

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

February 1965



“ . . . mountains towering in glorious array
along the axis of the range,
serene, majestic, snow-laden, sun-drenched,
vast domes and ridges shining below them,
forests, lakes, and meadows in the hollows . . . ”

—JOHN MUIR from *Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada*

Outings Program—1965

Outings and Wilderness Preservation

The Sierra Nevada may well be the gentlest of all the world's great mountain ranges. Perhaps it is too gentle—too gentle to counter man's assaults against it. John Muir saw this in his first summer in the Sierra and in the later summers and winters when the Sierra was his address. He dedicated his life to a counterassault on man's misuse of wilderness and wildlife. He helped establish national parks, enlisted support of national leaders in a preservation movement, battled Gifford Pinchot's predominantly utilitarian interest in conservation, wrote and talked and led with exuberant energy. He also founded the Sierra Club "to explore, enjoy, and render accessible" the mountain range it was named after.

One of his ideas for rendering the Sierra accessible was a program of summer wilderness outings which he and William E. Colby initiated in 1901. Too many of the places he loved were being lost because too few people knew about them. There would be no hope of sparing Sierra meadows from being overgrazed and devastated by domestic sheep, for instance, unless people saw the damage firsthand and also saw unspoiled meadows so as to evaluate the loss. The giant sequoias were being logged for grape stakes. Hetch Hetchy Valley itself was to be dammed—in the last analysis to produce hydroelectric power for San Francisco. It was not enough to write about the beauty of these places and the tragedy of losing them. People must see for themselves, appraise the danger to the spot on the spot. Informed, devoted defense would ensue.

For sixty-three years since then the concept has worked, modified only slightly. Early in the game Muir had felt that accessibility should include a fairly formidable road net through the High Sierra. Late in the 'twenties the Sierra Club directors were still advocating several trans-Sierra roads they would shudder to think about today. The words "render accessible" were being misunderstood as an argument for mechanized access and were amended out of the bylaws. The emphasis shifted to getting people to know wilderness as wilderness, to travel there by foot, to leave the fewest possible marks, to spare for another generation the opportunity to discover that which they themselves had loved.

There was not yet much concern about what the foot—a man's or a mule's—might do to wilderness. The high country was still fairly empty. Today a thousand people may walk up the east-side trail to the summit of Mount Whitney over the Labor Day week end; forty thousand may hit Yosemite Valley over a Memorial Day week end. There is a new dimension in mountain use—"visitation," the National Park Service calls it. Park Service ecologists have now identified a few hot spots in the high country above Kings Canyon and Sequoia national parks, places where recreational erosion exceeds a given camping area's capability of recovering. Human erosion itself is not too noticeable, but the associated grazing, trampling, and littering by packstock is severe. What Muir had objected to in the impact of commercial sheep is now being accomplished by animals hired for pleasure. A Forest Service ranger spent a year studying what sheer numbers were doing along Bear Creek, south of Yosemite, and concluded that large groups of wilderness travelers should be eliminated: don't concentrate use in a few places, but disperse it and build primitive toilets and fireplaces in many parts of the wilderness to encourage the dispersal. Not a hundred people in one spot, but ten people in ten spots, or five in twenty. Meanwhile, back in Washington, his parent agency was arguing before Congress that there was probably already too much wilderness set aside; considering the little use it was getting, it was far more important to expedite the construction of timber-access roads and logging operations into undedicated wilderness and to make sure that

(Continued on inside back cover)



Among the most productive Sierra outings were those of John Muir in 1869, which he relived in *My First Summer in the Sierra*, and those of Richard Kauffman, shown above, who compiled a magnificent photographic record of the Sierra in recent years. Muir's text and Kauffman's photographs—two of which appear on this month's *Bulletin* covers—are combined in the club's latest Exhibit Format book, *Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada*. Before its first printing was exhausted in December, *Gentle Wilderness* was a San Francisco Bay Area best seller and a leading contender for national non-fiction best seller honors. A second printing is now on the presses, and will become available soon.



Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY, 1965

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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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* Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



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.

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

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Life membership, \$150.

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to keep in touch
with conservation)**

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- 2) gives you wallet-size application blanks to hand friends who would enjoy the club.

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The chips are down for Grand Canyon

Bills authorizing dams within Grand Canyon proper are in the congressional hopper, California and Arizona have reached a compromise on the distribution of Colorado River water, and the Bureau of Reclamation's plan for destroying the living river in the Grand Canyon is moving forward rapidly with all too few people knowing what is at stake and how totally unnecessary the enormous sacrifice would be.

You, and your friends who care, are the only safety Grand Canyon has—plus the people in government you can awaken.

What Grand Canyon dams are proposed?

Why will they destroy the Grand Canyon as we know it?

