and the Palisades. Be prepared to carry supplies for two weeks and to do 3,200-foot climbs with packs the first and third days. Then it gets easier . . . mostly four to seven miles daily, with climbs less than 2,000 feet, though two-thirds of the travel time is cross-country. Views are superb, and within reach of scramblers are Mount Harrington, Goat Mountain, State Peak, Marion Peak, Obser-

vation Peak, Arrow Peak, Split Mountain, and the Palisades. Six layover days give wide latitude to the explorers among us.

The basic trip is 70 miles, with 18,000 feet of elevation gain, and much more optional.

Leader: Jim Skillin.

Cathedral Crest, Yosemite— July 21-29



Come visit Yosemite's Cathedral Range with us! This magnificent country combines white granite peaks with flower-spangled meadows, and we will see it from within as we follow a backpacker's route close to the crest from Tenaya Lake to Mount Lyell.

The first days of the trip will be taken slowly in short moves from lake to lake and over low ridges. This should get everyone into condition for later when we will pioneer a high pass into the headwaters of Maclure Creek. From there the group will ascend the glacier to the summit of Mount Lyell, highest peak in the Park.

We classify the trip as one of the easier ones, but it is to be mostly off-trail hiking, so applicants should be those who enjoy the adventure that cross-country travel brings. The outing is eight days long, covering forty miles and requiring 8,000 feet of climb.

Leader: Anne Coolidge.

Big Bird, Sequoia-Kings Canyon— July 28-August 4



Beginning at Wolverton near Giant Forest, the Big Bird trip will divide its time between Kings Canyon and Sequoia National

Lake Cecile, the Minarets, Ritter, and Banner





Cross-country scramble
by Ted Freedman

range, the Muir Crest. Contained in this frame is the imposing Kaweah Peaks group.

Charter buses make possible a trans-Sierra crossing, with an itinerary worthy of a two-week trip. Transportation will be provided from Fresno to Mineral King, and from our east exit below Shepherd Pass back to Fresno.

Featured campsites will be Little Five Lakes, Nine Lakes Basin, and Milestone Bench, which ranks among the most beautiful camp spots in the Sierra Nevada.

The outing may be rated from medium-effort to strenuous depending on the use made of 2½ layover days. There are many fine view peaks to lure the energetic. Our route requires 41 miles' minimum travel, 9 of these off trail, and 11,300 feet of climb.

Leader: Larry Marshall.

Canadian Rockies— August 6-17



For the first time, we offer a knapsack trip through the heart of the Rocky Mountains of Canada, along the Continental Divide in Banff and Jasper National Parks.

This outing will sample two of the most beautiful sections of the range. From Spray Reservoir near Banff, we hike a trail system which leads near the Matterhorn-like spire of Mount Assiniboine and winds northward along the crest through the Ball group to the highway near Vermilion Pass. Two layover days are planned in this section. Then we will drive north to Jasper Park for a three-day loop to Tonquin Valley, which was the setting for a Base Camp last year.

Total distance is 87 miles, entirely on trails, with a modest 11,000 feet of climbing en route. The split nature of this trip and the opportunity to replenish our supplies at a lodge midway through the Banff portion will minimize pack loads.

Leader: Stuart Gunn.

Wind River Range, Wyoming— August 12-24



We knapsackers have visited the Wind Rivers before, and have sharpened our appetites for another go at them. The emphasis this time is on the lightly traveled northern mountains of the range. Our party will approach from the east side, on Torrey Creek near Dubois, taking a long loop leading to choice campsites on lakes and streams above the 10,000-foot level.

In this country are seven of the largest glaciers in the Rocky Mountain States. We intend to cross several of them, and camp one night at Wilson Meadows at the foot of Gannett Glacier on Gannett Peak.

Four days are leisure days, but we'll have some strenuous hiking during eight days on the move. Subject to optional routes, the outing may be 60 miles long and entail 15,000 feet of uphill going. There is plenty of rugged country in the Wind River Range to please photographers and to soothe the savage climber. Fishing, our scouts tell us, is tops.

Leader: Len Walker.

King Spur— August 25-September 3



The King Spur region in the south headwaters of the Kings River saw early exploration, and was a popular ground late in the last century for the climbers whose names identify major peaks. But away from the main trails there is a lot of seldom-traveled country waiting for the adventurous knapsacker.

