

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

February 1964



It takes peaks to lift the heart-
peaks that thrust sharp rocks into the blue,
or snow-white domes against the sky.

—WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

Announcing the 1964 Wilderness Outings

It's a Small World— Let's Save Some of It

A FEW SIERRA CLUB MEMBERS are just back from the Southern Hemisphere. We've acquired an off-season sun tan, hundreds of Kodachromes and a few insights about the world in which we live. You'll have to get the complete story from some member of the trip because we simply don't have space here to even list the high spots. We were impressed, however, with some of the things that make Sierra Club outings more important than simple adventures in tourism.

In Lima, we were told that a multi-million dollar fishery had dwindled to practically nothing in the past decade. The common explanation for this phenomenon seems to be that seismic disturbances on the ocean floor were largely responsible. We were able to assure our South American neighbors that in California we succeeded in nearly eliminating the California sardine on our own ocean floor without even jiggling the seismograph.

In the high country around Cuzco we observed that it takes a combination of domesticated llamas, sheep, and donkeys to overgraze as thoroughly as sheep alone are capable of doing in our own Wind River country of Wyoming. We told some Peruvians that the cost of overgrazing in North America is paid in higher taxes, lowered water tables, reduced soil productivity, and increased flood hazards. They explained that the consequences were even worse in Peru, and that shortages of food are often a major cause of political uprisings. We don't know what caused the riot in Cuzco while we were there but by the time it was over several people had lost their lives. We couldn't help feeling that the forces of death in this instance had gained momentum through starvation and poverty born of conservation's failure. We remembered too how the California vigilantes of the depression years patrolled the border to ward off the immigrants from the dust bowl when conservation had failed in our own country.

At Machu Picchu our guide, a trained archaeologist, complained that he had to spend too much time riding tourist trains and handling visitors' tickets rather than fully using his special skills. He told us that the tourist system made the archaeological personnel fully dependent upon the concessionaires and transportation agents for their livelihood. Our guide thought that he was being unduly exploited and was considering joining the Communists. The only alternative we could offer was to suggest investment in the transportation or the hotel business. Our guide doubted that this was possible.

Back in Lima we talked with some members of the Peace Corps and wondered why they persisted in their work against formidable odds. They said they would quit their work when they could no longer believe in it but for the present they were making headway. We were impressed with their courage and felt rather small for asking the question.

ON our first evening in Chile we had dinner with members of the Andes Federation at San Cristobal overlooking the lights of Santiago. The Andinistas were proud that their city had dedicated its most distinctive hilltop real estate to a zoological garden and a public park. The river banks in the city are maintained as elongated parks which provide a place for birds and cool shade in a busy metropolis of nearly two million people. The size of the planted trees indicates that the city made some fundamental decisions about parks and open spaces fifty years ago.

A few days later, high up in the Andes on the Chilean-Argentine

COVER: *Moon and Mount McKinley* by Ansel Adams. Back Cover: *Campfire near Washington Pass, Northern Cascades*, by Philip Hyde.

frontier, we marveled at the sculptured beauty of the Christ of the Andes and regretted that the setting was disfigured with radio transmission towers, badly placed buildings, and parking lots. The huge statue is the symbol of friendship between the two countries and perhaps this fact makes it difficult for sensitive criticism to be seriously considered.

All through the South American countries we noted that walls and sides of buildings are used for advertising and political messages in brightly smeared paint. We told our hosts that we North Americans disfigure our landscapes and architecture more deliberately by putting our political and commercial messages on specially constructed billboards.



In southern Chile we saw evenly planted rows of Monterey pine providing cellulose for a pulp and paper plant and were encouraged to find a situation in which silvicultural technology can be practiced without making inroads on virgin forests and scenic resources.

But for all our moralizing, the trip was fun—that special kind of fun that assorted Sierra Club members can have in a new outing situation. We'll let the various trip members fill you in on the virtues of Chilean wines, Argentine brook trout, and Andean mountaineering. We mention the trip only to emphasize the importance of the outing in the total Sierra Club program. Whatever your interests or insights, we think this year's program offers something special to all club members. If you missed your chance to globe-trot in the Southern Hemisphere, don't fret. The spring and summer outings offer trips ranging from the Island of Kauai to Baja California to Mount McKinley, and don't forget that a Sierra Nevada trip is still a very special experience.

Our South American adventure demonstrated how small this planet really is, convincing us more than ever that Sierra Club members should start now to save some of it. We hope that the many hours of planning and field work expended by the Outing Committee will make a substantial contribution toward that effort in similar adventures to come—if our audience wants them.

—ROBERT V. GOLDEN



Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY, 1964
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... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT
THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

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

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

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

Dues and contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

INITIATION FEE AND DUES

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

Life membership, \$150.

Patron membership, \$1000.

“... not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress...”



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(Please save
to keep in touch
with conservation)

This multiple-purpose stub:

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

Notice of
Address Change

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

City

Zone State

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4 Date.....

I have informed myself about the purposes of the Sierra Club and wish to support them. I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$.....as initiation fee and dues, which will be refunded if I am not elected.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name ^{Mr.} ^{Mrs.} ^{Miss}.....

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If under 21, give date of birth.....

I sponsor the applicant and believe him interested in advancing the club's purposes. (Sponsor must be over 21 and a member for a year.)

Signature of Sponsor..... Date.....

Print name and city.....

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HIGH TRIPS



THE Fifty-ninth High Trip will travel through French Canyon, Piute Creek, the Mono Recesses and upper Fish Creek. When the Twenty-eighth High Trip went through this area for the first time in 1929, the John Muir Trail was not yet completed.

This is how Marion Randall Parsons wrote of a moving day up Piute Creek (*SCB*, February 1930): "For a few miles we followed a well-graded section of the John Muir Trail; but up Piute Canyon the old trail, careless of lost elevation, stony and steep, made hard going for both animals and men. The canyon, topped by huge domes and walled with beautifully whorled and striated cliffs, is bare, stern, and harshly primitive as in a beginning world; and indeed since the glaciers chiseled it, time and weather have done little to crevice its cliffs and pavements with tree-sustaining soil. Under Pilot Knob, however, the grim walls widen, and there groves and meadows are generously spread." There followed a layover day when High Trippers "... scattered out, to fish up French Canyon along meadows crimson with castilleia and shooting-stars, or explore the enchanting group of lakes on the plateau above; to visit Piute Pass, or climb and encircle Pilot Knob; to penetrate Humphreys Basin, or, perhaps, to climb Mount Humphreys."

What is a High Trip? The paragraph above gives a capsule idea. The pattern is still the same. A group of people of all ages and of varied interests camps and travels in the higher reaches of the mountains. On moving days, duffel bags are packed and left for the mules, and trip members follow their own pace to the next camp. Layover days can be spent in leisurely enjoyment of the quiet peace of the high country, or in energetic climbing.

At the chosen campsites, the ground is your bed, and the sky—or a tent—your roof. Breakfast and dinner are prepared by the commissary crew, and bedding and food are carried by the pack train. The individual member is required only to set up and break his personal camp, and make the hike

to the next camp. He can help with the cooking, assist in setting up a new camp, or lend a hand at any of the many duties which keep the outing on schedule.

A few cautionary words: it's wise to spend a day or two in the high country before the trip, and thus become acclimatized for the exertions ahead. Young teen-agers on the trip must be accompanied by an adult, preferably a parent or parents.

High Trip 1—French Canyon, Bear Creek, Mono Recesses—July 19–August 1

Our first camp will be at the end of the road through Round Valley northwest of Bishop; and the next morning's move will be a short one of four miles—a good first day's climb from the roadhead at 7,000 feet to camp near Pine Lake (9,650). Then we move over Pine Creek Pass (11,200) to our camp in French Canyon (10,000). The summit of Pilot Knob and the lakes of Humphreys Basin are within easy reach from this camp.

Our next move is down Piute Creek to the South Fork of the San Joaquin and up

Bear Creek by Cedric Wright



the John Muir Trail to Senger Creek and Sally Keyes Lakes. After we go on over Selden Pass (10,872) there will be a chance for climbers to try such peaks as Mount Hilgard, Mount Abbot or Seven Gables. Hikers can go to Lake Italy, or explore the upper reaches of Bear Creek and swim in a wonderful stretch of that stream between vertical cliffs of granite.

Then we'll travel by the John Muir Trail and via a volcanic knob to Mono Creek and a camp in the Second Recess. Climbers will have Red and White Mountain close by, and the streams and lakes of the Recesses and Pioneer Basin should lure the fishermen. The last day's hike will lead up over Mono Pass (12,000) and down to the Rock Creek roadhead.

Leader: Al Baxter.

High Trip 2—Silver Pass, Tully Hole, McGee Creek Pass—August 2–15

Members will gather for dinner on August 2 at the Rock Creek roadhead (9,700) at the entrance to Little Lakes Valley. The first moving day will lead over Mono Pass to Mono Creek and into Pioneer Basin. Here a layover day will allow climbing Mount Abbot, exploring the Fourth Recess, or fishing in the many lakes of Pioneer Basin. A second moving day will take us to a camp at the Second Recess.

Next we will cross the North Fork of Mono Creek on the John Muir Trail and camp at Silver Bench, south of Silver Pass. When we go over that pass on our way to the south fork of Fish Creek, near the Lake of the Lone Indian, we will have from the trail a magnificent view of Ritter, Banner and the Minarets to the north.

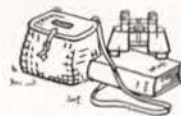
A move up the east fork of Fish Creek through Tully Hole will take us to a last high camp near Horse Heaven. From camp—or from McGee Creek Pass the last day—there will be an opportunity to climb Red Slate Mountain. The last day's hike takes us out over McGee Creek Pass (12,000) through spectacular country to the roadhead.

Leader: Ted Grubb.



*Minarets from Dike Creek.
U. S. Forest Service Photo*

BASE CAMPS EAST AND WEST



Sierra Base Camps 1, 2, and 3 — North Fork of San Joaquin River—July 19–August 1, August 2–15, August 16–29

Have you ever wondered what lies behind Ritter and Banner and the Minarets? Many of us know the famous lakes on the east side of the Ritter Range and the profiles of the peaks we see from them. Some of us have climbed up to the crest of the range and looked westward across the rugged headwaters region of the North Fork of the San Joaquin River. But few have visited this remote wilderness. The one trail follows up the North Fork and ends in a meadow at 9,500 feet, sixteen miles from the nearest roadhead. The higher basins of Iron Creek, Dike Creek, Long Creek, Bench Canyon, and the North Fork itself, which rival any in the Sierra, have heretofore been accessible only to cross-country knapsackers.

The North Fork of the San Joaquin, like the Tuolumne River to the north and the forks of the Kings to the south, is deeply incised in its narrow canyon. The dark cliffs of the Ritter Range rise five thousand feet on one side and the granite slabs of the southern Yosemite crest on the other. The tributary streams cascade out of hanging

glacial cirques and valleys. On the Ritter side these cirques are shallow indentations that afford a tremendous sense of elevation. The lakes are snowbound high up in vertical-walled amphitheatres. The cliffs above are dark, forbidding, often eroded into bizarre pinnacles. The rocks are friable and remarkably diverse in structure. The streams plunge through fantastic chasms. Iron Creek leaps from pool to pool down precariously thin risers of vertical slate on its way to the San Joaquin. On the Yosemite side of the North Fork the streams meander through meadows in abrupt steps into the main canyon. This is typically Sierran country, but some route-finding expertise is required to gain entrance to these valleys, and they afford a quality of wilderness experience that is getting hard to come by in our travel-worn Sierra.

We're going in rather far this summer (though not as far as to Hilgard Branch), and we're going lighter than ever before. But it is one of the axioms of mountain or wilderness travel that everything has its compensations. When you have been in the North Fork country for two weeks you will know what this means. The main requirement will be a somewhat harder spirit for

adventure than that expected of Base Campers in previous summers. Base Camp will be as always a suitable introduction to wilderness camping, knapsacking, and mountaineering. It will afford a little less of the comforts of home and require a little more participation in camp chores than in the past. And it will afford a quality of wilderness experience that has been elusive on the large trips.

The walk in to Base Camp from the roadhead at Granite Creek east of Bass Lake will be twelve miles (maybe that's a slight exaggeration, but it is a good distance, and you are fore-advised) through forest shade, much of the way on the level or downhill. The elevation of the trail is moderate, but if you have doubts about being adequately acclimated for the walk in, you may arrange for a saddle horse. Camp will be amidst a splendid stretch of meadows on a bench a couple of hundred feet above the North Fork, which at this elevation is a big, turbulent stream. Once there, you need go no farther. However, the keynote of our informal program will be making Base Camp just what its name implies, a base for exploring a wide area. From its central location, all of the higher basins of the North Fork region will be accessible on easy day hikes. Further, we have hit upon what we think will be an exciting and important innovation.

Something New

A leisurely five-mile walk by trail upstream from Base Camp and just below Twin Island Lakes we will establish Banner High Camp, which will be provisioned with community shelter tarps, commissary gear, and food. Similar high camps will be located a few hours away from Base Camp in Bench Canyon and on Dike Creek. These camps will afford the small group camaraderie that many relish in the wilderness,

AN APPRECIATION

To Cliff Youngquist, who has given nine years of unstinting service as manager of Sierra Base Camps: for your leadership, good humor, and inspiration on innumerable grand mountain days and around so many campfires—we thank you!

and to stay at them you'll need to carry in only a sleeping bag, plastic sheet, and personal effects. Thus we hope to combine the best features of a base camp and a moving trip, of a large trip and a small one. All of the peaks from Mount Lyell to the Minarets will be in range, offering many fine summits and routes from easy to severe. Knapsackers may travel light and make extended trips into southern Yosemite or across the Ritter Range.

Experienced leaders and naturalists will be on hand for hikes, climbs, and knapsack trips.

However, activities will be spontaneous and informally organized. If you are new to wilderness travel and camping, you may anticipate that Base Camp will be a liberal education. However, we strongly recommend that you gain experience on chapter outings before coming to Base Camp.