Why are they totally unnecessary? What can you do?

You owe it to yourself to find the answers to these questions. You also owe it to the unborn of future generations who can vote only through your perception now. What you lose by being too busy to care no one can ever replace.

For these reasons, please set aside whatever time it takes you to read through these four pages and to act now upon what they have to suggest. These pages are our best short summary, based upon what we can put together in this emergency, of what the facts are. Please do what you can with this information, augmented by other sources we cite. More will follow, from now until Grand Canyon is saved from the Bureau of Reclamation's dam-building momentum—the adverse force that needlessly destroyed Glen Canyon, that threatened Dinosaur National Monument and still does, that breached an honorable agreement to save Rainbow Bridge.

What you do, now, will make the difference.

It costs you nothing, but would you give it up for a dime?

Because of some dramatic moves initially by Theodore Roosevelt and good defensive battles fought since then by a legion of citizen-conservationists, America still has an unspoiled Grand Canyon as one of the great places on earth. It cost the taxpayers nothing, really, to get the land, and we all own a share of it. All the world shares our ownership in a sense. Grand Canyon is one of the places people want to see in their one chance on earth.

Evaluating each American's interest in it as worth about 10 cents per year, and the world's interest as worth nothing at all, the Bureau of Reclamation is proposing to destroy the heart of Grand Canyon.

That 10 cents per year per American citizen is about what the alleged economic advantage would be if electrical energy were produced by dams in Grand Canyon instead of by alternate means. We say "alleged" because the advantage is no more than an allegation. There is evidence from other sources to suggest that power could be generated sooner, cheaper, and with less risk by using coal-fired steam plants instead of damming Grand Canyon. Moreover, it could be generated closer to market, and with less damage to water quality, saving enough water (otherwise lost through reservoir evaporation) to supply Denver and Phoenix.

Coal reserves in the Intermountain states are far longer lasting than reservoirs on a silt-laden Colorado River. And there is evidence that atomic power, competitive with coal-fired plants now, will soon be cheaper.

Use of the alternative power sources would keep Grand Canyon unspoiled, as it was intended to be when parts of it were set aside as a national park and national monument—unspoiled as some exceedingly beautiful parts of it should continue to be even though they are not yet protected by park or monument status.

It is true that Arizona's Central Plateau is running out of water; it has developed so fast that it has overdrawn its water bank badly, and depletions will increase faster than they can be corrected if the population continues to grow at the present rate. The Southwest Water Plan would try to correct the same water deficit in the Southwest as a whole, a deficit produced by the same causes.

But hydroelectric dams and power are not essential in order to put water on the thirsty land. Instead they waste water where there is none to waste, and they further the American threat to the quality of Mexico's water, downstream.