We will enter over Kearsarge Pass and proceed into Sixty Lakes Basin and Gardner Basin, where several days will be devoted to enjoying the attractions of these remote places. As a challenge, we shall attempt a knapsack route down to Woods Creek west of the Spur, then climb again into the Window Peak area and the basin heading Arrow Creek. Climbing features here include Window, Pyramid and Arrow peaks, as well as Arrow Ridge above the cliffs of Muro Blanco.

Later stops will be Bench Lake and the rockbound lakes below Pinchot Pass and near Striped Mountain. We plan to leave by way of Taboose Pass, after nine days, 55 miles, and 12,000 feet of ups and downs.

Leader: Jim Watters.

Northern Yosemite— September 1-15



Something new this year—a two-week introductory trip starting with the Labor Day week end, after which we should have the country nearly to ourselves for fullest enjoyment of the high lakes and striking canyons along our route.

We propose a little bit of everything in the way of travel: trail, cross-country over open granite slopes, talus too, and even some small amount of bushwhacking.

The trip will take the pattern of a loop moving clockwise from Tuolumne Meadows down the Tuolumne to Return Creek, aiming for Smedberg Lake, Slide, Matterhorn and Spiller canyons, then visiting a series of lakes—Spiller, Soldier, and the McCabe and Young groups, before returning to the Meadows.

Mileage and elevations will be moderate. Not only that, a cache at the midpoint should keep our loads down to the comfort level.

Leader: Walt Oppenheimer.

Parks. Moderate in all respects, this outing will cross the Tuleland on the Sequoia-Kings border and camp near Big Bird Lake overlooking Deadman Canyon.

Two layover days here should give ample time to descend the Deadman fork of Roaring River to Scaffold Meadow, or to sojourn on Ferguson Creek. More ambitious trippers may scramble over Coppermine Pass to overlook Cloud Canyon and perhaps go on to climb Triple Divide Peak.

We plan to leave Deadman Canyon over Elizabeth Pass for sweeping views of the Kaweah Peaks, and Milestone and Table Mountains.

Our return will be a cross-country contour to Moose Lake, followed by a day on trail before the grand wall of the Great Western Divide. A hike of two miles and 2,000 feet of climb from the last camp puts us on Alta Peak, where we get a panorama of most of the area visited.

Leader: Wes Bunnelle.

Kern-Kaweah Trans-Sierra— August 4-11



One of the grandest regions of the Sierra is the upper Kern River watershed. It is bounded by three major divides. Great Western, Kings-Kern, and the climax of the



Photo by Bob Black

HOW ABOUT a back-country vacation that will be fun for the whole family—one within the capabilities of all ages, yet beyond the usual day-hikers' trek? Wilderness Threshold Trips are designed with this in mind. Starting experimentally but hopefully with two trips in 1959, these unique and inexpensive outings—limited to family groups—have grown steadily in popularity. The thirteen trips scheduled for summer 1962, stretching north to the Washington Cascades and south to Yosemite National Park, will enable tenderfoot and experienced hiker alike to meet wilderness on closer terms.

Ten families, plus one experienced leader family, meet at the trip roadhead on Saturday afternoon in time to get acquainted, have dinner, and hear a briefing on the hike in to the campsite the next morning. Trips are limited to one week; children of all ages are welcome. Everyone walks, but as professional packers carry in all food, duffel and community gear, hikers need carry only their lunches and cameras. Each family may choose its own trail pace to suit its smallest adventurer, or a parent who is challenging city-softened muscles.

However, to get away from it all, you can't take it all with you. The duffel allowance per basic family unit of parents and one child is 75 pounds, plus 20 pounds more for each additional child. The emphasis is on light gear of an essential nature. (Yes, a quiet-time book or toy does qualify as essential if earnestly requested.) Careful planning will allow adequate personal equipment for the week. Please weigh duffel accurately at home, as excess weight at the pack station must be left behind or carried in on your back. Musical instruments are welcome and will be taken in weight free.

Wilderness Threshold Trips

for young adventurers
—and their parents

All food requirements have been purchased and packed by club packers with *big* appetites, and meals planned to satisfy the most exacting. You will not need to bring extra food for your family. Each adult serves on the cook crew for two hot meals, and twice on the dishwashing detail, during the week in camp. Families prepare their own trail lunches from supplies laid out after breakfast. The emphasis is on high-energy and protein foods, but the needs of those with an unreasoning preference for peanut butter and jelly over meat and cheese can be met, too.