Outing Details

Base Camp will operate for three two-week periods beginning Sunday, July 19, August 2, and August 16. You should go prepared to stay the full two weeks. Thirty pounds of dunnage per person will be packed into Base Camp. *There will be no provision for excess dunnage.* You should provide your own tarp, plastic tube, or lightweight tent. (The rental tents are being discontinued.) Camp groups this summer will be limited to eighty persons, and facilities will be simpler than in the past. Each camper will help occasionally with the preparation of simple but ample meals under the direction of an experienced chef. Teenagers and children must be accompanied by a parent or an adult responsible for them. Six years is the recommended minimum age for children. Saddle horses may be reserved for \$7 in to or out of Base Camp; reservations should be made to Mike Loughman, 1318A Josephine Street, Berkeley 3, California, with payment to be made at the roadhead. Leader for all three periods: Mike Loughman.

Eastern Base Camps

New Jersey Rivers, Southern New Jersey September 6-12

Traveling to the World's Fair this year? You can combine the trip with a novel Sierra Club outing in a wilderness area not 100 miles from New York. It's hard to believe, but here are the surprising facts: about 100 miles south of the big city are the Pine Barrens of New Jersey, scene of an active iron industry in Revolutionary days, based on self-sufficient plantations centered on smelter and forge. Advancing technology has long since made these workings obsolete, and they are now abandoned, lost in a "new" wilderness of hundreds of square miles,

*Catskill Range near
the Delaware River
by Stewart Ogilvy*



traversed only by traces of old toll roads and the occasional sportsman or canoeist.

The many small rivers of this area have become favorite canoeing grounds for the few devotees who have discovered their fascination. The rivers are narrow and twisted, and can even be hazardous in the sudden freshets which follow any substantial rainfall. The isolation is incredible for the heart of the industrial east, and the birds and animals take full advantage of this isolation—to the delight of all birdwatchers and photographers.

The Pine Barrens are very sparsely inhabited by "Pinees," members of a vestigial community from Colonial times. They are not often seen, for they're as shy as white-tailed deer, but they're there.

The Sierra Club has arranged a canoe trip (combined with a base-camp arrangement) to the Pinee country under the leadership of one who knows it well, Albert Gerould. The time—September 6-12—has been chosen to avoid New Jersey's mosquitoes, and there should be a bit of snap in the air to provide some early fall color. Base camp will be established at an unusual peninsular site on the Wading River. Canoes and transportation to the put-in spots will be provided. Participants should be familiar

with canoe handling and water safety techniques.

Leader: Albert Gerould.

Catskill Mountains Base Camp, New York State Forest Reserve—September 13-19

The Hudson River painters, Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle, and John Burroughs' essays had given the romantic beauty of the Catskill Mountains a deserved fame before today's celebrated resorts sprang up in their foothills. And the lovely wildness of their heartland was rescued from the tanbark operators by establishment of the 250,000-acre Catskill section of the New York State Forest Preserve late in the nineteenth century. Today, this Preserve is required by the state constitution to be kept "forever wild"—which has been construed to prevent all timber cutting, road building, and summer use of motorized vehicles. But the hills are threaded with long-abandoned and picturesque wood roads and a well-marked foot-trail system.

In a corner of the Catskills far from the resorts, we shall set up our base camp high on Mill Brook Ridge. From it each day we shall explore on foot storied areas such as Sleepy Hollow, Slide Mountain, Kaaterskill Falls, the Neversink, and Beaverkill. The more energetic will have at least one overnight hike (perhaps over Hunter Mountain into Stony Clove, then from Devil's Tombstone along Plateau Mountain to Indian Head); the more languorous can stay camp-bound that day, explore the ridges above camp, or swim in the pond nearby. Photographers will have the beginnings of autumn color in the maples.

The Catskills are *not* rugged western wilderness, but they are a beautiful and relatively unspoiled part of America's outdoors only three hours by car from New York City. Sitting in reverie on one of their sylvan, moss-hung ledges you'll imagine yourself three centuries from the world of tomorrow that you can inspect in exciting detail at the New York World's Fair on your way home.

Leader: David Sive.



*Ornithological
Observers
by Jim McCracken*



Rainey Falls on the Rogue River, Oregon, by Fred Gunsky.



Breakfast time along the river, by Lou Elliott.

Exploring Wilderness Waters

CHOOSE a river touring vacation this year and learn how to combine leisure with excitement, necessity with convenience, wilderness beauty with practical travel considerations. The river trip does all these things and more. The assortment of large and small rafts, pontoons, canoes and kayaks constitutes a waterborne-vacation program to suit every taste. We can choose from a wide variety of climate, and from scenic areas which include backgrounds of desert, forest or mountain. We can pick the high adventure of brawling rapids, or the more leisurely flat-water trips.

We may wish to sit back and let expert oarsmen guide us through the rapids and row us along the quiet stretches as we enjoy complete freedom from responsibility. Others who prefer total personal participation will choose one of the canoe trips on the Sacramento, the Bowron Lakes, the Peace or the Allagash. These canoe trips need not be considered rugged, nor are they restricted to experienced paddlers only. A reasonable proportion of novices will be welcomed on each trip at the leader's discretion. So if you have always wanted to learn this fascinating way to enjoy the outdoors, now is the time! And you can acquire paddling skills without the expense of owning, maintaining and hauling your own canoe.

New to the river touring program for 1964 will be the offering of two outings especially designed for families—one on the Sacramento and one on the main Salmon River. The charge will be based on a family unit of

three, and will be considerably less than for other trips budgeted on an individual basis.

Cataract Canyon—Colorado River, Southern Utah—6 days, starting May 3

For many, early spring is the best time from a weather standpoint to visit the desert country. We can expect warm days and cool, cool nights—perhaps down to freezing—so lightweight tents are in order. On the other hand, we will not be bothered by long days of blistering sun when the only relief is to stay wet (as is sometimes the case on summer trips through desert areas).

The trip through Stillwater and Cataract canyons will be a good chance to add a portion of John Wesley Powell's journey to your own experience. We start this time from Moab, Utah and end at Hite. One of the classic white-water adventures, this trip needs no description for most river tourists. It rates high on the scale of excitement and spectacle, includes colorful and interesting canyons in the early part, and ends in 40 miles of crashing rapids in Cataract Canyon itself. Come prepared for sunny, warm days but also bring warm clothing and foul-weather gear for the rapids or a possible shower.

Leader: Lou Elliott.

Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—6 days, starting June 15

The Yampa-Green trip is a longtime favorite. It is a rare combination of breathtaking

scenery, exciting rapids, reassuring safety and excellent campsites.

After the first dramatic view of the river at Lily Park, we enter a new and different world of magnificent proportions and colorful beauty. The bright, fresh green of the box elder trees lining the base of the sandstone cliffs furnishes contrast and gives definition to the canyon pattern. Our photographers are busy on every side.

Among the trip's highlights are Harding's Hole, Anderson 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, and the final morning is climaxed by a thrilling run through Split Mountain. There should be time for a short visit to the Dinosaur National Monument Museum before our return to Vernal.

Leader: Dick Norgaard.

Rogue River, Southern Oregon—

1—5 days, starting June 15

2—5 days, starting June 22

3—5 days, starting June 29

Oregon is justly proud of the world-famous Rogue. Jack London sang its praises and told of its colorful history. Anglers from far and near have been attracted by the salmon and steelhead runs in the fall. Today, vacationers are lured by its terrific white-water experience.

We assemble at Galice, a few miles downstream from Grants Pass. At dinnertime we

get acquainted, arrange our car shuttle and hear something about the first day's run. Depending on the water level, it can be a rather mild introduction or a real splasher, with highlights at Almeda Mine and Argo Falls. Rainey Falls, the feature of the second day, is a 15-foot drop which requires passengers to debark and find vantage points from which to watch the boatmen take the big neoprene rafts over the brink. There is a hushed moment as each raft is drawn to the lip and plunges almost out of sight in the foam, followed by a great cheer as it emerges at the bottom of the drop.

Next day we enter the narrows of Mule Creek Canyon, where the river seems almost to turn on edge to pass through the narrow cleft in two miles of churning whirlpools. More thrills await us at Blossom Bar, a short portage for the passengers while the rafts are worked through the rocky rapids.

At Agness roadhead we transfer to the mail boat for a scenic run down to Gold Beach on the coast, ending the trip on Friday afternoon.

The Rogue is a favorite trip for families and young people. The water is clear but not cold, and the numerous riffles invite runs on air mattresses. For those who enjoy swimming, the Rogue is ideal.

Leader: Monroe Agee.

Sacramento River, California—

**Four trips, six days each, starting
June 22 (rafts), June 29 (rafts-
families), July 13 (canoes),
July 20 (canoes)**

A raft trip on the Sacramento is a leisurely, pastoral experience ideally suited to introduce rafting and shore-camping to families, even to the youngest adventurer.

There will be no white-water thrills, but the quiet tree-lined banks of California's largest river provide attractive campsites and many fishing holes for anglers. There is a remarkable feeling of remoteness as we encounter bends, islands and side streams.

Part of the fun will be side trips and visits to historic spots and points of interest along the way. The rafts, 48 feet long and

18 wide, constitute a veritable floating base camp from which to operate. We will have a number of canoes along, and also double and single foldboats and kayaks, for the express purpose of instruction. This should give everyone a chance to learn firsthand the advantages and possibilities of the various kinds of boats available to the river tourist.

We will also have a variety of tents and shelters available for comparison, and will make several new approaches to the problem of cooking in the open. This trip can thus be an unusual educational opportunity for the newcomer as well as for the serious outdoorsman. Too often camping out is visualized as a "bacon and beans" sort of experience. Come and learn how to enjoy gourmet foods on a river trip!

We start at Redding, a short distance below the dam. A map showing places of interest, campsites and our itinerary will be available about May 1.

The first two trips are planned for rafts, and there is a reduced family rate on trip 2. Trips 3 and 4 are planned especially for canoes and kayaks.

Leaders: No. 2—Russell Snook; Nos. 1, 3, 4—Lou Elliott.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho

**1—6 days, starting July 6
2—6 days, starting July 14
3—6 days, starting July 22**

In many respects the Salmon River trips on the Middle Fork offer the ideal combination for a memorable vacation: a unique and unhurried start, a varied and increasingly interesting trip down the river itself, and an exciting crescendo through Impassable Canyon at the end.

We have an unusual opportunity to spend as much time as we need immediately before the trip getting acquainted with the country, resting up from our travels, or simply enjoying a few days of riding, fishing, hiking or loafing. Deadwood Lodge, high in the mountains about two hours' ride in from the main highway (through Cascade), has an informal atmosphere, carried over from

Two Latin American Trips

Mexico Raft Trip—Nov. 1 to 15, 1964

Plans are now being completed for a second raft trip to the Puerto Vallarta area of Jalisco on the west coast of Mexico. Big 48-foot rafts will be used, as in the past, and visits will be made to remote villages. Camping on beautiful isolated beaches, swimming, skin diving, fishing, hiking, or just plain loafing can all be enjoyed in a South Sea setting.

Amazon River, Peru, 1965

Encouraged by the success of the just-completed South American Andean Lakes trip, the club has tentatively scheduled an upper Amazon River trip for March, 1965.

Information on these trips can be obtained by writing Lou Elliott, c/o the Sierra Club office.

its beginnings as an early-day gold mine of some consequence. It has a good stable of horses, several "streets" of well-kept miners' cabins, and serves excellent meals.

Our cars are left at the lodge, and we ride by truck through magnificent timber country interspersed with high lush meadows to the put-in at Dagger Falls.

For all-around exciting rapids and falls, and scenic variety, this trip probably surpasses any other northern river outing offered this year.

Leaders: Nos. 1, 2—Art Earle; No. 3—Milton Hildebrand.

Main Salmon River, Idaho—

**1—6 days, starting July 29
2—6 days, starting August 6 (families)**

The main Salmon River, the famous "River of No Return," offers leisurely travel through the Idaho Primitive Area. The fulfilled days are spent enjoying many bubbling riffles, an occasional louder rapid, and smooth, quiet water between. The river gorge is lined with rugged, rocky slopes on one side, and pine-wooded hillsides on the other. Tributary creeks come cascading in over boulders and through mossy canyons. Campsites are on long, flat sandbars and beaches.

The area is rich in early historical interest, from the Lewis and Clark expedition to the later homesteaders. A few of the old-timers still live along the river and can tell us of travel in earlier days.

We will follow the same plan as that of the Middle Fork run, assembling at Deadwood Lodge. We put in ten miles down-river from Shoup, and take out just above Rig-gins.

Try a real change of pace and let the river carry you through the wilderness.

Leaders: No. 1—Milton Hildebrand; No. 2 (families)—Russell Snook.



*Smooth water
means relaxation,
a frequent pleasure
on a river trip.
Photograph by
Lou Elliott*

Bowron-Spectacle Lakes, British Columbia—

1—8 days, starting August 5

2—8 days, starting August 15

We return to the Cariboo country of central British Columbia and the chain of lakes and rivers that encompasses Bowron Lake Provincial Park. From our roadhead at Bowron Lake we will ferry supplies, canoes and trip members by float plane to the upper arm of Isaac Lake, thus bypassing a very difficult 7-mile portage and allowing a clockwise circuit of lakes and rivers back to our cars. Isaac Lake, 30 miles long and averaging a mile wide, is rimmed on all sides by towering peaks which still harbor the glaciers that shaped this country many centuries ago.

At the end of Isaac Lake we portage around the falls and a log jam, making our way to the Cariboo River for a fast ride down to Lanezi Lake. As we continue on our route, our experiences will include lining our canoes up a small creek, a side trip by trail to an 80-foot waterfall, two portages assisted by cart and track, and paddling along the moose-inhabited shores of Spectacle Lake and on to Bowron Lake to complete our 70-mile circuit.

The trip will be limited to 25 members, plus staff—two or three to a canoe as desired to permit change of paddlers. We will have a central commissary but no hired hands—it's strictly a do-it-yourself, share-the-work trip.

If you can walk three miles with 30 or 40 pounds on your back, if you can paddle several hours of the expected five- to six-hour travel day, if you enjoy camping on lake-shore beaches and seeing the sunset on lofty snow-capped mountains reflected in still waters, and if you like getting away to a primitive area with the ease of a canoe—then this trip is for you.

Leader: Randal Dickey.

Peace River, Northern British Columbia

1—8 days, starting August 16 (rafts)

2—8 days, starting August 26 (canoes)

Throughout last year's Peace River scouting trip there was one all-prevailing feeling, stemming from many small incidents and impressions: *frontier country*—big country—a sense of identification with a different era. Many people have experienced this to some degree, if only through the medium of a well-told story or a stirring motion picture. This year, why not experience it in reality? Not only is the Peace a magnificent river, but the whole country is characterized by vast distances, rugged deep canyons and grand proportions. The people, too, reflect this with an open cordiality that adds much to our enjoyment.