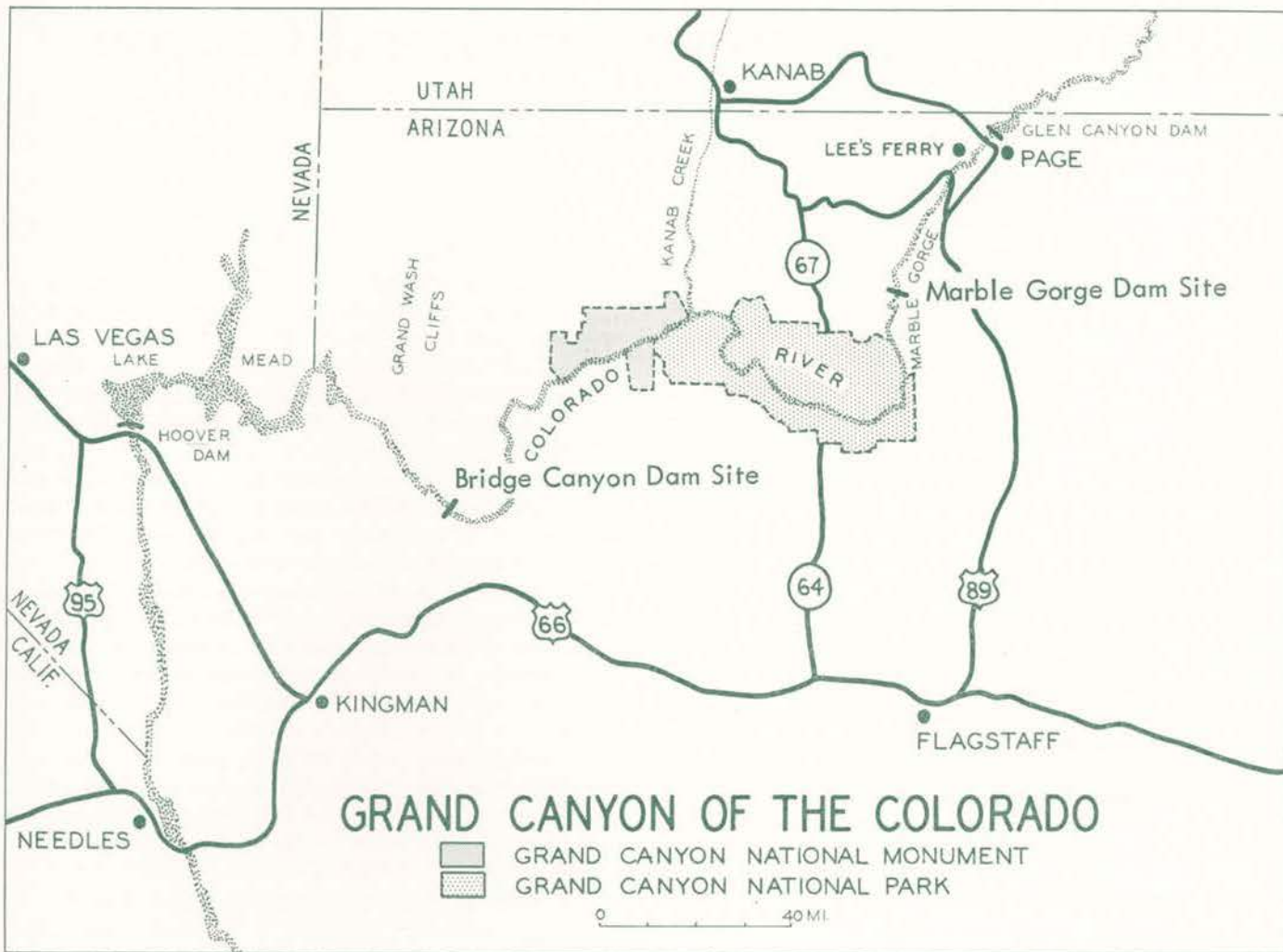
What these dams would be, instead of a solution to a region's water problem, is a monument to the lack of imagination of the Bureau of Reclamation—a monument to the Bureau's inflexibility, to its unwillingness to attempt some legislative pioneering and to find other ways of financing the movement of water.

Further, any dams in Grand Canyon would be a permanent monument to the cynicism of the Bureau that computed a value of 10 cents per year as the American citizen's interest in his canyon—and then destroyed the canyon so as to claim that 10 cents as a benefit to America.

Such cynical disregard for a supreme natural wonder comes at a strange time. On February 8, in his much admired message to congress on natural beauty, President Johnson wrote: "For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants."

The president's words struck a responsive chord. Senator Hart seemed to speak for a vast majority of his countrymen when he said, "I hope that two or three generations down the road those who follow us will be able to say that Congress responded to this message appropriately and effectively."

A response that was hardly appropriate (and which we hope may be ineffective) was made by more than thirty members of congress who introduced bills authorizing construction of dams in Grand Canyon. (One of the sponsors, Congressman Morris Udall, said, "The president's natural beauty message will be cited for years to come as one of the most thrilling conservation landmarks in the nation's history." Another sponsor, Senator Kuchel, is quoted in the *Congressional Record* of February 8 as saying: "When men of the future look back on the last half of the 20th century, let us hope they will be moved to say, 'There was a generation which was a good steward of the earth and its bounty.'" How appropriate a response to a plea for preservation of natural beauty is a proposal that would mar the most celebrated natural scene in America, if not the world? Is it good stewardship to destroy something unique in order to save things that we have in abundance?



Map by Alan Macdonald

High cost electricity to subsidize low cost water

Perhaps the most important point to bear in mind is that the Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon dams would produce only electricity and dollars from the sale of electricity—both of which are obtainable from other sources. Hydroelectric power would be sold, and revenues from its sale would be used to subsidize the pumping of water to users at prices lower than the cost of pumping it. The two dams would add nothing to the total supply of water in a water-short area, but on the contrary, would waste much of the already inadequate supply through evaporation losses and seepage.

Power generated at the dams would be expensive, saleable only as peak power that commands a premium price when demand rises above base capacity. Without low interest government financing of the dams, and the high price commanded by peak power, the project would not be feasible at all. Who will buy this high cost public power? The buyers would be private utility companies, which would otherwise have to build added capacity to handle peak loads with their own capital.

Proposed dams in Grand Canyon would be water wasters, and as such, are antithetical to the Southwest Water Plan.

They are included in the plan merely to provide financial support, at taxpayers' expense, for a project that cannot pay its own way. They make the project economically feasible, or appear to, only because of a pattern of financing that amounts to a federal subsidy for the region. The power project, says an Interior Department document, would "use a region's hydroelectric resources to tax the people in support of long-range and large-scale federal resource investments that are beyond the ability to repay of immediate beneficiaries."