Days in camp may be spent according to individual interests and inclinations—perhaps a day trip to meet the mountains' challenge with a climbing group, or some social or solitary fishing in a nearby stream or more distant lake. There is time to identify flowers, to enjoy the small talk of birds, or to just loaf. Evenings are planned around the community campfire, with the early hours devoted to the children and their pleasure in group singing, story-telling, and marshmallows. The fire burns late for adults who want to enjoy its relaxing effect and share in some story-telling themselves.

Rates are based on the unit price of \$90 (which includes the \$15 non-refundable reservation fee per family) for parents and one child, with another \$18 for each additional child in the family. Camps start and

end on Saturday afternoons at the roadhead. Each family is limited to a one-week reservation until one month before the trip starting date, when any unfilled weeks will become available for families who want to participate for an additional week. If this is your wish, please state so on your application. (Families who have been on Wilderness Threshold Trips for two or three years are encouraged to graduate to some other type of trip.)

Trip 1a—July 12–19

North Cascade Primitive Area in north central Washington, beginning and ending on Thursday to allow travel time. Exact location of camp and packer will be announced later. Trip designed to fit a two-week vacation with time left to enjoy the World's Fair in Seattle. Leaders, Larry and Helen Douglas.

Trip 2a—July 14–21, and Trip 2b—July 21–28

Return Creek, northeast section of Yosemite National Park, at approximately 9,800 feet elevation. West of Virginia Lakes and southwest of Bridgeport off Highway 395. Hiking distance of 7½ miles and 1,550 feet of climb; a rather rugged hike for small children. Leaders for Trip 2a, John and Betty Yocom; Trip 2b, Bob and Fay Golden.

Photo by Bob Braun



Photo by Helen Douglas



Notice of Address Change

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

city

zone

state

Signed

date

I believe the applicant to be interested in advancing the purposes of the Sierra Club.

Signature of Sponsor*.....

Print Name Mr. _____ Date _____
 Mrs. _____
 Miss _____

Print Address

DUES YEAR, APRIL 1 TO MARCH 31. LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$150

Date applying	Initiation	Regular dues	Junior (12-20)
Jan. 1-Aug. 31 . . .	\$5.00	+ \$9.00	or \$3.50
Sept. 1-Dec. 31 . . .	5.00	+ 4.50	or 1.75

(*One is required, more than 21 years of age, a member of at least one year's standing. Procedures take 30-45 days.)

I believe the applicant to be interested in advancing the purposes of the Sierra Club.

Signature of Sponsor*.....

Print Name Mr. _____ Date _____
 Mrs. _____
 Miss _____

Print Address

DUES YEAR, APRIL 1 TO MARCH 31. LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$150

Date applying	Initiation	Regular dues	Spouse dues
Jan. 1-Aug. 31 . . .	\$5.00	+ \$9.00	or \$4.50
Sept. 1-Dec. 31 . . .	5.00	+ 4.50	or 2.25

(*One is required, more than 21 years of age, a member of at least one year's standing. Procedures take 30-45 days.)

**Please save
(to keep in touch
with conservation)**

This multiple-purpose stub:

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

Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4

I have informed myself of the purposes of the Sierra Club, I wish to support them, and apply for membership.

I enclose \$.....as initiation fee and dues.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Print Mailing Address.....
.....

Phone..... If under 21, date of birth.....
(OVER)

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Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Print Mailing Address.....
.....

Phone..... If under 21, date of birth.....
(OVER)

Trip 3a—July 21–28, and Trip 3b—July 28–August 4

Marble Mountains Wilderness Area west of Yreka in northwestern California. This is the first Wilderness Threshold trip into this remote region. Campsite in Summit Lake area at 6,000-foot elevation; hiking distance 5½ to 7½ miles with 1,600 to 2,400 feet of climb. Leaders, Bill and Joan Busby.

Trip 4a—July 28–August 4, and Trip 4b—August 4–11

Madera Lakes, Sierra Nevada, south of Yosemite with approach from Madera on west side. Campsite at elevation of 8,600 feet; hiking distance 5 miles and a climb of 1,500 feet. Several peaks over 10,000 feet and Lillian Lake are in near vicinity. Leaders, Tony and Mildred Look.

Trip 5a—July 28–August 4, and Trip 5b—August 4–11

Sunrise Lakes, Yosemite National Park, southwest of Tuolumne Meadows. Campsite at elevation of 9,280 feet; hiking distance from Tenaya Lake Campground approximately 4 miles with 1,200 feet of climbing. Roadhead camp at Sierra Club's Parsons Memorial Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows. Leaders, Bob and Carol Black.