We put in at McLeod Lake and travel a short distance down the Pack River to the Parsnip, where we immediately exchange an

atmosphere of intimacy for the thrill that always comes when we emerge onto a larger stream. On previous Canadian trips, the experience of leaving the quiet confines of the Canoe River to be suddenly thrust out upon the broad expanse of the Columbia has been a bit overpowering for some. It happens again this year at Finley Forks where we join the Peace—a real-life adventure!

Campsites are excellent, and fishing should be good (no guarantee, however). There are many interesting places to explore and things to do. Raft trip or canoe trip—take your choice, but don't miss the Peace, for unfortunately we have only a few years to enjoy it. The world's largest earth-fill dam is well along under construction at Hudson's Hope.

Complete details and itinerary will be available soon after an additional early scouting trip—don't miss this Sierra Club "first."

Leaders: No. 1 (rafts)—Hermann Horn; No. 2 (canoes)—Dirk Norgaard.

Allagash River, Northern Maine—8 days, starting August 26

"We are likely to see moose in the logans, ospreys overhead, perhaps a bear around camp. The eerie laughter of the loon will wake us some mornings, and the rush of falling water will often send us to sleep on this hundred-mile water-borne inspection of one of the nation's last great canoe lands—Maine's Allagash watershed." Stewart Ogilvy's sensitive and provocative introduction to last year's trip can hardly be improved upon. The outing certainly lived up to the description (even if we don't have statistics on how many moose or other wildlife were seen), and the shimmering waves on the lakes, the magnificent spectacle of Allagash Falls and the excellent campsites will long be remembered by those who went on the initial club visit to this area. Anyone who could not be accommodated last year should certainly try again, as early as possible—this trip is limited to a small group of about twenty.



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As we did last year, we must adjust the length of the trip to the water level and weather conditions as they develop during the summer. The wilderness we'll traverse in our 17-foot aluminum canoes has changed its wild character very little since Thoreau wrote of his trips on the same waters in the 1850's. Our start will be from Portage Lake through Presque Isle, with Dean's Lodge as headquarters. Fare for the air shuttle to the put-in spot is included in the trip cost. Additional information will be furnished by midsummer.

Leader: Paul Craig.

Klamath River, Northern California—

5 days, starting September 1

Since the Klamath is a controlled stream, even in late summer we can still enjoy the white-water thrills, fine mountain scenery and excellent campsites which it affords. Not a large river, it is more intimate than most and a bit unpredictable—and therefore extremely fascinating.

The Klamath is included in the "Wild Rivers" study now being made, in the hope that it can be preserved in its present state for future enjoyment. As conservationists, we should make an effort to see it and to save it. This will be no task for those interested in any of the many facets which the Klamath trip presents—another club outing "first," a river of beautiful remote stretches of flat but fast water, punctuated by rapids. Don't let the road shown on the map disturb you. At most places along the river you won't know it is there, since it is so high on the canyon walls.

Happy Camp, Somes Bar, Orleans, Weitchpec—all have exciting historical backgrounds. Ishi-Pishi and Hamburg falls, Tule rapids, and many others provide challenging "problems" for the rafters.

Interesting people live along its banks—but you'll have to search them out. Does the contractor-engineer still live happily under the bridge he went broke building? There's quite a story here—why not be among the listeners around the campfire as we retell it?

Leader: Lou Elliott.

Hammer, Germany "The Quality Foldboat"

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of the California State Fair**



Photograph by
Bill Menken

Wilderness Threshold Trips

THE WONDERFUL, happy adventure of family groups camped in wilderness surroundings is the rewarding experience of a Wilderness Threshold Trip. These trips are designed for the purpose of maintaining family groups at a camp beyond a roadhead where they may enjoy their communion with nature as a family unit.

The camp is placed in an area of scenic beauty, with the thought of side trips to lakes and meadows, and gentle climbs to peaks. An evening campfire circle and a commissary area are the central features. Privacy is maintained by each family's choosing its camp area at an adequate distance from fellow campers. Parents in groups of three prepare the meals and do the clean-up. The emphasis is on lightweight, high energy food, planned by the Wilderness Threshold Committee and packed by the trip leader family. You need not bring extra food of your own—there is plenty for two nourishing hot meals daily, and lunch supplies for camp and trail.

Ten families meet the leader family at a roadhead campsite in time to get acquainted, have dinner, and take part in a briefing on trail conditions and the route to the wilderness campsite the following morning. The trips into the Sierra are scheduled on a one-week basis, with the roadhead meeting on Saturday, the hike in on Sunday, and the return the following Saturday. Children over the age of one year are welcome on the Sierra trips (those less than a year old by special permission of the leader family only).

This year, for the first time, a Wilderness Threshold camp is to be established in an area which will take two days to reach. Trips 6a and 6b in the Wind River Range of Wyoming will be for nine days each, starting at roadhead with Monday night dinner

and ending with lunch on the trail out on a Wednesday. For the trip in, the first night will be spent at a halfway camp about seven miles from the roadhead, and the main camp will be reached on the second day. Good hikers should not have any trouble, but families with small children should consider that this rather long hike to and from campsite may be too much for their very young ones. The return trip to the roadhead will be made in one day.

On all of these trips, everyone walks, but with a professional packer taking the food, duffel and community equipment, hikers need carry only their lunches, cameras, and any excess personal gear. Each family may choose its own trail pace to suit its smallest member or a parent who is walking slowly to accommodate city-soft muscles. Trail climb and distance is within the capabilities of the youngest or oldest family member.

Weight allowances on each family's duffel must be imposed—so you can't take it all with you. For the basic family unit of two parents and one child the allowance is 75 pounds, plus 20 pounds more for each additional child. Duffel must be weighed accurately at home, as it will be checked at the pack station by a stony-hearted weighmaster. Any excess must be left behind or carried on your back. (Musical instruments are welcome and will be taken weight free.)

Days in camp may be spent according to individual interests and inclinations—perhaps a trip to meet the challenge of a nearby peak, or a social picnic at a lake or stream. Fishing is a pleasure for all ages.

Threshold Symphony
Photograph by Bill Busby

Evenings are planned around the community campfire, with the early part devoted to the children and their stories and adventures, some group singing, and perhaps popcorn or marshmallows. The adult campfire comes a little later, and it is a time to relax and recount each family's experiences of the day. Sometimes a park or forest ranger is invited to attend and join in the discussions.

Rates for the Sierra trips, Nos. 1 through 5, are based on the unit price of \$95 for both parents and one child (this includes the \$15 non-returnable reservation fee per family), and \$20 for each additional child in the family. The Wind River trips to Wyoming, since they cover nine days, are priced at \$135 for the family unit of both parents and one child (including the \$15 non-returnable reservation fee), and \$30 for each additional child.

Only parents and their *own* children are accepted on the Wilderness Threshold Trips.

Trip 1a—July 18–25, and Trip 1b—July 25–August 1

A gorgeous camp area on Minaret Creek below Minaret Lake, northwest of Devils Postpile National Monument. The 5½ trail miles are through several life zones, with 1,600 feet of climb. The Minarets will form a beautiful backdrop for the many interesting hikes in this area. Roadhead at Devils Postpile Campground—300 miles from San Francisco and 320 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: Ed and Helen Bodington.

Trip 2a—July 25–August 1, and Trip 2b—August 1–8

Inspiring Cathedral Peak south of Tuolumne Meadows will be the scenic highlight for these two Threshold trips. Campsite will be at lower Cathedral Lake in Yosemite National Park. Elevation is 9,400 feet; hiking distance is 4 miles with 800 feet of climb. Most children should be able to outdo their parents on the short hike to camp. Roadhead camp is at the Sierra Club's Parsons Memorial Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows.

Leaders: Bob and Carol Black.



**Trip 3a—August 8–15, and Trip 3b—
August 15–22**

The Ritter Range of the Sierra, dominated by Mount Ritter and Banner Peak, will be our campsite for these two weeks. Agnew Meadow campground is the roadhead. Hiking distance is 7 miles, with 1,400 feet of climb to the campsite at an elevation of 9,600 feet. Distance from San Francisco is 300 miles, and from Los Angeles 320 miles.

Leaders: Raleigh and Judy Ellison.

**Trip 4a—August 15–22, and Trip 4b—
August 22–29**

Campsite will be above Little Lakes Valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra, at an elevation of 10,800 feet. Hiking distance is 5 miles, with a gradual ascent of 1,200 feet through a beautiful lake-dotted valley. Roadhead is at Rock Creek Lake, 9 miles west of Tom's Place on Route 395—25 miles north of Bishop.

Leaders: 4a, John and Beverly Working; 4b, Jack and Ann Santee.

**Trip 5a—August 8–15, and Trip 5b—
August 15–22**

While it is not so rugged as the mountain area along the main crest of the Sierra, the North Fork of the Kings River, on the western slope of the range, has great beauties of forest, meadows and lakes. Peaks along the Le Conte Divide rise to about 12,000 feet. Entrance road will be via Pine Flat Reservoir from Fresno, 285 miles from San Francisco and 340 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: 5a, Larry and Helen Douglas; 5b, Ken and Dorothy Jones.

**Trip 6a—August 3–12, and Trip 6b—
August 10–19, Wind River Range,
Wyoming**

Island Lake, at the base of Fremont Peak and the Continental Divide, is the jewel of the Wind River Range in Wyoming's Bridger Wilderness Area. The campsite is at an elevation of 10,300 feet. Beyond the falls at the north end of Island Lake is Titcomb Gorge, on the route to Fremont Peak and as beautiful a spot as can be found in the Rockies. Island Lake is 15 miles from the roadhead at Elk Heart Park (9,300 feet). Camp will be reached on the second day, with an overnight camp at Hobbs Lake. Nearest town is Pinedale, Wyoming, about 1,000 miles from San Francisco.

Leaders: 6a, Tony and Mildred Look; 6b, Jack and Sally Hartwell.

Photograph by Bill Menken



*Little Claire Lake
by Howard Lawes*

BURRO TRIPS

Burro Trips—Five Lakes Basin, Big Arroyo, Moraine Lake, Franklin Pass

1—July 11–18

2—July 18–25

3a—July 26–August 1

3b—August 2–8

4—August 9–22

} families

A return to the west side of the Sierra and an experimental change in the format for one of the two-week trips mark the 1964 edition of the Sierra Club burro trips. Roadhead will be Mineral King, an outstanding western gateway to the high country.

The experiment: the first two-week trip has been designed to encourage families to come along, though everyone is welcome. It will be a "family burro trip" but with central commissary and joint responsibility for all of the animals. This trip will have the added feature of allowing those interested to come for either or both weeks of the period. Those staying for the full two weeks will have a two-day layover in the beautiful Five Lakes area.

The 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 gear on their backs. The one-week trips are limited to 26 people; the two-week trips can take only 22. All will be accompanied by congenial trail companions in the form of 13 burros and one horse. The horse is for use primarily in emergencies, if any.

The first two trips are of one week's duration, commencing on Saturday and ending the following Saturday. The first is July 11–18; the second, July 18–25. The two-week trips, including the bifurcated family-oriented affair, will start on Sunday, July 26 and August 9, and terminate on August 8 and August 22, respectively.

From Mineral King all of the trips will

probably enter the high country over Timber Gap, with the route from there on dictated by the desires and energies of the particular trip. It is anticipated that the one-week trips will visit spectacular Little Five Lakes and Big Five Lakes as well as the Big Arroyo, with possible sidetrips or visits to Hamilton Lake, Nine Lakes Basin and Moraine Lake. The two-week trips, with more time to roam and explore, can take in the spectacular High Sierra Trail east of Bearpaw Meadow as well as all of the area covered by the one-week trips, and will have the opportunity to work farther east and south in the areas beyond Franklin Pass and Farewell Gap.

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

A word of caution: if you are a complete novice, you should consider that you will have a reasonably rugged trip, for travel approximates 6 to 12 miles on a moving day and these miles are at higher altitudes and over rougher terrain than the average housewife or businessman is used to. Likewise, don't expect the food to be as luxurious as that served on the more expensive trips, though we can guarantee that it will be adequate in quantity, dietetically well balanced, and pleasing to the palate.

Leaders: No. 1—Ned Robinson; No. 2—Don White; Nos. 3a and 3b (families)—Dean Meyer; No. 4—Tom Pillsbury.

Family Burro Trips

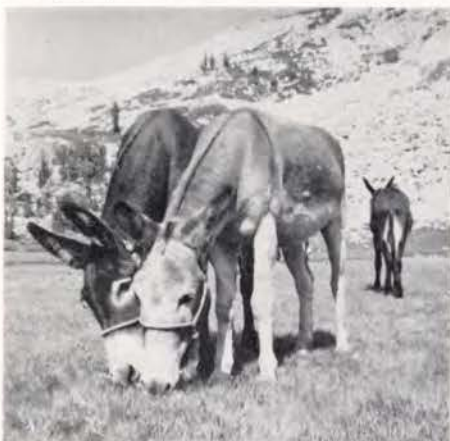
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS are unique. They offer an unusual opportunity for families to experience together the adventure of travel in the High Sierra—and they differ from most Sierra Club trips in that there is no central commissary arrangement. Each family plans and prepares its own menus. A prime purpose of these outings is to provide sufficient experience for the participating families to enable them to arrange their own independent trips later on.

The leader families select campsites which are appealing from the parents' standpoint and provide fun for the children as well. Travel is from five to ten miles on moving days, and there are plenty of layover days at the best lakes and streams for fishing and photography, laundry and loafing, and a variety of side trips.

Sometimes the first few days' travel turns out to be a bit harder on parents than on the children, so it is advisable to take some preliminary hikes (perhaps with backpack) on spring week ends to harden those muscles. A day or two spent at high altitude just before the trip starts also helps the process of adjustment.

Children from 4½ years up really enjoy these trips. Younger ones want to be carried (and they can't ride the burros, which already carry a full load) and need more attention than parents can spare for them. Each family manages its own burros, and the parents necessarily do most of the work. They may have the help of their young people, but this is limited by size, strength and motivation. Therefore we do not encourage a single parent to tackle the strenuous routine of making and breaking camp, cooking,

Photograph by Clare Wisecarver



Photograph by Margaret Jones

packing, and helping with the burros on the trail. This takes teamwork!