Surely the dams would serve some useful purpose besides generating dollars? Yes, they would. Part of the power generated would be used to pump water into central Arizona. But the dams are not needed and would not be used to divert water into the central Arizona aqueduct; power to operate the pumps would be conducted through transmission lines to a diversion point far below Hoover Dam on the lower Colorado.

If hydroelectric power is used to pump water from the lower Colorado into central Arizona, the system may be technologically obsolete before it is completed. The *San Francisco Chronicle* of February 16 reported that California's director of water resources had proposed a nuclear power plant producing 4.1 billion kilowatt hours of energy a year. Part of

(Continued on page 26A)



*Bighorn Plateau
by Cedric Wright*

Walk across the Sierra with the

HIGH TRIP

EACH two-week High Trip this summer crosses the Sierra, but one way only—the first from east to west, the second from west to east, with shuttles by charter bus.

Most of High Trip 1 is within Kings Canyon National Park, on the Middle Fork of the Kings River. Most of High Trip 2 is within Sequoia National Park and crosses the Sierra farther south, following tributaries of the South Fork of the Kings River and of the Kern River.

The traditional High Trip follows the pattern developed sixty years ago (when the young Sierra Club organized one Annual Outing each summer) for enjoying the high mountains with moderate exertion on the trail and a minimum of work in camp. The skilled hands of the commissary crew set up camp, cook the meals, and pack and clean up on moving days, although everyone expects to help occasionally and share any necessary chores. Mules carry all the loads.

On moving days, after breakfast, you start on the trail—at your own pace. There is no need to hurry or reach the next camp until dinner time. The pack train may pass you on the trail, and your duffel bag will be in camp when you arrive.

Layover days, when we remain at the same camp, are yours to enjoy as you please—fishing, rambling, or just lying on your sleeping bag and letting time drift by. Activities you can join may include rock climbing, exploring, or nature walks.

Since the 1965 High Trip is a bit more strenuous than recent ones, it is even more important that you spend a day or two in the high country before the trip, to give your body a head start on adjusting to the altitude. Moving-day hikes will range from 7-14 miles. Your duffel is limited to 30 pounds. Young people (under 18) should be accompanied by an adult, preferably a parent.

High Trip 1—South Lake to Cedar Grove —July 25-August 7

From the roadhead camp at South Lake (on the east slope of the Sierra, near Bishop) we cross Bishop Pass (12,000) to a spectacular camp in Dusy Basin—the Palisades behind you, and a sweeping view of the Black Divide before you to the west. Our next move follows the trail down to the Middle Fork of the Kings River and turns north on the John Muir Trail to a camp in upper LeConte Canyon. After a layover day, we retrace the trail to Dusy junction and follow the Middle Fork to Grouse Meadow, John Muir's favorite Sierra meadow.

We follow the deep Middle Fork gorge to our next camp in Simpson Meadow (5,900). The last two moving days will have much up-and-down. First, we hike up to a camp in Dougherty Meadows; then over Granite Pass (10,650), and down,

(Continued on next page)



Glacier, Banner Peak by W. H. Andersen

down, down to the South Fork of the Kings River at Copper Creek (5,100). Buses will shuttle us back to the east side roadhead.
Leader: Bob Golden.

High Trip 2—Giant Forest to Shepherd Pass—August 8-21

From our camp at the Shepherd Pass roadhead (Owens Valley), we board buses for the shuttle to Giant Forest (Sequoia National Park) on the west slope of the Sierra. We hike over Silliman Pass (10,000) to our camp at Ranger Lakes. After a layover, we move to a camp in Sugarloaf Meadow; then move again into the valley of Roaring River and to a favorite campsite in Cloud Canyon below the Whaleback.

After we cross dramatic Colby Pass (12,000), leaving Kings River country for the Kern, we drop down to a camp near Gallats Lake in the Kern-Kaweah basin. Our final camp, on Tyndall Creek, offers many opportunities for side trips to the upper Kern and into Milestone basin. On the last day we cross Shepherd Pass (12,050) and make the long descent to Owens Valley (and our cars).

Leader: Ted Grubb.

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Mountaineering Camps

THE SIERRA CLUB has a long and splendid tradition of rock climbing and mountaineering. Club members continue to make major contributions to the art of climbing and to add to an extraordinary record of pioneer ascents. The Sierra Club has organized and helped support expeditions to the world's great mountain ranges. Many chapters provide instruction in basic rock climbing techniques and conduct week-end mountaineering trips. To extend the opportunities now available on chapter trips, the Outing Committee this summer introduces a new type of outing: Mountaineering Camps, club-wide climbing trips under expert leadership.