Trip 6a—August 11–18, and Trip 6b—August 18–25

Spotted Lakes, Sierra Nevada, just inside south boundary of Yosemite National Park with approach from Madera on west side. Camp elevation about 9,000 feet; hiking distance 8 miles and a 2,150-foot climb. This will be a rugged hike for small children. Leaders, Bob and O'Eluel Braun.

Trip 7a—August 11–18, and Trip 7b—August 18–25

Young Lakes, Yosemite National Park, northeast of Tuolumne Meadows. Campsite at elevation of 9,900 feet, with hiking distance of 6½ miles and 1,650 feet of climbing. Roadhead camp at Sierra Club's Parsons Memorial Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows. Leaders, Jack and Ann Santee.



Photo by Helen Dole

Family Burro Trips

Family Burro Trips: 1—Northern Yosemite—July 29–August 11; 2—Northern Kings Canyon—August 5–18; 3—Northern Yosemite—August 12–25

Try a Family Burro Trip if you want to go on a mountain vacation—away from your car—while your family still numbers young children. They can all get a taste of wilderness travel, and you won't have to carry the whole load on your back.

Two of this year's three Family Burro Trips will again visit the lovely Northern Yosemite region, with Benson Lake and Matterhorn Canyon the prime scenic objectives. The other will return to the classic High Sierra between South Lake and Taboose Pass. Both areas are typical of the Sierra high country—built on the glistening granite that gives the range its character. Both were sculptured by glaciers, and now are cut by dashing streams that fill the lakes and freshen the meadows. And both areas support forests of lodgepole, Jeffrey and white pines, intermingled with hemlock and tall red fir.

As in 1961, the first of the Northern Yosemite trips will leave from Virginia Lakes and cross the 11,000-foot divide to the canyon above Green Lake. After a steep descent to the stream, the trail climbs a gentle rise to Summit Lake and enters Virginia Canyon. The next move is to Miller Lake, and then into Matterhorn Canyon,

where there is a choice of continuing up the canyon to Burro Pass and on to Kerrick Meadow, or going on to Smedberg and Benson lakes. The latter choice means a climb over Seavey Pass to Rancheria Creek and on through Kerrick Canyon to Kerrick Meadow. Then the trail leads out over Buckeye Pass, through "The Roughs" (not at all rough), and down through the long soggy meadows to Buckeye Corral. (Leaders, Walt Weyman family.)

The second Northern Yosemite trip will follow the same route, but in reverse. A choice of route is open at the trail junction in Kerrick Meadow. In this case it is mostly downhill to Benson Lake; or, if it is decided to visit Matterhorn Canyon, there is a little climbing to get to Burro Pass. (Leaders, Jim Dodds family.)

The Northern Kings trip will leave from South Lake and climb to Saddle Rock Lake for the first campsite. Then the trail leads over Bishop Pass to Dusy Basin. There are many switchbacks down into LeConte Canyon and the junction with the John Muir Trail. Next the trail goes along the east side of Grouse Meadow and up Palisade Creek to Stillwater Meadow, where the fishing is often wonderful. From Stillwater it is a stiff climb up the Golden Staircase to a point above Palisade Lakes, and there is some further climbing over Mather Pass to Upper Basin. Another day's journey takes the party to Bench Lake, and finally the trail leads out over Taboose Pass, a two-day move, with a rocky last campsite below Taboose Falls. (Leaders, Russell Snook family.)

Five or six families usually take part in these trips—everyone walks, and the burros carry the gear and the food. Each family brings its own food and equipment (suggested lists will be provided) and cooks as a unit. Previous camping experience of some sort is necessary, but each year there are families who are new to wilderness camping. The leaders will be glad to answer questions and help you make plans.

Rates will be \$115 for a family of three; each additional youngster, \$25. This includes the registration fee of \$15 per family.

Photo by Paula Wayne



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Photo by Thomas Hinshaw

Burro Trips 1a (July 7-14) and 1b (July 14-21)—Mono Creek, Pioneer Basin, Second and Fourth Recesses; 2—July 22-August 4—Mono Pass to Piute Pass; 3—August 5-18—Piute Pass to Mono Pass

By popular request, the Burro Trips are returning after several years' absence to the area between Mono Pass and Piute Pass. There will be two early-season one-week trips (July 7 to 14, and July 14 to 21), and two outings of two weeks each, beginning July 22 and August 5.