Family Burro Trips: 1—North Lake, Mono Creek—July 26–August 8; 2—Parker Pass, Garnet Lake—August 2–15; 3—Mono Creek, North Lake—August 9–22; 4—Garnet Lake, Parker Pass—August 16–29

If you choose Trip 1, with the Jim Dodds family leading, you will leave North Lake on July 26 and cross 11,400-foot Piute Pass to Golden Trout Lake. You will pass through Hutchinson Meadow to join the John Muir Trail, turn north to Sally Keyes Lakes and go over Selden Pass (10,872), past Marie Lake and down Bear Creek to Kip Camp. There may be a side trip to Lake Italy. After crossing Bear Ridge, you will leave the John Muir Trail to follow Mono Creek past the famous Recesses to 12,000-foot Mono Pass at the head of Rock Creek. The trip ends at the Rock Creek roadhead on August 8.

The second trip, led by Gordon Peterson and his family, starts August 2 from the vicinity of Tioga Pass on the eastern boundary of Yosemite National Park. When it leaves the Tioga Road, it will be on the Mono Pass Trail—but not the Mono Pass by which Trip 1 came out. (The two passes are fifty miles apart, but the duplication of names could be confusing at times.) It climbs Parker and Koip Peak passes, descends to Alger Lake and goes over another Pass to Gem Lake. At Agnew Pass there is a choice of routes to Garnet Lake. Then the

trip follows the John Muir Trail back to Tuolumne Meadows via Thousand Island Lake, Donohue Pass (11,000), and the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne, ending at the Sierra Club's Parsons Lodge August 15.

Trips 3 and 4 repeat 1 and 2 in the reverse direction. On trip 3 you will be with the Al Dole family, starting at Rock Creek on August 9 and ending at North Lake on August 22. Trip 4 will be led by Peter Kaus and his family. They will leave Tuolumne Meadows August 16 and reach Tioga Lake on August 29.

The leaders of each trip have all the information you will need on weight limits, equipment, clothing and menu planning, and will be glad to answer any other questions you have. Total weight allowance for the family unit (parents and one child) is 165 pounds, with 40 pounds for each additional child. Trip fee is \$110 (including the \$15 non-returnable registration fee) for father, mother and one child, plus \$28 for each additional child. Each family also buys its own food.



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Outing Procedure . . .

Fees and Reservations

Sierra Club outings are open at regular prices to: members, applicants for membership, or members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Others may participate upon payment of a \$14 nonmember fee, which can be applied toward initiation and dues by those who apply for membership in 1964, but is otherwise nonrefundable. Children under 12 will be admitted on the same basis as their parents. Children over 12 may file application for junior membership, or will be charged the \$14 nonmember fee.

The *reservation fee* is \$15 per person or family. It is nonrefundable and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband and wife, and minor children—under 21. Therefore, a single \$15 fee will cover reservation on any one regular trip for a member, his member spouse, and/or their minor children—who from 12 to 21 must be junior members.)

Trip charge (see table) must be paid by deadline date, one month before trip starts.

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

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

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

Listed trip charges will probably cover expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

When You Write

Early reservations help the office—and you. Some trips fill up quickly; latecomers may be disappointed. Use the handy reservations envelope attached to your *Bulletin*, one per trip. Extra blanks sent upon request.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional detailed information about your trip will be mailed to you. Information about specific outings also is available upon request.

Important

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

New Zealand Outing—1965

A second club trip into the Southern Hemisphere, this time to the national parks of New Zealand, is being considered for early 1965. Possible stop-over points will be Honolulu, Fiji, and Tahiti. Rockclimbing, knapsacking, and car-camping will be among the outing activities. The trip will last for three to four weeks. For more information write the *Bulletin* or call the Sierra Club office.

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 extreme in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to have a series of anti-tetanus injections, or a booster shot if appropriate. Full effectiveness from your tetanus immunization takes about two months—do it now.

Dunnage

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

Clean-up Trip

Clean-up Work Party—Emigrant Wild Area, Stanislaus National Forest—August 22-29

The work party is moving to new clean-up territory—to the Emigrant Basin Wild Area at the headwaters of the Stanislaus River. Point of departure is Kennedy Meadows, Stanislaus National Forest, on the Sonora Pass highway, west of Dardanelles. We will visit Kennedy, Emigrant, Helen, Buck, Long and Huckleberry lakes and the many beautiful meadows and streams in between. This country borders directly on the northern boundary of Yosemite.

Work trips have been an integral part of the club outing program for the last seven years and have in large measure promoted the policy now being widely accepted by parks, forests and campers of taking out of the trail country whatever unburnable containers are carried in by knapsack and ky-

ack. The wilderness should not become the depository for civilization's castoffs.

Can-pickers must continue to demonstrate the "carry out" message, which receives broad annual coverage through the media of press and radio. Photographs taken by members of the crew record the impact of misuse upon spectacular country, and the positive results of our labors.

You will find that you enjoy a vacation with a purpose which includes all the pleasures of a regular outing and the extra satisfaction and benefit of working for the mountains. Men and women between 17 and 70 (plus) have participated in these good days for conservation. The packer, the Forest Service ranger and his crew, and groups and individuals we meet along the way pitch in on this mountain community project.

Two camp moves will be planned during the week. Party members are responsible for carrying their own duffel while mule trains haul the food and equipment. Some

knapsack experience is helpful. Mail your application and \$25, the total trip fee, as soon as possible to leaders Anne and Fred Eissler, 2812 Panorama Place, Santa Barbara, California.



Places . . . Prices . . . People

Outing	No. Persons	Dates		Dunnage (lbs.)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (non-refundable)	Trip Fee	Total	Leader
HIGH TRIPS									
1—French Canyon, Mono Recesses	120	July 19	Aug. 1	30	Round Valley	15	90	105	Al Baxter
2—Pioneer Basin, Silver Pass	120	Aug. 2	Aug. 15	30	Rock Creek	15	90	105	Ted Grubb
SIERRA BASE CAMPS									
1—North Fork, San Joaquin River	80	July 19	Aug. 1	30	Miller Meadow	15	85	100	Mike Loughman
2—North Fork, San Joaquin River	80	Aug. 2	Aug. 15	30	Miller Meadow	15	85	100	Mike Loughman
3—North Fork, San Joaquin River	80	Aug. 16	Aug. 29	30	Miller Meadow	15	85	100	Mike Loughman
Back-Country—Palisade Creek	55	July 19	Aug. 1	30	South Lake	15	110	125	Carl Miller
EASTERN BASE CAMPS									
New Jersey Rivers, N.J.	30	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	30	Atlantic City, N.J.	15	50	65	Albert Gerould
Catskill Mountains, New York	30	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	30	Margaretville, N.Y.	15	50	65	David Sive
HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS									
Baja California, Mexico	50	Mar. 22	Mar. 28	25	Rancho San Jose, Mexico	15	70	85	Al Schmitz
Escalante Canyon, Utah	50	May 17	May 23	20	Escalante, Utah	15	115	130	Bob Golden
Sierra 1—Northern Yosemite	50	July 4	July 18	20	Buckeye Creek	15	110	125	Mike Passovoy
Sierra 2—Cloud Canyon	50	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	20	Horse Corral Pack Station	15†	55	70*	Stewart Kimball
Sierra 3—Sixty Lakes Basin	50	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	20	Cedar Grove	15†	55	70*	Stewart Kimball
Wind River Range, Wyoming	50	July 21	Aug. 1	20	Pinedale, Wyo.	15	100	115	Mike Passovoy
Idaho Primitive Area, Idaho	50	Aug. 4	Aug. 14	20	McCall, Idaho	15	90	105	Mike Passovoy
NORTHWEST TRIPS (WASHINGTON)									
Glacier Peak Wilderness Area	50	July 27	Aug. 7	25	Holden, Wash.	15	110	125	Jack Janacek
Wonderland Trail, Mount Rainier	50	Aug. 3	Aug. 14	25	Longmire, Wash.	15	95	110	Don Williams
RIVER TRIPS									
Cataract Canyon, Utah	40	May 3	May 8	40	Moab, Utah	15	125	140	Lou Elliott
Yampa-Green, Utah	50	June 15	June 20	40	Vernal, Utah	15	80	95	Dick Norgaard
Rogue River, Oregon 1	30	June 15	June 19	40	Galice, Oregon	15	125	140	Monroe Agee
2	30	June 22	June 26	40	Galice, Oregon	15	125	140	Monroe Agee
3	30	June 29	July 3	40	Galice, Oregon	15	125	140	Monroe Agee
Sacramento River 1	30	June 22	June 27	40	Redding	15	71	86	Lou Elliott
2 (families)	30	June 29	July 4	40	Redding	15	195	210	Russell Snook (per family unit of three, plus \$60 each additional child)
3 (canoes)	30	July 13	July 18	40	Redding	15	63	78	Lou Elliott
4 (canoes)	30	July 20	July 25	40	Redding	15	63	78	Lou Elliott
Middle Fork of Salmon River, Idaho 1	30	July 6	July 11	40	Deadwood Lodge, Ida.	15	150	165	Art Earle
2	30	July 14	July 19	40	Deadwood Lodge, Ida.	15	150	165	Art Earle
3	30	July 22	July 27	40	Deadwood Lodge, Ida.	15	150	165	Milt Hildebrand
Main Salmon River, Idaho 1	30	July 29	Aug. 3	40	Deadwood Lodge, Ida.	15	120	135	Milt Hildebrand
2 (families)	30	Aug. 6	Aug. 11	40	Deadwood Lodge, Ida.	15	265	280	Russell Snook (per family unit of three, plus \$60 each additional child)
Bowron-Spectacle Lakes, B.C. 1 (canoes)	25	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	40	Bowron Lake, B.C.	15	129	144	Randal Dickey
2 (canoes)	25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	40	Bowron Lake, B.C.	15	129	144	Randal Dickey
Peace River, B.C. 1	40	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	40	McLeod Lake, B.C.	15	178	193	Hermann Horn
2 (canoes)	50	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	40	McLeod Lake, B.C.	15	113	128	Dick Norgaard
Allagash River—Maine Lakes	22	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	40	Portage Lake, Maine	15	143	158	Paul Craig
Klamath River	30	Sept. 1	Sept. 5	40	Happy Camp	15	165	180	Lou Elliott
SPECIALS									
Hawaii	89	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	30	Oakland Int'l Airport	75	225	300	Ted Grubb
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska	50	June 22	July 3	45	McKinley Park Station, Alaska	15	185	200	Doug Powell and Al Schmitz
Mexico Raft Trip	35	Nov. 1	Nov. 15	40	Puerto Vallarta	To be announced			Lou Elliott

† One reservation fee per family, for either one or two weeks.

* Two weeks, \$125.

Places . . . Prices . . . People

Outing	No. Persons	Dates		Diunage (lbs.)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (non-refundable)	Trip Fee	Total	Leader
WORK PARTIES									
Trail Maintenance—Sierra Nevada	30	July 8	July 15	....	Lake Edison	....	15	15	Steve Arnon and Bud Weden
Sawtooth, Idaho	30	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	....	Redfish Lake, Idaho	....	25	25	Rick Polsdorfer
Clean-up—Emigrant Wild Area	30	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	....	Kennedy Meadows	....	25	25	Fred Eissler
KNAPSACK TRIPS									
Parunaweap-Zion, Utah	20	June 7	June 13	20	Zion National Park, Utah	15	27	42	John Ricker
Maggie Lakes	20	June 20	June 27	20	Shake Camp	15	29	44	Wes Bunnelle
Caribou Peaks	20	July 4	July 11	20	Silver Lake, Lassen County	15	29	44	Jim Dodds
Trinity Alps	20	July 18	July 26	20	Ripstein Camp, Trinity County	15	29	44	Harry Weldon
Mount Brewer—Videttes	20	July 25	Aug. 2	20	Onion Valley	15	29	44	John Thomas
Monarch Divide	20	Aug. 1	Aug. 9	20	Cedar Grove	15	29	44	Bob Maynard
Seven Gables	20	Aug. 1	Aug. 9	20	McGee Creek	15	29	44	Anne Coolidge
Whitney Crest	20	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	20	Symmes Creek	15	29	44	Dan Lee
Big Horn Crags, Idaho	20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21	20	Crags Campground, Idaho	15	48	63	Bob Kundert
Kaweah Peaks	20	Aug. 29	Sept. 7	20	Mineral King	15	31	46	Jim Watters
Palisades	20	Aug. 29	Sept. 12	20	Division Creek	15	55	70	W. Oppenheimer
EXPLORATION AND RECONNAISSANCE									
1—Glacier Wilderness, Wyoming	6	Aug. 8	Aug. 21		Details	....	15	15	Jack Hurst
2—Salmon River Breaks, Idaho	6	Aug. 11	Aug. 17		from	....	15	15	Lloyd Fergus
3—Hilgard-Taylor Peaks, Montana	6	Aug. 11	Aug. 17		leaders	....	15	15	Luis Ireland
BURRO TRIPS									
1—Five Lakes Basin, Big Arroyo	26	July 11	July 18	25	Mineral King	15	35	50	Ned Robinson
2— " "	26	July 18	July 25	25	Mineral King	15	35	50	Don White
3a— " (families)	22	July 26	Aug. 1	25	Mineral King	15†	35	50**	Dean Meyer
3b— " (families)	22	Aug. 2	Aug. 8	25	Mineral King	15†	35	50**	Dean Meyer
4— " "	22	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	25	Mineral King	15	65	80	Tom Pillsbury
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS									
1—North Lake, Mono Creek	5 families	July 26	Aug. 8	165	North Lake		Total \$120 for parents and one child; \$28 each additional child		Jim Dodds
2—Parker Pass, Garnet Lake	"	Aug. 2	Aug. 15	165	Parsons Lodge				Gordon Peterson
3—Mono Creek, North Lake	"	Aug. 9	Aug. 22	165	Rock Creek				Al Dole
4—Garnet Lake, Parker Pass	"	Aug. 16	Aug. 29	165	Parsons Lodge				Peter Kaus
WILDERNESS THRESHOLD TRIPS									
1a—Minaret Creek	10 families	July 18	July 25		Devils Postpile				Ed and Helen Bodington
1b— " "	"	July 25	Aug. 1		Devils Postpile				
2a—Cathedral Lake	"	July 25	Aug. 1		Parsons Lodge				Bob and Carol Black
2b— " "	"	Aug. 1	Aug. 8		Parsons Lodge				
3a—Ritter Range	"	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	75	Agnew Meadow		Total \$95 for parents and one child;		Raleigh and Judy Ellison
3b— " "	"	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	20 lbs. each additional child	Agnew Meadow		\$20 each additional child		
4a—Little Lakes Valley	"	Aug. 15	Aug. 22		Rock Creek Lake				John and Bev Working
4b— " "	"	Aug. 22	Aug. 29		Rock Creek Lake				Jack and Ann Santee
5a—North Fork, Kings River	"	Aug. 8	Aug. 15		Pine Flat Reservoir				Larry and Helen Douglas
5b— " "	"	Aug. 15	Aug. 22		Pine Flat Reservoir				Ken and Dorothy Jones
6a—Wind River Range, Wyoming	"	Aug. 3	Aug. 12		Elk Heart Park, Wyo.		Total \$135 for parents and one child; \$30 each additional child		Tony and Mildred Look
6b— " "	"	Aug. 10	Aug. 19		Elk Heart Park, Wyo.				Jack and Sally Hartwell

† One reservation fee per family, for either one or two weeks.