Climbing participants should be familiar with elementary rope techniques, and have some multipitch climbing experience and the stamina required for high peaks. Ropes and hardware will be provided; but climbers must equip themselves with proper clothing and footwear, climbing packs, ice axes, crampons, and piton hammers. Leaders with long records of successful mountain ascents will lead the climbs. We will give instruction in snow climbing and in the application of rope techniques to mountaineering, but the emphasis will be on actual ascents.

Non-climbing members of a family will be welcome, and they will not be put to work in the kitchen. All members of a trip will take a turn helping with camp chores and with the preparation of meals, under the direction of an experienced cook.

Since the Mountaineering Camps bear somewhat heavier fixed costs than many other outings, the management reserves the right (but does not expect) to levy small assessments. Teen-age climbers must have a parent or another adult on the trip responsible for them.

Sierra Spring Mountaineering Camp, Rush Creek — June 20-26

In June the broad snowfields on the northern sides of Mount Davis and Rodgers Peak provide one of the best opportunities for snow climbing instruction in the Sierra. There are gentle slopes as well as cornices that must be examined carefully and cut through. Experienced snow climbers will provide instruction in self-arrests, party

arrests, boot-axe belays, cramponing, step cutting, and glissading. We will make climbs involving both steep snow and high-angle rock on Banner Peak, Mount Davis, Rodgers Peak, and Mount Lyell. For variety, the Koip Pinnacles offer climbing on steep, friable rock.

Camp will have an exquisite alpine setting, at the edge of the timber and the snow. *Participants will carry in their own sleeping bags and personal gear just under nine miles.* Community shelter tarps, food, and a well-equipped kitchen will be in camp.

Leader: Mike Loughman.

Big Horn Mountaineering Camp, Wyo. Spear Lake—August 9-18

Hallelujah, Mount Woolsey, and the Innominate are among the most challenging and least climbed high peaks in the conterminous United States. Nearby Black Tooth (13,014), the second highest summit of Wyoming's Big Horn Mountains, is a scarcely less respectable peak. All resisted ascent until 1933 and have rarely been climbed since. There are no easy ways. All demand careful route finding and offer superb rock climbing in a remote, virtually untouched alpine wilderness.

Routes on the major peaks are exposed, involve some fifth-class climbing (except Black Tooth), and require stamina. They are an excellent introduction to serious mountaineering for the well-prepared novice. Climbers must be in good physical condition. Instruction will supplement that ordinarily available on chapter climbs. Parties on the peaks will be small; expert rock climbers and mountaineers will lead. Snow climbing in the Black Tooth region is incidental.

Camp will be at Spear Lake, the best base for climbing the peaks. Several nearby high basins invite exploration by non-climbing members of the family. The condition of access roads is uncertain; the walk into Spear Lake may be nine miles, or it may be fourteen. A substantial portion of the longer route is on the flat or downhill; it is a long, but not arduous day. Thirty pounds of personal dunnage per person will go into Spear Lake by packhorse.

Leader: Mike Loughman.



Allagash River Trip

by Aubrey Graves

EASTERN TRIPS

Adirondack Mountains Base Camp, New York State Forest Preserve—July 18-24

In northern New York State over two million acres have been set aside as a State Forest Preserve. The state constitution requires that this Preserve be kept "forever wild"—which has been interpreted to prohibit timber cutting, road building, and the use of motorized vehicles on all trails.

We will set our camp in Keene Valley, on the banks of the Ausable River. From here we will be able to hike into the high peaks of the Adirondacks: Mount Colden, Mount Haystack, and of course Mount Marcy, the highest mountain in New York. We will see lakes also: Heart Lake, Flowed Land, and others. We plan an overnight hike across several peaks toward the end of the week.

Leader: James Fahs.

Canoe Trip in Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, Canada—August 1-13

Ontario's Algonquin Park includes a large portion of wild lake country of the Canadian Shield. A maze of lakes of many different sizes and shapes fills the hollows left by boulders and ice sheets during the Ice Age. The country is covered with mixed deciduous and evergreen forests. The region is skirted by roads and railroads, but most of the lake country is virtually uninhabited.

The group will be limited to twenty-five, excluding leaders and commissary. We will travel by aluminum or fiberglass canoes. Other types are also available. Portages are usually less than 1,000 yards. The trip will begin at Canoe Lake near the park headquarters. We will travel northward over a series of lakes and enter the Petawawa River, which we will follow to the village of Brent. The return trip will be by a different route, principally along the Mada-

waska River. The total distance is approximately 100 miles. There will be several layover days for exploring, fishing and resting. There will be opportunities for canoeing in white water, but the inexperienced can avoid this with a little more portaging. You may anticipate, on the moving days, paddling several hours and also carrying your duffel and your share of commissary and canoes over the portages. If the loads are too large, we can backtrack on portages. Your duffel should be kept light since you will be carrying it yourself.