Burro Trips are designed as a minimum cost, maximum education and pleasure experience for those who wish to enjoy the mountains without carrying all of their personal

BURRO TRIPS

gear on their own backs. They have also been described as a "moving" experience for 36 to 40 think-alikes—14 of them quadrupeds, the balance bipeds. The one-week trips are limited to 26 people, and the two-week trips to 22, all accompanied by congenial trail companions in the form of 13 burros and 1 horse (the latter for use in an emergency, if any).

Both of the one-week trips and the first two-week trip will commence on Rock Creek in Little Lakes Valley and enter the high country via Mono Pass. The one-week trips end at the same location, while the first two-week outing will go out over Piute Pass to North Lake. The second two-week trip will make the return loop from North Lake to Little Lakes Valley via Piute and Mono passes.

The exact area to be visited and the time to be spent in each location is left to the individual discretion of the group. However, a look at the map indicates that the two-week trips would proceed to the John Muir Trail and then wander along it, enjoying this choice bit of the High Sierra. Side trips to Lake Italy and similar spots of beauty are possible.

The one-week trips will probably explore multi-colored Pioneer Basin, as well as First

through Fourth Recesses. They can also give the burros an opportunity to demonstrate why they are superior to other pack stock by taking an interesting but not too difficult cross-country trip up Second Recess and on to Lake Italy.

A word of caution: If you are a complete novice, you should consider that you will have a reasonably rugged trip, for we travel from six to fourteen miles on a moving day; and remember, these are high altitudes and relatively rough miles. Likewise, don't expect the food to be as lavish as that served on the more expensive trips, though we can guarantee that it will be adequate in quantity and dietetically well balanced.

Packing, cooking, and most other activities are on a cooperative basis, with everyone doing his share of camp chores. The beginner comes out of the trip a good cook and packer, with a Master's Degree in burro psychology. Approximately one-half to two-thirds of the days will be spent in moving, with camp being made in the early afternoon to afford a maximum of fishing, climbing, or loafing, depending on individual desires. On layover days one's time is completely his own for whatever activity he prefers. Leadership will be available for exploration and for non-technical climbs.

Clean-up Work Party at Yosemite

Clean-up Work Party—Vogelsang Region to Half Dome, Yosemite—August 25-September 1

You can be sure not even a sardine can was on the continent when our forefathers stepped ashore, and Lewis and Clark wouldn't have found a scrap of aluminum foil in the wilderness a short 150 years ago. Times have changed. Four annual back-country clean-up trips have collected 15 tons of trash.

Can-pickers are working with the new pioneer principle of wilderness, "where the earth and its community of life shall be untrammled, where man (his cans and glass and foil, too) is a visitor who does not remain." The example of volunteers donating their vacations to burn, collect and sack other people's rubbish, cooperating with packers, Forest and Park Service crews to carry out the debris down the long trail to the city dump, has dramatized the need for

each of us to respect the land.

Now as many more packers, forests, parks, and campers are promoting the "carry out" campaign, the next push is to solidify the gains among the uncommitted. A stepped-up educational effort, backed perhaps with the instructional prestige of a uniform mountain litter law, can spread the "carry out" habit and discourage the needless land-spoiling practice of burying trash.

Your help on this project is vital. Participants will meet for supper at the Sierra Club's Tuolumne Meadows campground, Saturday, August 25. Scene of the clean-up will be the 10,000-foot alpine lakes area below Vogelsang Pass in the heart of Yosemite National Park, including Fletcher, Bernice, Evelyn, Ireland, Boothe, Babcock,

and Emeric lakes; the glaciated basin of the Merced, Washburn Lake and the Mount Clark territory; the Half Dome region and portions of the John Muir Trail in Little Yosemite.

The crew members (men and women from 16 years of age) carry their own duffel; the packtrains haul the food and commissary equipment. Since base camp is moved three times and a wide section of high country is scoured for trash, knapsack experience is required. Send a brief account of your mountain training, age, and physical condition along with the total \$15 fee to Anne and Fred Eissler, 2812 Panorama Place, Santa Barbara, California.

Join the 1962 clean-up outing and put your convictions to work!

Club members will be visiting a series of alpine lakes in the Vogelsang Pass region of Yosemite during this year's clean-up trip.