** Two weeks, \$80.

The Mountaineers' book, The North Cascades, comes out fighting for preservation of some of the finest mountain wilderness anywhere. We are proud to distribute this book.

Controversy as a Saving Force

[Since this issue of the Bulletin is going to members of the National Parks Association, with whom the Sierra Club has long enjoyed working, we thought it would be good to let Bruce Kilgore, well known both to NPA and SC members, explain some of the things the Sierra Club does besides run outings. One of them is to send Mr. Kilgore out to make talks now and then. Last month he spoke before a group of California State employees about a dilemma we're all in.—D.B.]

A FRIEND RECENTLY classified all conservationists neatly into three categories:

The "developmental conservationist" who says, "Let's get all we can out of it for the good of the economy."

The "academic conservationist" who says, "Let's study it some more."

The "hoot and holler conservationist" who says, "To hell with the facts; let's save something."

I can't say I'd put myself squarely into any one of these camps. But if I must be in one, it's the third. Governmental or academic people deal with conservation issues daily; but in most of their work, hoot and holler and controversy is a thing to be avoided.

My thesis is that *controversy has value*; in fact it often is the only thing that saves us from the prime foes of conservation—complacency and public apathy.

I am sure there have been times when anyone on the receiving end of unfavorable criticism by the publications of private conservation organizations may have wished the National Parks Association or the Izaak Walton League or the Sierra Club would be a bit more relaxed about their job. But I hope there have also been other times when the vocal and active support of these same organizations was a welcome thing.

There is a time when the role of the public agency ends and the private group's unique activity begins. This point comes when being objective changes the advocacy of a point of view from something of great strength to something closer to neutral—obviously not enough to counter strong opposition by well-organized commercial groups.

I often advocate greater objectivity in the decisions made by the organizations I work with. But I must agree with those who feel that few things are accomplished in this world without the application of subjective human emotion and energy. For objectivity alone doesn't seem to move people to take an interest in a project, nor to take action regarding a plan. Both communication and conservation objectives are often best accomplished by direct, subjective means—even if this leads to criticism and controversy.



Having worked for the National Parks Association for three years and the Sierra Club for nearly four, I can say with some conviction that speaking out directly—offering what we hope will be constructive criticism of both public and private agency conservation plans—gets you into much hot water. It's not the easy way. But I sincerely believe it's doing a job for resource conservation that noncontroversial, safer, more objective means cannot match.

I know a man who believes that objectivity—without purpose or motivation—is the greatest threat to democracy today. Many of our activities in the broad field of natural resources can be based on hard-headed economics and logic, but the best of the preservation viewpoint needs more than this. Certainly the establishment of more parks can bring greater income to local residents from tourists. And the dollars-and-cents arguments for parks make real sense to motel owners and restaurant owners in nearby towns. But there must be more than this or the basic idealistic concept of such natural areas gets diluted and the public gets deluded as to what the whole park idea is about. Our feelings about the value of a 2,000-year-old redwood tree or a 500-foot waterfall, about the worth of a huge granite dome in a glacial-cut valley—our emotional response to these things plays an important role in determining what we as Americans do with these resources.

I think that perhaps it is here that the role of the private conservation organization and its publications comes to the fore. Though each of the many private organizations must follow a set of ideals established by its founders, I think that many have certain basic aims, and perhaps methods of accomplishing these aims, in common. These aims can be arbitrarily divided into three parts: First, an organization like the Sierra Club tries to interest the public in vital conservation issues; second, it seeks public support for federal and state government conservation agency programs; third, it serves as a critic of programs concerning natural resource matters—whether these programs are proposed (a) by non-resource agencies such as a department of public roads or highways; or (b) by commercial or exploitative industries; or (c) by resource agencies themselves, such as the Bureau of Reclamation or the departments of fish and game and parks.

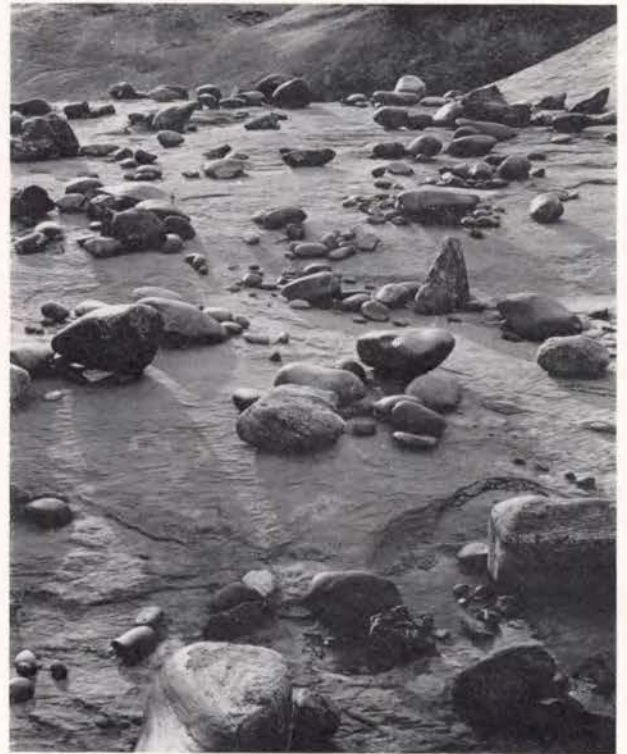
One of the basic necessities, it seems to me, in the role of the private conservation organization is the willingness to accept controversy as an important part of its activity and to take advantage of basic philosophical controversy to stimulate a public concern that will combat both agency complacency and public apathy.

Here are a few observations about how this is being done by several private conservation publications:

The Izaak Walton League of America, through its monthly magazine going to some 48,000 readers, has been carrying editorials and



The only thing controversial about "In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World" is the controversy that Thoreau stirred up with his incisive prose. In Leipzig this year the book was judged one of the ten most beautiful books in the world for the period 1960-62.



Eliot Porter's Glen Canyon book, The Place No One Knew, is at once an account and a preview of controversy. What happened in Glen Canyon will happen in Grand Canyon, too, if the Bureau of Reclamation has its way. This book won a Fifty Book Award for 1963.

articles urging careful re-examination of the pesticides used so widely throughout the country; questioning mountain lion bounties; backing the wild rivers program; urging greater controls over pollution of our rivers; and commending a private power agency for destroying a dam that had been blocking an important steelhead run in Idaho.

The Audubon Society, through its bi-monthly publication going to more than 40,000 readers, has in recent issues described the wonders of the proposed Fire Island National Seashore; carried an editorial deploring the continued cutting of important stands of virgin redwoods; run articles describing the wildlife damage caused by the continued dumping of insoluble detergents in our streams; noted the fact that extensive pesticide spraying programs are leading to ever-greater numbers of resistant species of insects—thus harming even agricultural interests; and questioned current anti-predator policies. Charles Callison, former conservation director for the National Wildlife Federation and now assistant to the president of Audubon Society, writes a monthly column about important legislation affecting many aspects of natural resources—never dodging controversial issues.

The National Parks Association, through its monthly going to more than 28,000 readers, has been waging a battle for preservation of Grand Canyon National Park and Monument from damage by the proposed Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams; has carried extensive discussions of appropriate development of Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska; and has run articles supporting establishment of several new parks, seashores and scientific areas—including the Ice Age Reserve in Wisconsin.

The Living Wilderness, quarterly journal of The Wilderness Society, continues to give the most complete coverage of new developments on the Wilderness Bill and reclassification of Forest Service Wilderness and Wild areas.

We in the Sierra Club have our monthly *Sierra Club Bulletin*. Those of you who see the *Bulletin* know we have been discussing at some length—in editorials and articles—our three priority projects at this time—the preservation of a sizable region of virgin redwood in northern California; the dedication of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from Lees Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs as a national park or monument; and the preservation as a national park of an adequate part of the Northern Cascades of Washington. Related to all this is our club outing program, which attempts to get people to see this kind of country for themselves and by means that leave the wilderness as it is. (See elsewhere in this issue.)

ASPECIAL ASPECT of the Sierra Club publications effort, however—unique in private conservation group activity—is our book-publishing program. Through its first 71 years, the club has moved from the early-day primary need to explore the high country and to publish information and maps about that country, through a period of telling people how to enjoy themselves in wild country, to a third and now most pressing problem, the protection of some wild country so that it can continue to be explored and enjoyed by others now and in the future. To accomplish this purpose for the club, we need wider distribution of our ideas, and the book program is a primary vehicle for this wider distribution. Although we have many book buyers among our members and many libraries buy our books, more than 80 per cent of them are sold through 700 bookstores in 46 states and 328 cities across the country. Before *This is the American Earth* (or pre-1960), our annual book sales amounted to about \$10,000. By the end of 1963, this had risen to \$370,000 for sale of about 50,000 books—all of them carrying a conservation message. The gross income means little alone, except as one measure of how well we may be accomplishing our purpose of reaching

new audiences. Five-sixths of the books are bought by non-members, for the most part through bookstores.

Not only sales, but also reviews in papers and magazines help carry the club's conservation story. During 1962 and the first half of 1963, some 70 newspapers and 25 magazines carried reviews of Sierra Club books with a total audience approaching 20 million readers.

What does this all mean? To me it means that conservation is gaining in national standing because of our publications. It means that our most controversial publications—our fighting publications—on the Point Reyes Peninsula, Glen Canyon, and the last redwoods—are helping to save specific areas. Our general publications—*These We Inherit*; *American Earth*, "In Wilderness . . ." *Words of the Earth*, *The Eloquent Light*, and the Wilderness Conference series—are helping to build understanding that is important to future programs.

In all these publications—by all the organizations I have mentioned—a major objective must be to interest the public in the important issues at hand. For without public backing, few programs move ahead and no positive programs are undertaken. One of the most important factors in obtaining public interest, and in turn, public support or opposition as required, is a controversy. All good novels have it, good drama must have it, life is full of it. Without it, there is no action, no conservation.

Our most successful programs, our most successful books, have at their core a well-dramatized controversy. *American Earth* was successful not only because of its beautiful photographs of untouched American wilderness and of people and life, but also because its text told a story of conflict between man and land, between man and man. Its most powerful photograph—if I am to judge by the requests to reprint and to display the picture—was not one of Ansel Adams's masterpieces, but rather an aerial photograph of the crowded landscape of Los Angeles. The thing which is apparently stirring people most at the present time about our book *The*

Last Redwoods is its story—in picture and text—of the magnificent trees and the attack which is being made on them by logging and highways. It is a story in subjective terms of the use and misuse of an important natural resource, of a continuing debate, an argument, a controversy—if you will—over whether we save some eternal values here on earth, or just figure there'll be enough eternity anyway, in which absent redwoods would not be missed.

CONTROVERSY for its own sake is nothing. The nit-picking type of criticism of minor flaws in an agency's program can be destructive. But discussion of specific examples of departures from basic park or wilderness principles can be an extremely important contribution to the public's understanding of the values at stake.

California's state park bonds need more support. Though there may be relatively little outright opposition, we had better dramatize the controversy involved here—or an apathetic public that would just as soon keep taxes down will let park bonds die again this year as they did two years ago—a bad example for the whole nation.

It's no fun to be critical of the California Division of Beaches and Parks for what we consider to be inadequate protection of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. It would be easier and nicer to commend them for having worked out a compromise with the Division of Highways—that a freeway through one end is better than one through the middle of the park. But we feel they had no ethical right to approve a freeway through the National Tribute Grove at all. If we sound off to the press and the public regarding our view, what are the consequences? To my way of thinking, redwoods come out ahead. Some of the thinking public and the press will at least wonder if this *is* the best route for the freeway; and some will ask questions of administrators, who, having been asked, are more than ever aware of the public's vital concern about non-objective values—about esthetic values of the overmature giant redwoods in park areas.

The Wilderness Bill has been in Congress now for eight long years. It has been held back partly because it *is* controversial and partly because it has been carving a road of controversy into the minds and hearts and consciences of all Americans, so that now—perhaps in great part *because* of the Wilderness Bill—people have a better idea than they did a few years ago of just what is meant by wilderness and what it means to each of us. Whether the issue is a Point Reyes National Seashore, a highway through the redwoods, or a series of dams proposed for the Grand Canyon, the Wilderness Bill controversy has helped stimulate public awareness of the significance of these issues.

The choice of how we go about our job is not an easy one. Most of us like to avoid the unpleasant and few would disagree that controversy can often be unpleasant. But sometimes it must be accepted as the only way to accomplish our mission as resource managers, as teachers, as conservationists.

I'm reminded of the Arab who returned to his tent late one evening, very hungry. He lit a candle and searched until he found four dates. He took out his knife and cut one open: it was wormy, so he tossed it aside.

He took another one, cut it open, but it too was wormy.

He took a third date, cut it open, and it was wormy.

Then he sighed, blew out the candle, and ate the last date.

I agree with the idea of trying to work out an ideal solution. If the first attempt doesn't work out, try another—and perhaps a third. But eventually—like the Arab—if we are to survive, we may have to take the less than perfect solution.

Controversy can make an important contribution toward solving basic conservation issues, the solution of which will make a difference in what kind of world we leave for our grandchildren one hundred years from now.



In the club's latest exhibit format books, The Eloquent Light and The Last Redwoods, there are several controversies—the arguments of a young Ansel Adams about the role of photography in preserving places; the fight to save what was thought to have been saved, California's remaining redwoods; and the jurisdictional struggle between printers that forced David Brower to lay out both books in a Midtown Manhattan hotel room (in spite of which The Eloquent Light won an award as one of the fifty best books of 1963).