Leaders: Tom Leo and Wilbur Squire.

Knapsack Trip—Baxter State Park (Mount Katahdin), Maine, August 17-23

Katahdin is a land of mystery, a land of many moods. The Indians told stories of the dread spirits who dwell on its peaks.

Katahdin (5,267) is a majestic, isolated granite mass, rising between the east and west branches of the Penobscot River in northern Maine. From the south, Katahdin appears as a single high wall running from east to west. It hides a complex of ranges, deep gorges, streams, lakes and glacial cirques, extending for twenty miles to the north. Wildlife and fish abound. The flora is that of northern Labrador. The higher slopes and peaks are above timberline.

From the roadend, we hike to the Great Basin and Chimney Pond. From here, hikers have their choice of two routes (both strenuous) to Baxter summit. The Chimney (with three chockstones) will challenge any rock climbers in the group. Hamlin Ridge, the Klondike, Howe Peaks, and Russell Mountain are near by, for exploring. After a stop-over at Russell Pond Campground, the Pogy Notch Trail will lead us to Upper and Lower South Branch Ponds. Many peaks will

beckon—the Traveler, Double-Top, O-J-I, the Owl. On the last day, we shuttle back to our cars. It is a short drive to Telos Lake, where the Allagash trip begins the next day.

Very important—you must learn to pronounce Nesowdnehunk, Wassataquoik, Deb-sconeag, Kokadjo, Mattawamkeag, and Katakhdinauguoh.

Leader: Robert Eldridge.

Canoe Trip—Allagash River, Northern Maine—August 24-September 2

There are birds and beaver dams, and occasionally deer, bear, and moose. Plant life is abundant along the shore, and on the river bottom the pale green reeds bend gracefully with the current to show you the way to the channel. There is the opportunity to see firsthand this wilderness which is the subject of controversy between the Department of the Interior and the State of Maine. And there is a variety of water—lakes, smoothly flowing river, and fast water challenging you to get around the rocks as easily as it does.

This year we are adding two days to the trip. We start at Telos Lake near Baxter State Park, go through Chamberlain, Eagle, and Churchill Lakes, and then negotiate Chase Carry Rapids with a combination of portaging, white-water canoeing by experts, and lining of canoes by the rest of us. There will be more lakes and much fast water before we (all too soon) enter the St. John River and reach our destination at St. Francis on the Canadian border.

Except for Chase Carry Rapids, the Allagash River is comparatively gentle—the stretch of river we run is Class 2 (in a 6-class system, 6 being maximum difficulty). Good health and reasonable canoeing skill are the principal requirements.

Leader: Carl Denison.

Three Weeks in Labrador

Torngat Mountains Base Camp

The Torngat Mountain region of northeastern Labrador is perhaps the most rugged and wild mountain wilderness in the eastern part of the North American continent. For 200 miles along this isolated portion of the Atlantic Coast, the range rises abruptly. Five-thousand-foot peaks tower over deep fiords. Several small glaciers and numerous fresh-water lakes are scattered among the mountain tundra. The Precambrian rock shows the scars of intense glacial action during the recent geological past. Barren-ground caribou, wolves, and abundant bird life are found in the area; arctic char and trout are also reported plentiful. Vegetation, dwarfed in typical tundra fashion, is generally limited to valleys and less exposed slopes.

The name "Torngat" is an Eskimo word meaning "Evil Spirits." Eskimo groups still

set up summer hunting and fishing camps in the region we will visit.

The country is steep and rough. It is subject to high winds, low nighttime temperatures, and unpredictable weather. Much of the terrain has never been explored on foot. Hence applicants for this trip should offer evidence of cross-country backpacking and general wilderness experience.

From Goose Bay we will fly by charter plane 400 miles north into the Kamaktorvik Lakes in the central Torngats. At the lakes we will set up a base camp from which groups may take trips into the surrounding wilderness. There should be opportunities for a number of first ascents; the great majority of peaks have not even been named. Difficult technical climbs, however, will be avoided.

Costs, including charter fees, food, community equipment, and freight, will be di-

vided among the members. If eleven people sign up, the cost per member should be about \$600 round trip from Goose Bay. The duffel allowance per person will be 30 pounds. We must be prepared for temperatures close to freezing at night. Mosquitoes and black flies may present problems, which can be alleviated by effective repellents.