Photo by Rondal Partridge



Mountain Talk

THESE are the Outing Issue ruminations of a stick-in-the-mud, an earthbound mountaineer who during more than a dozen years in the Sierra Club has never ventured farther afield than the Trinities, the Rogue River and the Wallawas.

Every year there are more summer trips to such places as the Wind River Mountains, the Northern Cascades, the desert rivers, and Canada's Canoe River and Continental Divide. Even Mauna Kea, the Andes and Ruwenzori are not too remote for the club's jet-propelled junkets.

Why, on the other hand, do some of us remain so faithful to the Sierra Nevada of California? We needn't be overly virtuous about it, for mere economics often governs the decision not to cross the state line. But that isn't the only reason.

Californians are a bit spoiled by the proximity of the splendid Sierra, which inspired this among other rules of Stewart Edward White's Scenery Lookers' Union:

"Nothing less than 14,000-foot mountains, 1,000-foot waterfalls, eight seals, six Indians, or their equivalent shall be considered as sufficient to justify leaving a meal."

The expansion of the Sierra Club's intrastate outing program demonstrates that six decades of high trips, base camps and other excursions have not exhausted the magnetic attraction of our own range. Well over half of the summer-trip weeks this year are scheduled in portions of the same sun-blessed mountains in which the first club outing took place in 1901. In fact, the tender feet of several Wilderness Threshold parties will follow the tracks of Will Colby's pioneers of that year, at Tuolumne Meadows.



Most of the Sierra trips will go south of Yosemite, of course, in the rugged, high, relatively isolated fastnesses of the San Joaquin, Kings and Kern watersheds. Yet, to one who is concerned for the survival of the national park idea, there are lessons to be drawn from the continuing use of California's original park reserve for backcountry outings.

Besides a number of the Wilderness Threshold trips, Family Burro groups will move along trails in northern Yosemite, knapsackers will travel across country there and in the Cathedral Range, and a cleanup work party (there's the rub!) will scavenge between Little Yosemite and Vogelsang.

Two recent personal forays in the park have provided reassurance that the internal combustion engine and population explosion do not totally prevail.

One, because we mislaid the trail, led us over a wild summit, down a steep, hemlock-grown chute, and over an unnamed pass to the south fork of Cathedral Creek. The other, deliberately avoiding trails, crossed the spiny ridges of the north-boundary Matterhorn region and afforded a picturesque camp beside a clear young stream under Sawtooth Ridge. Descending Little Slide Canyon on the way out was a romp that would have delighted John of the Mountains.

The great majority of the 1,227,110 visitors to Yosemite National Park in 1961 confined their attention to the seven square miles of the Valley, and to the views from the roads. With 1,200 square miles to choose from, it would seem that multiple recreational use should not be incompatible with preservation.

Still, there are those tons of metal, foil and glass that Fred Eissler's crews will recover from Yosemite lakes and meadows this August. There is the noise of speeding cars that will resound miles from the Tioga Road. There is the slum-like squalor of some campgrounds.

We should not be complacent, nor need we be disheartened about the use and abuse of the nation's most historic wilderness park. The persistent appeal of its more accessible features to millions of people is all to the good. So is the attraction of the back country, year after year, to thousands of hikers and campers.

Nevertheless, we face an unending task of education and controls to protect the fragile landscape and delicate biota from fatal damage.

So far, at least away from the roads, we seem to be holding our own. Nearly a century after the Yosemite grant dedicated the area to "public use, resort and recreation," some high-quality wilderness remains. Many of the best features, fortunately, are imperishable.

Newcomers and old hands alike, in 1962, can echo John Muir's praise of the Sierra:

"After ten years spent in the heart of it, rejoicing and wondering, bathing in its glorious floods of light, seeing the sunbursts of morning among the icy peaks, the noonday radiance on the trees and rocks and snow, the flush of the alpenglow, and a thousand dashing waterfalls with their marvelous abundance of irised spray, it still seems to me above all others the Range of Light, the most divinely beautiful of all the mountain-chains I have ever seen."

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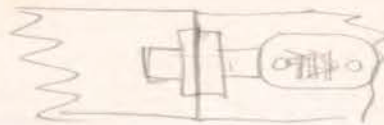
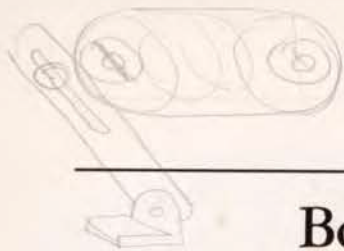
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