Which brings us back to our books—books to explain parks and wildness, books telling how to travel there, and how to back the right side in the battle to keep the great places alive. With some of the books, only the prices will seem controversial! We assure you they are not profit-making, but that they do serve to get the word out at the reader's expense for the most part, far more widely than we could possibly do otherwise. Even the most expensive book costs no more per year than half a martini per week—and brings twice the elation.

We hope you'll look over the list now and from time to time, to see if you can help your reading and gift money work well for conservation by supporting the club's publications program. It's all right with us if you use the do-it-yourself envelope herein for out-going and (or) book requests—David Brower

Sierra Club Exhibit Format Books—10¼ x 13½ inches (with extraordinarily beautiful illustrations)

"In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World"—Eliot Porter's photographic interpretations of New England matched with superb selections from Thoreau. \$25

The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado—Eliot Porter's photographs and text of the beauty of Glen Canyon, now destroyed. \$25

The Last Redwoods—A book of lasting beauty about this most spectacular and beautiful of trees, by Philip Hyde and François Leydet. \$17.50.

The Eloquent Light—In Volume I of Ansel Adams' biography Nancy Newhall covers the period 1902–1938 in the life of a great conservationist and photographer. \$20

This Is the American Earth—By Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall, showing what the land has meant to man through the ages. \$15

Words of the Earth—The High Sierra, in the imaginative photographs and prose of Cedric Wright. \$15

These We Inherit—Ansel Adams' introduction to the parklands of America. \$15

Other Recent Sierra Club Books

The North Cascades, Tom Miller and Harvey Manning (gravure, distributed for the Mountaineers). \$10

Illustrated Guide to Yosemite, by Virginia and Ansel Adams. \$4.75; paper, \$2.95

The Peninsula: A Story of the Olympic Country in Words and Photographs, by Don Moser. \$6.50

Island In Time: The Point Reyes Peninsula, by Harold Gilliam and Philip Hyde. Paper, \$3.95; cloth, \$7.50

Ramblings Through the High Sierra, by Joseph Le Conte—The University Excursion Party in 1875. \$3.75

John Muir's Studies in the Sierra—How glaciers shaped Yosemite and the Sierra. \$3.75

Nature Next Door—Study guide for the film of the same name. \$.75; 10 copies for \$5

Death Valley—by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. Cloth, \$5.50; paper, \$3.00

Yosemite Valley—Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. Cloth, \$6.00; paper, \$3.50

Guides and Manuals

Climber's Guides: to Glacier National Park (J. Gordon Edwards, \$3.75); *to the Teton Range* (Leigh Ortenburger, \$3.75); *to the High Sierra* (Hervey Voge, \$3.75); *to Yosemite Valley* (Steve Roper, \$4.75).

Going Light—With Backpack or Burro, ed., David Brower. \$2.50
Belaying the Leader (on climbing safety). \$1.95

Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills (The Mountaineers), ed., Harvey Manning, \$7.50

Manual of Ski Mountaineering, ed., David Brower. \$3.75

Guide to the John Muir Trail, Walter Starr, Jr. \$2.00

The Mammoth Lakes Sierra, Genny Schumacher. \$2.45

Exploring Glaciers With a Camera, A. E. Harrison. \$1.95

Deepest Valley, Genny Schumacher. Cloth, \$4.75; paper, \$2.95

The Wilderness Idea—A series of excellent books derived from the notable wilderness conferences, beautifully illustrated.

Tomorrow's Wilderness, ed., François Leydet. \$5.75

Wilderness: America's Living Heritage, ed., David Brower (Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference). \$5.75

The Meaning of Wilderness to Science, ed., David Brower (Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference). \$5.75

Wildlands in Our Civilization, ed., David Brower (the first five conferences). \$5.75

Sierra Club Portfolios

Portfolio Four: In Memory of Russell Varian, by Ansel Adams. Fifteen prints, mounted on 14 x 18-inch white board, individually signed, in tie case. \$150.

Portfolio One: The Seasons, by Eliot Porter. Twelve color prints, about 8 x 10 inches, mounted on 15 x 20-inch board, and protected inside a gold-stamped tie case. \$225

Portfolio Three: Yosemite Valley, by Ansel Adams. Sixteen prints mounted on 14 x 18-inch white board, each signed, in tie case. \$125

Ask for the special list of wilderness notes, prints, calendars, post-cards, and sound and color films.



One good thing about the Sierra Club's exhibit format books is that they make a good exhibit all by themselves—as the elegant Doubleday store on Fifth Avenue (near 57th St.) has discovered. Quite often the management has our seven big books placed to have the first impact on customers coming into the store. On this day *These We Inherit* was temporarily out of stock. Photograph courtesy of the Doubleday management.

*Dusy Lakes Basin,
Kings Canyon
National Park
by Philip Hyde*



Back- Country Camp

Back-Country Camp—Palisade Creek July 19–August 1

Bounded by the Palisades and the Black Divide and reaching from Muir Pass to Mather Pass is a remote part of the Sierra we are especially privileged to visit this year. With its contrasts of beautiful streams, meadows and canyons in a background of sky-notching peaks, this is considered by many to be the grandest region of the range.

Here, waters spill down from glacial cirques to form the Middle Fork of the Kings River. Entering from the east is Palisade Creek—and at a choice streamside spot not far from Deer Meadow we will pitch camp. In view down-canyon are the turreted Devils Crag, and from a turn in the trail

above camp looms the mighty wall of the Palisades, composed of five 14,000-footers!

We will spend three scenery-filled days on the way in to camp, making this our most ambitious outing. Once there, your mountain life may range in choice from easy-going to strenuous. The most venturesome will join the climbing parties that periodically head for the peaks. Knapsack rambles through outlying areas are always popular, and overnight fishing camps appeal to the dedicated anglers. And for everyone, there will be plenty of hikes to places of special interest.

You may set out to see the secluded lakes in a number of high mountain basins, or roam through forest and meadowlands. Visit

the churning Devils Washbowl—or take the trail to Mather Pass for an expansive view over the South Fork region. Keep your fishing rod handy, for bragging-size trout inhabit several of the lakes, and smaller fish are plentiful in the streams. Knapsackers are urged to make the scenic loop tour via Amphitheater Lake, Dumbbell Lakes, Marion Lake and Cartridge Pass. Nearer camp, a pair of cascading streams furnish routes of approach to the Palisade peaks. The featured ascent will be that of Mount Sill, peer of all Sierra summits for the extent and quality of view it affords.

From the roadhead at South Lake we'll hike in to Saddlerock Lake, meeting the pack train there for an overnight stay. Next day, after crossing Bishop Pass (11,972) and descending to the Middle Fork, we will detour upstream toward Muir Pass, camping at Big Pete Meadow. The third day our trail leads down spectacular Le Conte Canyon, past delightful Grouse Meadow, and turns up Palisade Creek to our advance base. The return trip over a slightly shorter variation of this route (about 20 miles) will be made in two moves, our final camp occupying a vantage point on the rim of Dusy Basin.

With so much superlative scenery in store, this promises to be the finest of Back-Country outings! Leader will be Carl Miller, assisted by Allen Van Norman and Ray Des Camp. Kitty Johnson will again preside in the kitchen, serving up the fine mountain fare so roundly complimented last season. Packing will be handled by Dudley Boothe, whose Rainbow Pack Outfit is located on the South Fork of Bishop Creek.



Grouse Meadow by Cedric Wright



*Kaweaks from
Little Five Lakes
by Howard Lawes*

KNAPSACK TRIPS

IT IS FUN to be resourceful and cram into the confines of a knapsack all that one needs to spend a week or two in the remotest wilderness regions—prepared for whatever weather and fortune bring. Knapsacking is the last word in flexibility! As a practitioner, you ignore trails if it suits you and seek out the farthest basins and deepest recesses of the back country. You roam where you will, and camp where the views are.

Whether you are a backpacker's backpacker, the real devotee, or a hiker determined to try the fast-growing knapsack sport, there is a right choice of outing for you among this year's selection of eleven trips. Some are for one week, some for two. Some require a greater fund of backpacking-mountaineering experience than do others. But all have in common such ingredients as fine scenery, experienced leadership, and carefree adventure that you enjoy a little more because you work a little harder to achieve it.

Each of the trip vignettes that follows attempts to convey something of the flavor of

the outing, where it is going and how strenuous it is going to be.

Sierra Club knapsack parties keep their number down to twenty plus leader and staff. Food is centrally prepared by trip members, so everyone shares in the culinary success of the outing. Perhaps you wonder what the packs weigh? On these trips we stress light weight, paying particular attention to the latest and best of the concentrated foods on the market. Starting weight for the packs varies from thirty to forty pounds depending on the length of the trip and any special factors, such as the need to carry water or fuel or snow gear.

No week-long knapsack outing is advisable if you have never carried a pack before, but a week end or two of practice can condition and qualify you for most of the trips. If you have hiked with a pack at high elevation for extended periods and know what cross-country travel is like on talus and scree, you should be ready and able to enjoy one of our harder offerings. When you apply, you will receive detailed information

from your trip leader. He, in turn, will ask you for particulars about your backpacking experience and equipment. The reservation desk at the club office has supplementary leaflets concerning the trips if you want to look before you invest.

Parunaweap-Zion—June 7-13

Your desert trip this year will be split, spending two days in Parunaweap Canyon of the East Fork of the Virgin River and the last three days in the Kolob Plateau region of upper Zion National Park. The Parunaweap is a rarely traveled canyon first discovered and described by John Wesley Powell in 1868. It is cut into the Lower Navajo Sandstone formation, and in many places is only 6 to 10 feet wide. You'll do much river wading these two days. Chief features of the Parunaweap are Indian ruins high in the cliffs and a 100-foot waterfall around which we must climb.

The second half is also a canyon trip, but this time dry, in the high open country of the Kolob Plateau following down LaVerkin



Knapsackers study route (left). Campsite Canasta (right). Photographs by Ted Freedman



Creek. Here the feature attraction is the 300-foot sandstone Kolob Arch.

We class this trip easy since the daily distances are short and loads relatively light. The remarkable aspect of both legs of this outing is that it is all down hill. Don't just accept our word for it, try it!

Leader: John Ricker.

Maggie Lakes, Kern Plateau—June 20–27

There is generous appeal in this season-opener in the Southern Sierra for both novice and experienced backpacker. The Kern Plateau, south of Sequoia National Park, is receiving increased attention from conservationists—and road builders and loggers—and is currently the subject of a number of proposals. One is to move the Park boundary farther north for “administrative convenience”; another is to move the same boundary south to take in the very area we will visit, to preserve the special qualities of this scenic but rarely-visited region.

We hike 34 miles, part along forest trails, some on rocky ridge-tops that afford sweeping views in two directions, and a modest cross-country portion. Our second layover day, at Blossom Lakes in the Park, will be

spent in the familiar granitic Sierra. The rest of the trip introduces us to plateau country west of the Kern which is a pleasant patchwork of meadows and woodland ponds in the 9,000–10,000-foot elevation range.

Trip members will enjoy the first day of summer at Maggie Lakes.

Leader: Wes Bunnelle.

Caribou Peaks Leisure Trip—July 4–11

It has been said of the Caribou-Lassen country that even though it does not have the ruggedness of other wilderness areas, it is remote and far from being well traveled. The terrain is relatively level, but has cinder cones to take bearings on, and an occasional lava rim to add spice.

This leisure-nature knapsack trip is planned to provide maximum opportunity for one to become better acquainted with the plants, animals and geology en route, with a trained naturalist along to help. Place names like Turnaround and Widow Lakes or Caribou Peaks offer speculation to any amateur etymologists on the trip.

We start at Silver Lake north of Westwood, and will visit Triangle, Widow, Jakey

and Long Lakes. Our longest day is seven miles with 750 feet elevation gain; total mileage is 27, and total climb is 2,055 feet in five travel days. This amounts to a very easy knapsack trip, but cross-country travel on three days requires some experience.

Leader: Jim Dodds.

Trinity Alps-Sawtooth Mountain—July 18–26

Northern California's Trinity Alps are lower than the Sierra Nevada, and summer comes earlier there. Most of the lakes in the steep-rising Trinity ranges are not accessible by trails, and most of the peaks are without names. But several knapsack routes lead across ridges to splendid hideaway lakes and offer impressive views from the passes.

Camps are planned at Canyon Creek Lakes, at remote Papoose Lake, “L” Lake, Smith Lake and Alpine Lake. Sawtooth Peak (elevation 8,866) and others are within climbing distance. Photography and fishing are prime pursuits in this region. Exertion will be moderate insofar as the rugged Trinities can allow. Plans call for 16 miles by trail and 21 on the slopes. You can count on three layover days out of nine. You will see truly unusual country that even now manages to keep its secrets from all but the hardest sportsmen.

Leader: Harry Weldon.

Mount Brewer-Videttes—July 25–August 2

Penetrated by few trails, the boundary region of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks is rich with alpine lakes and meadows, tumbling waters and high, rocky basins to entice the adventurous knapsacker.

After entering the high country over Kearsarge Pass, this trip will forego trails for cross-country exploration of the “Alps” of the Kings-Kern and Great Western Divides. This rugged country, much of it available only to the backpacker, features such outstanding landmarks as Lake Reflection, Lake South America, Sphinx Lakes, Mount Stanford, the Videttes and the North and South Guards of Mount Brewer.

Although rated moderate by knapsack



Flycaster by Fred Coolidge



*Time for chow
at the knapsack kitchen.
Photograph by Anne Coolidge*

trip standards, much of the route will be above timberline elevation, on difficult terrain, across talus slopes and over a number of challenging passes. In return for their efforts, members will be treated to spectacular views from along the crests and to choice lake campsites nestled between the peaks.

Leader: John Thomas.

Monarch Divide—August 1-9

The Monarch Divide separates the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River like a towering fortress with stout buttresses and an imposing array of flying turrets and sky-piercing spires. This trip chooses a cross-country route along its crest from west to east designed to give us a bird's-eye view down the steep glaciated gorges 6,000 feet to the Middle Fork and the Tehipite floor. Those who seek a feeling of genuine exploration and remote surroundings should find unparalleled satisfaction in this area of wild and rocky grandeur.

We start and finish on trail—steep climb in, sharp descent out—but in the heart of the range it's all off-trail over every variety of rock. This, by nature, puts the trip into the strenuous category. On the other hand, the outing is a reasonable 38 miles, with a careful selection of campsites and layovers to let you see this seldom-visited region to best advantage.