Applicants should send a short biographical résumé (including age, weight, physical condition, and previous climbing and wilderness experience) to John P. Milton, c/o Sierra Club office, who will manage the trip with an assistant. Reservations must be accompanied by a deposit of \$300, of which \$15 will be the non-refundable reservation fee. If the trip cannot take place, or if the reservation is cancelled before the deadline, this deposit will be refunded. The deadline for reservations is April 15; if a cancellation is made after that date the deposit will be refunded less a prorated share which will vary with the date. The full amount will be due May 15. Trip dates: July 18–August 7.

AUGUST IN CANADA with backpack and canoe

HERE is an opportunity to spend a month in the Canadian Rockies, exploring its mountains on foot and its waters by canoe. We offer two short canoe trips and, in between, a 10-day knapsack trip. You may go on one trip only or all three, or on any combination of them. The days between trips you supply your own food and are more or less on your own, as you wish it; some may want to car-camp together. The country is spectacular just to drive through. This is a rare chance to know it more intimately.

With special permission from the leader, you may arrange a combination two-week vacation—one canoe trip plus one-half of the knapsack trip. Cost of one-half knapsack trip: \$15 res. fee plus \$28 trip fee; total \$43.

Canada 1—North Thompson River Canoe Trip, British Columbia—August 4-7

In a year or two, reconstruction of Highway 5 along the North Thompson River southwest of Wells Gray Provincial Park will leave little of the wilderness that now prevails along this beautiful riverway. We will go by rail from Clearwater to Lempiere and then retrace our route on the river about 80 miles back to Clearwater. Abundant wildlife, blueberries, fishing, swift and slow water, and a beautiful wooded

river canyon promise an interesting trip. Travel will be by kayak and canoe (bring your own or rent one locally), with duffel and equipment carried by raft support. A portage around Little Hells Gate will provide an interesting diversion. Include information about your river touring experience on moving water with your reservation.

Leader: Randal Dickey, Jr.

Canada 2—Tonquin Valley-Mount Robson Knapsack Trip—August 10-20

The first four days we spend in Jasper National Park, Alberta; we then drive to Mount Robson Provincial Park in British Columbia and spend five days backpacking there.

The first day we leave the road near Cavell Lake, hike eight miles up the Astoria River, and establish camp at the southern end of 3-mile-long Amethyst Lake, which is fed by the glaciers of the famous Ramparts that rise 4,000 feet above the valley. On the second day we climb to mile-long Moat Lake and camp on Tonquin Pass. Short hikes provide superb views into the Fraser River Valley and across the Tonquin Valley to the Trident Range. Descending to the north shore of Amethyst Lake we follow Maccarib Creek to a camp below The Portal and, on the final day, hike out to the Jasper-Banff Highway.

In Mount Robson Park, you will have your chance to straddle the Alberta-British

Columbia boundary at the foot of the Robson Glacier and look at the loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies (12,972).

Our first camp at Kinney Lake locates us for the following full-day climb up the Valley of a Thousand Falls to our camp on Robson Pass. The third day we descend into the upper Smoky River valley and then climb through alpine country to Moose Pass. Our final two days we will explore the widening Moose River valley, which leads us to Route 16 at Rainbow Canyon, just above Moose Lake.

Leader: Bill Morris.

Canada 3—Athabasca River Canoe Trip — Jasper National Park, Alberta — August 23-26

For unusual views of the Canadian Rockies and its glaciers, we will paddle down the upper portion of the Athabasca River for about 70 miles, starting below Sunwapta Falls. The flat, wooded, valley bottom contrasts sharply with its great glacier-carved rock walls. The river flows swiftly but not violently—forming islands, cutting away some banks and leaving deposits on others. You can see for miles up and down the river valley, with magnificent views of famous mountains such as Mount Edith Cavell. The silt-laden water clearly indicates the river's origin in the glacial meltwaters of the Columbia Icefield.

Leader: Randal Dickey, Jr.

Yukon Flats
by Philip Hyde

Yukon River, Alaska



In August of 1964, a Sierra Club reconnaissance party traveled 600 miles down the Yukon River in Alaska to explore the country that would be affected by the proposed Rampart Dam. Members of the party returned with not only the belief that the dam would destroy much valuable wild country, but also that the club should run trips down the Yukon to acquaint more people with this fascinating region. No more flooding of "places no one knew."

We assemble at Fairbanks, Alaska, on August 16, fly by charter plane to Dawson, float down the Yukon to Tanana, and on August 27 fly back to Fairbanks. Dawson, the Queen City of the Klondike Gold Stampede of 1898 in Yukon Territory, Canada, is our starting point on the river. We travel downstream in long flatboats powered by

outboard motors (see photo, p. 7, *SCB*, October 1964); our boatmen are Indians.