Leader: Bob Maynard.

Seven Gables—August 1-9

Do you enjoy the rewards of cross-country travel? Then come with us for a week's tour through the High Sierra Wilderness Area, which lies between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Our route takes us into the heart of the high country, from Pioneer Basin to Seven Gables Lakes, with stops at scenic lakes in between. Mount Abbot and Seven Gables beckon the ambitious, while many fine lakes and meadows should bring out the explorer instincts of the more leisurely inclined.

The trip will be moderately paced, but, in common with all knapsack trips, many of the miles will be of the off-trail variety—so

that we can avoid the dusty trails and enjoy the high solitude and hidden places. Come prepared for talus-hopping as well as meadow-roaming!

Leader: Anne Coolidge.

Whitney Crest—August 8-15

In eight days we shall hike the highest reaches of the Sierra from Shepherd Pass to Mount Whitney, always in the shadow of the crest peaks. Our route winds through the broad basins feeding Wright and Wallace Creeks, from which vantage are impressive views west to the Kaweah range and the mural-like Great Western Divide.

Although the final portion of the John Muir Trail passes through this section, we will avoid trails whenever we can to achieve a real feeling of the high country. There is no getting around the initial steep and dry climb up Symmes Creek from Owens Valley, but the trip thereafter will be tempered by short moves that allow ample time for side trips and fishing. And our pace will be moderate consistent with the high elevation. This choice trip in a choice area culminates in a climb up Mount Whitney and a dash out to Whitney Portal.

Leader: Dan Lee.

Big Horn Crags, Idaho Primitive Area— August 11-21

The Big Horn Crags are on the eastern border of the Primitive Area and just east of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. Wildlife abounds here, and the fishing, we hear, is superb. Sheer rock spires and beautiful jewel-like lakes provide unmatched material for photographers. The trip itinerary includes climbs of the four "major" mountains in the area, which involve, at most, Class Two scrambling.

We shall spend eleven days in the Primitive Area, two as layover or "rest" days. According to plan, travel will be balanced between trail and cross-country. We expect moves to be short generally, and early afternoon arrival in camp should be the rule rather than the exception.

With nine travel days to do 42 miles and 12,000 feet of climb, this outing ought to be moderate and enjoyable for those in condition.

Leader: Bob Kundert

Kaweah Peaks— August 29-September 7

Not until 1896, years after first explorations in the Sequoia region, was it apparent

that the colorful Kaweah Ridge was a mountain mass apart from the Great Western Divide. Even now, few find their way into the Kaweah Basin and Picket Guard country on the eastern slope. These areas are the prime target of this trip, and give as a bonus grand views across the upper Kern to the climax peaks of the main crest.

The trip takes you 47 miles in ten days out of Mineral King, to encircle the Kaweah Peaks from the Kern-Kaweah headwaters to the Chagoopa Plateau.

We rate the trip strenuous, not because it is a grind; but it crosses four name passes and a few obscure cols that are loose underfoot and wear hard on shoes, pants and nerve fiber. A third of the miles are off trail.

This is an outing sure to appeal to enthusiastic backpackers.

Leader: Jim Watters.

Palisades—August 29-September 12

Once we have entered the high country of the South Fork of the Kings via Sawmill Pass, our two-week northward trek will become a moderately paced yet scenically outstanding knapsack adventure.

Among the many highlights of the trip are Bench Lake, Cartridge Creek, Amphitheater Lake, Upper Basin and the grand Palisades themselves. A climb of North Palisade may be arranged for interested trip members at an additional fee for climbing guide service.

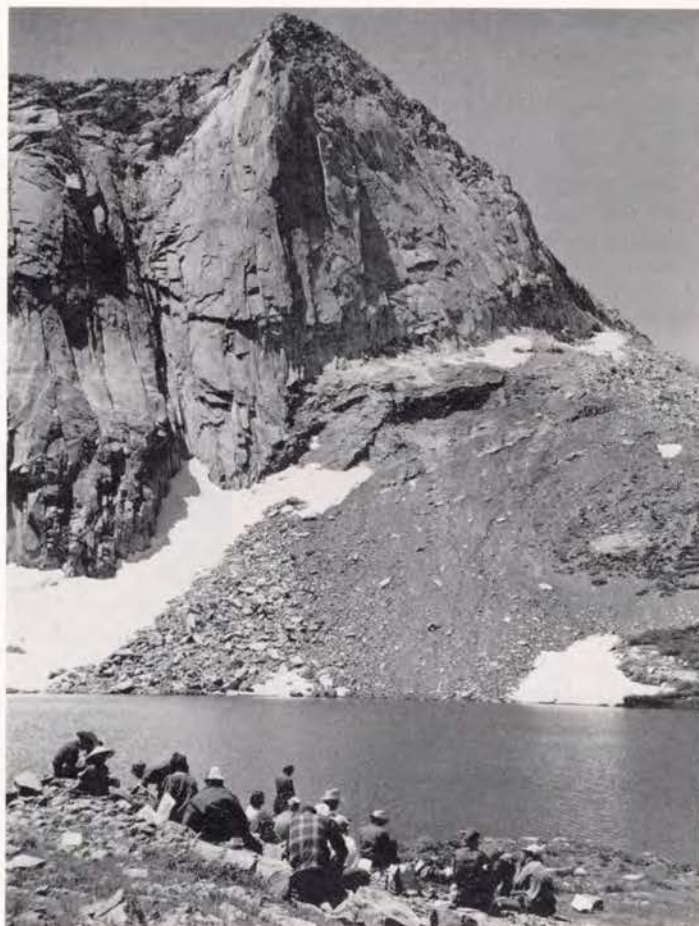
As cross-country travel is the best part of the knapsack way of life, a portion of our moves will entail talus-hopping, scree-sliding, etc. Several layover days afford opportunity for scrambles and other leisure-time activities. Without question, the views you get from the high points in this region are among the very finest in the Sierra. Moving days usually will be short enough to allow free time in the afternoons. A welcome feature of the trip will be a cache at midpoint to keep loads below the "agony" level.

Leader: Walt Oppenheimer.



*Cross-country can be fun!
Photograph by Ted Freedman*

Lunch at Spring Lake
by Howard Laws



HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

ON a High-Light Trip, the group walks from camp to camp while dunnage, food and equipment are carried on pack stock. Trip members take turns on work crews for meal preparation and the chores of making and breaking camp. Hikes between camps range from 8 to 14 miles. A two-week trip usually covers about 60 trail miles, since layover days constitute half of the trip time.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? It is, and that's what High-Light devotees like about it. They're inclined to be somewhat independent souls with a talent for making the most of their time in the mountains, and they fit in with the High-Light formula.

Dunnage weight is limited to 20 pounds each, but the commissary gear includes all the food and cooking equipment. A small staff keeps the trip on schedule and helps supervise. Trip members themselves take a major hand in all activity, and generally become adept at concocting delicious meals from the well-planned menus.

Since their inception in 1958, the High-Light Trips have ranged widely in the Sierra Nevada, the Rockies, the Cascades, and in the Navajo country. An innovation in this year's program is a May outing in Utah's Escalante Canyon combining High-Light and River Trip techniques.

The trips are fairly strenuous and are

therefore not recommended for those completely unfamiliar with wilderness travel, but they do fit a wide range of ages and abilities. Family groups are welcome.

The most popular layover-day activity is leisurely exploration, and there is also excellent opportunity for climbing, fishing, natural history studies, and photographic pursuits.

Sierra High-Light Trip 1—Hoover Wild Area, Northern Yosemite—July 4-18

Our first Sierra trip travels north from Buckeye Creek near Bridgeport, California, to penetrate the deep wilderness of northern Yosemite National Park. We enter the park

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near Dorothy Lake, and then turn south to cross Jack Main, Stubblefield, Thompson, Kerrick, Slide, Matterhorn, Spiller and Virginia canyons before leaving the high country at Virginia Lakes.

Seventy years ago Lieutenant N. F. McClure left Wawona with a detachment of the Fourth U.S. Cavalry on an exploration of the canyons north of the Tuolumne River. His account makes fascinating reading for anyone considering this trip. When he crossed Burro Pass between Matterhorn and Slide canyons, McClure wrote in his journal: "The scenery here was truly sublime. I doubt if any part of the main chain of the Sierras [sic] presents a greater ruggedness than that portion along whose slopes Matterhorn and Slide Canyon Creeks find their sources." (*SCB*, 1895, Vol. I, No. 5, pp. 169-186.)

The country has changed little since McClure's explorations, and his words convey an accurate impression of a most beautiful part of our trip.

There are other traces of early California history in this area. Obsidian chips are scattered about the campsites and passes, marking the hunting and trade routes of the Indians who traveled between the source of their arrowheads at Mono County's volcanoes, and the former rancherias of Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valley.

From our roadhead at Buckeye Creek Corral, we hit the trail to the forks of Buckeye Creek early Sunday morning, July 5. We'll lay over here for a day of exploration before crossing into the headwaters of the Walker River to our next camp near Piute Meadow. We proceed on alternate days to Twin Lakes, Tilden Lake, Kerrick Canyon, Slide Canyon and Virginia Canyon. The trip ends with our final hike to Virginia Lakes via the Summit Lake trail on Saturday, July 18.

The northern Yosemite is not a region of 12,000-foot passes, as is the Muir Trail country south of Tuolumne Meadows, but any lack in altitude is more than compensated for by intimate beauty, wildflowers, and pleasant travel.



Sierra High-Light Trip 2—Horse Corral to Cedar Grove via Cloud Canyon—September 5–12

This trip introduces a variation to the normal High-Light trip pattern by being offered in two one-week segments. Persons who sign up early will have the option of choosing a single week or taking both weeks of the trip. Those who take both weeks will be charged only a single reservation fee.

The first trip starts on September 5 at Horse Corral Pack Station, where we'll meet for dinner. We'll move directly to Deadman Canyon in two days, with an overnight stop on Sugarloaf Creek. After a layover day we'll proceed to Cloud Canyon just below Josephine Lake. We'll spend a day there, and then cross Avalanche Pass to Sphinx Creek before descending the Bubbs Creek trail to Cedar Grove on Saturday, September 12.

Sierra High-Light Trip 3—Sixty Lakes Basin—September 12–19

We'll reassemble at Cedar Grove after bidding farewell to the first-weekers and welcoming the second group on the afternoon of September 12. On two consecutive moving days we'll camp at Paradise Valley and Twin Lakes. We'll lay over a day here and spend one at the next campsite in Sixty Lakes Basin. On the final two days of the trip we'll cross Glen Pass (11,900 feet) to camp at Vidette Meadow and then descend the Bubbs Creek trail and return to Cedar Grove on Saturday, September 19.

These two trips are planned to visit two popular areas of Kings Canyon National Park, but to avoid the main tourist season we have scheduled them for after Labor Day. We think that trip members will find Sierra travel at this season a most pleasant experience.

Mount McKinley National Park Alaska — June 22 — July 3

Mount McKinley National Park, the fourth largest unit in the national park system, is a 3000-square-mile wilderness dominated by the 20,320-foot summit of Mount McKinley, highest in North America. It includes other spectacular peaks of the Alaska Range, along with many alpine glaciers, silt-laden streams, wide areas of treeless tundra surrounding the ice-clad slopes of the mountains, and scattered boreal forests in the lower elevations. A major attraction is the wide variety of flora and fauna, and the open nature of much of the terrain offers superb opportunities to observe its wildlife. Especially interesting and readily seen are the white Dall bighorn sheep, the barren ground caribou, moose, and the Toklat grizzly bear, as well as numerous species of nesting waterfowl and songbirds.

We will be in this majestic country from June 22 to July 3. Basic plan of the trip is to move along the 100-mile gravel road which parallels the Alaska Range in the northern portion of the park, establishing about three base camps as we go. Immediately off the road wilderness begins, and from each camp we can explore miles of untrodden hinterland. Trip members can choose from contemplation of the majestic scenery around camp, one-day treks in the forest and tundra, longer knapsack trips into the headwaters of the glaciated canyons south of the road, or a climbing camp on the Muldrow Glacier. (An ascent of McKinley itself is a month-long project for experienced mountaineers, but our glacier camp will offer opportunities for climbing some fine 8,000–12,000-foot ice pyramids.)

Duffel allowance will be 45 pounds per person. A professional cook will prepare all meals at the base camps.

The time period selected for this outing

should provide reasonably favorable weather, and good conditions for plant and animal observation. Daylight and twilight persist practically the entire twenty-four hours in late June and early July. We can expect cool temperatures—not too cold in the lower elevations—with considerable cloudiness around midday. Convictional showers may be frequent but probably not prolonged or heavy in total amount. Mosquitoes will be present, but can be endured when effective repellents are used.

Assembly point for the trip will be McKinley Park Station, on both the Alaska Railroad and the Denali Highway, at the eastern border of the park. (Trip cost of \$185—plus the \$15 reservation fee—does not include transportation to or from that point.) Many interesting travel routes to McKinley Park are possible, depending upon departure point and available time. From either Anchorage or Fairbanks, you can reach the park by the Alaska Railroad, a memorable scenic journey in itself.

Other trips in Alaska or northwestern Canada could be made before or after the outing; the Brooks Range and Arctic slope of northern Alaska; the Eskimo region of Nome and Kotzebue in the northwest; Katmai National Monument in the southwest; the many fiords, forested islands, and coastal glaciers of southeastern Alaska; the gold mining country of the Klondike in Yukon Territory; and the Yukon Flats area of central Alaska, where a major conservation issue exists over the potential construction of Rampart Dam.

A detailed prospectus of the outing is available through the club office. Leaders Doug Powell and Al Schmitz may be contacted for further information. Unless a minimum sign-up is achieved by May 15, this outing may be subject to cancellation.



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Green River Valley, Wind River Mountains, Wyoming, by Philip Hyde

High-Light Trips Beyond the Sierra

Meadows above Image Lake, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Washington, by Philip Hyde



Wind River High-Light Trip—Wind River Range, Wyoming—July 21–August 1

This year's Wind River High-Light Trip returns to an area another Sierra Club trip visited a few years ago. It is a region of massive granite peaks rising to 13,000 feet above a 10,000-foot plateau. There are easy summits for everyone to climb, and sheer spires that attract rock climbers from all over the country. There are numerous timberline lakes and clear rushing streams, and 20-inch trout. This is fine territory for hiking, whether you want to stay on trails or explore high up in some canyon just under the Continental Divide.

The trip will be in the usual High-Light pattern: 20 pounds of dunnage per person, small leadership staff, and cooperation from everyone in the preparation of meals. There will be one or two overnight knapsack trips away from the main group.

Roadhead will be at Elk Heart Park, northeast of Pinedale, with layover days at Trapper Lake, Palmer Lake, Summit Lake, Threeforks Park, Island Lake, and Hobbs Lake. The camps at Threeforks Park and Island Lake (two-day layover) offer two different approaches to the Dinwoody Glacier, one of the largest in the United States.

There is public transportation to Pinedale, and private transportation can be arranged from there. For details, a supplemental information sheet is available from the club office.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Idaho Primitive Area High-Light Trip—Big Creek-Monumental Creek—August 4–14

Last year's Exploration and Reconnaissance party came out of this area extolling the fine country for hiking and the abundance of fish and wildlife (elk, goats and even cougar). The mountains are similar to those of northern California, with forests, lush meadows and rushing streams, but without human population. The trip is not a strenuous one, since there is only slight variation in the elevations of our camps.

The roadhead will be at the junction of Monumental Creek, Crooked Creek and Big Creek, and we will travel up Monumental Creek to its junction with Milk Creek for our first camp and layover day. Subsequent camps will be at the Rush Creek-Telephone Creek junction, McCoy Ranch, Catherine Lake and Wild Horse Creek. At least one overnight knapsack trip will be arranged. Fishermen, photographers and naturalists will find plenty to occupy them in this sub-alpine area.

The trip follows the High-Light formula: dunnage (20 pounds per person) and food carried by the stock, and general cooperation in the preparation of meals. Public

transportation is available to McCall. Further details are available from the Sierra Club office in a supplemental announcement.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Northern Cascades High-Light Trip— Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Washington—July 27–August 7

This year High-Lighters visit again the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area of Washington's Cascades. We feel there are still many who wish to visit this region and see for themselves the great need for its preservation and protection.

A boat trip on beautiful Lake Chelan, from 25-Mile Creek to Lucerne, and then a bus ride to Holden, will place you at the official start of our outing. Packer Ray Courtney will take our dunnage to Upper Lyman Lake, the first stop. During our stay here, the climbers can climb the peaks at hand, Lyman Glacier can be explored, and the less energetic may sit and enjoy the views.

We then move on via Cloudy and Suiattle passes to Middle Ridge, where we will place a high alpine camp. Those who want to make the ascent of Glacier Peak will probably take their leave here, and rejoin us at Buck Creek Pass, our next stop, where we should have a truly spectacular display of wildflowers. We'll make side trips to the Dome, Helmet Butte, and Eagle Cap, and perhaps in the direction of the Napeequa Valley. We'll also have ample opportunity to watch the progress of the climbers on Glacier Peak.

From Buck Creek Pass we return as far as Middle Ridge and descend to the rushing Suiattle River to camp at Miners Creek. After several days in the high country, the river valley with its deep forests will afford an interesting contrast. Our next camp will be at Image Lake, where an early morning awakening to photograph sunrise on Glacier Peak is almost a "must."

As our outing draws to an end, we shall leave Image Lake to hike back to Lyman Lake to camp for a night—probably in the vicinity of the lower lake. On the last day we'll return to Holden, take the bus to Lu-

cerne, and board the "Lady of the Lake" for the cruise back to our cars.

If we have the kind of weather cooperation we've had in the past, this outing will furnish an opportunity to see some of the finest scenery in the Northern Cascades. It offers side trips galore, climbs over easy to difficult rock, snow or ice, and limitless scope for knapsackers.

This is a High-Light trip, and the dunnage limit—rigidly adhered to—will be 25 pounds per person. We'll have lightweight-type food, with everyone taking a turn at commissary chores under the gentle and persuasive supervision of the commissary staff. The trip fee includes all meals from supper on July 26 to lunch on August 7. (Boat fare is extra, and an individual responsibility.)

Leader: Jack Janacek, assisted by Al Coombs.

Wonderland Trail High-Light Trip— Mount Rainier National Park, Wash- ington—August 3–14

Come and see Mount Rainier, training ground for the successful 1963 American Mount Everest Expedition! Our High-Light outing will not scale the mountain, however, but will circle it on the 90-mile Wonderland Trail, enjoying the inspiring contrasts of rugged glacial landscapes rising above delightful flowered meadows, dense forests and deep canyons.

Mount Rainier National Park is a remarkably beautiful area. Its 380-square-mile wilderness is dominated by the towering, glacier-clad dormant volcano, landmark of the northwest, 14,410-foot Mount Rainier. All of our campsites will be located high on the shoulders of the mountain, with breathtaking views. Distances between campgrounds will average ten miles, and we will have layover days at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Sunset Park and Summerland.

Food caches at ranger cabins along the trail will enable us to cut down the number of pack boxes carried by the horses, and permit a dunnage limit of 25 pounds, since a little more gear is needed for extra protection against the whims of weather in our northern latitudes.

The supplemental announcement available through the club office includes an extensive bibliography. For a starter, read "Mount Rainier: Testing Ground for Everest," in the May, 1963 issue of *National Geographic* magazine.

Leader: Don Williams.

Escalante Canyon, Utah—by mule and raft down a Glen Canyon tributary— May 17–23

There may not be many Sierra Club members who can schedule a week's vacation during the third week of May so this one could be a fairly exclusive tour for those who can. We've planned the trip with a certain amount of elasticity and can handle up to fifty persons but we'll run the trip with a group as small as a dozen if necessary.

We're making the trip primarily to take a last look at a unique scenic canyon once proposed as the heartland for a great national park in the Glen Canyon country. The Escalante River is a tributary of the Colorado that will soon be inundated by the rising waters of Lake Powell behind Glen Canyon Dam. The trip offers the opportunity to make a final visit to various Moqui ruins, Gregory Natural Bridge, Cathedral of the Desert, Stevens Arch and several other arches formed in the Navajo Sandstone.

We meet in Escalante, Utah, at noon on Sunday, May 17, and drive to the head of Coyote Wash where we pick up our pack stock. We'll camp that night five miles down the trail and continue for two days downstream to our campsite in the canyon of the Escalante River. On Wednesday and Thursday we travel by boat, visiting Gregory Bridge and Cathedral of the Desert. On Friday we climb out of the Canyon on foot via Willow Canyon, returning to our cars by noon Saturday.

Our regular trip staff will be augmented by Ken Sleight of Escalante who knows the country intimately and who will assist us in making the transformation from trail pounding to river running. The trail miles range from five to eleven per day, so participants should be prepared accordingly. The dunnage limit is twenty pounds but some extra weight can be handled if you simply can't get along without some additional film, recreational gear, or a musical instrument.

The trip will be conducted like a High-Light trip with certain modifications benefiting the situation and terrain. The cost is rather high as compared with other outings of similar duration but we think the unique combination of boats, mules, and special scenery makes the trip worthwhile. If you're not drawn to the trip by the thought of springtime in the southwest, then take the time to look over Eliot Porter's *Glen Canyon, The Place No One Knew*.

Those who have been down the Glen Canyon will have a hard time passing this one by, and those who haven't will have the chance to see a segment of unspoiled Glen Canyon country as it looked before the coming of the reclamation era.

Leader: Bob Golden.



Cathedral of the Desert
by Richard Norgaard

ns, Idaho, Trail Main
 August 4-13 (9 days)
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 largest and prettiest—
 but a couple of miles
 half-day's walk.

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Please answer all questions completely!

OUTING RESERVATION

To the Sierra Club Outing Committee:

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

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

The Following Information Must Be Provided in Full

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

Please Read Carefully

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

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transportation is available. Further details are available at the Club office in a supplement.
Leader: Mike Passo

Northern Cascades I Glacier Peak Wildlife Washington—July

This year High-Light Glacier Peak Wildlife in the Northern Cascades. We feel that those who wish to visit this area should do so themselves for the great recreation and protection.

A boat trip on the lake from 25-Mile House to the bus ride to the office in the Cascade Club.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

SIERRA CLUB

P. O. Box 3471, Rincon Annex

San Francisco 20, California





*Toxaway Lake
Sawtooth Mountains
by Rick Polsdorfer*

Trail Maintenance

The Trail Maintenance Party offers a unique outdoor experience—the fun and satisfaction of contributing to the enjoyment of wilderness by others, and the opportunity of going on a Sierra Club outing at minimum expense. These outings are designed especially for the young and hardy senior-high and college-age members of the club. For half the days of the trip each person does trail work—rebuilding, cleaning, rerouting—under Forest Service supervision. The rest of the time is free to enjoy the beautiful areas which were a major factor in the choice of the trail project.

The trips hope to rely mostly on cooperation and very little on regimenting and hierarchy. There will be a leader, a doctor

and a cook, but the first two prefer to be part of the group rather than to manage it.

Last year's outing was so well received that applications approached three times the number of places. Therefore we are expanding to two trips with 30 places each.

Sierra Nevada Trail Maintenance Party— Margaret Lakes—July 8–15 (7 days)

Going in from Lake Edison on the west side of the Sierra, we will settle in a lovely lake area, very picturesque, fishable and explorable. The trail worked will be from the saddle by Arch Rock to Frog Lake and/or Fern Lake up toward Big Margaret. Cooperating in packing us will be Joe Bridges at the Huntington Lake Pack Station, and Tom and Shorty Cunningham's High Sierra Pack Station. Total trip fee, \$15.

Leaders: Steve Arnon and Bud Weden.

Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho, Trail Maintenance Party—August 4–13 (9 days)

Leaving from Pettit Lake, northwest of Sun Valley, we will hike to Farley Lake, and then on up the Forest Service trail we'll be working on to beautiful Toxaway Lake, right under the crest of the range. Above us will be Mount Snowside (10,800+), highest in the area, which we can climb in a moderately strenuous day. From its summit we can see the whole of this small but impressive range, including more than fifty lakes. Three of the largest and prettiest—Twin and Alice—are but a couple of miles away; many others are a half-day's walk.

The Sawtooth is a much older and wetter granitic intrusion than the Sierra, and hence quite a different type of range. Most characteristic and interesting are the piles of loose, eroded stone and the long, very sharp and thin ridges made more striking by the red and black hematite coloring. The extra soil and water create, in season (and we should catch it), lovely expanses of wildflowers of all colors and a great variety of wildlife, from squirrels to mountain goats.

We will be packing with Ted Williams, who knows the Sawtooth well. Total trip fee, \$25.

Leader: Rick Polsdorfer.

For both trail maintenance trips, send all correspondence to: Rick Polsdorfer, Lowell P-32, Harvard, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. If response is like last year's, selection among applicants will be made on the basis of what we know of you. So, include your experience and talents, show your enthusiasm and good humor, and convince us you're an ideal trail worker.

Exploration and Reconnaissance

Exploration and Reconnaissance Trips are a special category with a definite conservation purpose—to meet the need for more information on areas which are or should be in the process of reclassification as Wilderness. The trips offer an unusual opportunity to take part in this process, starting out with meeting the local people, then actually visiting much of an area, and interviewing administrative officials to learn their problems and discuss solutions. All this culminates in the preparation of a technical report presenting facts and ideas concerning the ultimate reclassification of the area.

Here is a real challenge, and meeting it can be most rewarding. Familiarity with an area leads to keener appreciation, and increases one's capacity for observation in future travels. Participants should have a

special interest and knowledge in one of the natural science fields, such as geology, wildlife, forestry, mining, botany, ecology, or be adept in the writing and editing field. These are knapsack trips, and applicants should be experienced and have some capacity for being at home in the wilderness.

Group size is kept small to facilitate movement and coordination. Usually about six people will constitute an E&R team. The 1964 trips will lead to the remote, rugged mountain areas of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. The club feels that these trips and the resulting reports are of vital interest to its conservation program, and therefore the cost to the participant is only the \$15 trip fee. Applications and all correspondence should be sent directly to the respective leaders, who will select a balanced group.

E&R Trip 1—Glacier Wilderness, Wyoming—August 8–21

Leader: Jack Hurst, 2035½ Parker Street, Berkeley, California (phone 715, 841-3066).

E&R Trip 2—Salmon River Breaks, Idaho—August 11–17

Leader: Lloyd Fergus, 1493-27th Avenue, Sacramento 22, California (phone 916, 457-4373).

E&R Trip 3—Hilgard-Taylor Peaks Area, Montana—August 11–17

Leaders: Luis and LaVerne Ireland, 734 Placer Drive, Woodland, California (phone 916, 662-5142).

An invitation is extended to members wishing to participate in future E&R trips to remote areas of their own special knowledge or interest. Suggestions and correspondence about new trips should be addressed to the E&R Committee, Sierra Club office. Broader coverage can thus be attained, and new plans completed in advance.

Conservation at Work—in Print and on Foot

For all this century the Sierra Club has relied heavily on its outings and publications in trying to achieve its public-service conservation goals. The illustration on our back cover is a case in point. It is one of the twenty-one color illustrations (with many more in black and white) from the forthcoming Sierra Club book, *Wild Cascades*, which will help the public learn vicariously about the beauty to be found in the Northern Cascades and the peril to it. In turn, the photographs were made on Northern Cascades outings, of which the club has run a series for the past nine years to help the public know firsthand what is there. The cover quotation is from a club film on the Cascades. The need for all was identified by still another group, the club-wide conservation committee, with special credit to the late David R. Simons.

There are many other books (catalog on request) to help people care about wilderness, see it, or remember what they

saw. The *How* and *Where* books of particular interest to those planning to go on outings are:

Trail guides: Muir Trail (\$2), Mammoth Lakes (\$2.45), Owens Valley (\$2.95; \$4.75 clo.), Yosemite Valley (\$2.95; \$4.75).

Climber's guides: High Sierra, Tetons, Glacier National Park (\$3.75 each), and Yosemite Valley (\$4.75).

On technique: Going Light (\$2.50), Ski Mountaineering (\$3.75), Mountaineering (\$7.50), Exploring glaciers with a camera (\$1.95), and belaying (\$1.95).

Wild Cascades will be \$12.50 (\$10 if ordered before publication, which is imminent).

The Sierra Club welcomes the support of participant and spectator alike; it takes both to save important places. We hope you'll put this bulletin to work for conservation by inquiring into the outings, the publications, or membership itself, depending upon whether walking, reading, or helping—or all three—interests you and your friends most this year. Please note the built-in application forms.