The first 300 miles are through canyon country; multi-colored rock bluffs clothed with deep green vegetation rise 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the river. The next 350 miles are through the Yukon Flats, where the braided course of the river is as much as seven miles wide. Dark green spruce forests alternate with light green deciduous willow, aspen, poplar and birch. The last 100 miles are through the steep-sided Rampart Canyon, past the proposed damsite, to the village of Tanana at the confluence of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers.

Human habitation is restricted to six small villages between Dawson and Tanana and to an occasional fish camp where the Indians catch salmon in fish wheels. The

inhabitants are mostly Athabascan Indians, a friendly and hospitable people who retain much of their pre-white culture. There will be ample occasion en route to observe Indian life and customs.

Caribou and bighorn sheep live along the upper reaches of the river. We are likely to see moose anywhere; occasionally bear, either black or grizzly. Small fur-bearers such as marten and mink are abundant. The entire region is superb for birdwatching. The Yukon Flats with its innumerable sloughs, potholes, lakes, and abandoned meanders is one of the prime breeding areas in North America for ducks, geese, loons and sandhill cranes.

Silver salmon should be running in late August. (Last summer we tried "squaw candy," or dried salmon, and freshly barbecued whole salmon; both were delicious.) There are pike and grayling in many of the seldom-fished tributaries. Though insects are a much publicized aspect of the wildlife, by August the mosquito population is greatly reduced. Flies and gnats are present but can be lived with if you have repellents and appropriate clothing.

Late August days are long, with wondrously prolonged twilights. During the few hours of darkness there may be spectacular displays of the aurora borealis.

The Yukon current is swift enough to allow much peaceful drifting and there are no major rapids along our course.

The trip is limited to sixteen people. Dunnage allowance is generous—50 pounds. Contact trip leader Doug Powell, 2418 Acton Street, Berkeley, California, for further information.



Cow moose
Photograph by
Philip Hyde

Minaret Camp, 1964
by Bob Braun



FAMILY OUTINGS

FOR FAMILIES who may have hesitated to take small children camping on their own, or who may simply enjoy company, we have two types of outings—one a base camp, the other a moving trip. These trips enable parents and their children to enjoy the mountains together, and provide a real opportunity to learn wilderness camping under the guidance of experienced leaders. Each family camps as a unit; yet the fellowship of other families leads to swapping ideas, lightening loads, increasing the fun, and sharing the problems.

Wilderness Threshold Camps

A back-country vacation for the family—easy enough for little ones, simple enough for mother to get some rest and do her share of “nothing,” inexpensive, in a secluded spot unspoiled by crowds. Impossible? We offer twelve such trips.

Wilderness Threshold Camps are located near enough to a roadhead that small children may hike (or be carried) in, yet far enough to be a true wilderness camp. Ten family groups, with one leader family, hike in (the trail pace may well be a snail's pace where small fry are involved), while mules carry all the loads. All take turns with cooking and other chores, freeing

everyone for some days out of camp. Days are spent as you please. Evenings are planned around the community campfire, with the early part devoted to the children.

Wilderness Threshold Camps welcome children over the age of one year (those under a year, by special permission of the leader family only). Only parents and their own children are accepted.

Kings River

1a—July 17-24

1b—July 24-31

Our campsite is on the North Fork of the Kings River, on the western slope of the Sierra. There are many meadows, streams, and lakes surrounded by lush forest. Since the walk in is longer than average, this trip is recommended for children who are sturdy hikers. The roadhead is east of Fresno—285 miles from San Francisco, 340 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: Carol and Bob Black.

Minaret Creek

2a—July 17-24

2b—July 24-31

Our camp (9,000) on Minaret Creek is a five-mile, 1,600-foot hike from Reds Meadow. From camp you may hike to nearby Lake Ediza, Minaret Mine, and Minaret, Deadhorse, Iceberg, and Shadow Lakes. Our roadhead is near Mammoth Lakes on the eastern Sierra slope, west of Highway 395.

Leaders: 2a, Oeloel and Bob Braun; 2b, Marilyn and Bob Kirkpatrick.

Upper Graveyard Meadows

3a—July 31-August 7

3b—August 7-14

Our camp (9,400) is on Cold Creek in Upper Graveyard Meadows, in the High Sierra Wilderness Area, an eight-mile hike from the west end of Lake Edison. The roadhead is Mono Hot Springs at the end of the Huntington Lake road northeast of Fresno—295 miles from San Francisco, 320 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: Judy and Raleigh Ellisen.

Marble Mountains, Northern California

4a—August 7-14

4b—August 14-21

The still uncrowded Marble Mountain Wilderness Area has high-mountain scenery, but at elevations almost entirely below 8,000 feet. Our campsite is near Summit Lake, about six miles from the roadhead. Driving distance—about 354 miles from San Francisco, 697 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: 4a, Alma and Dick Gilbert; 4b, Ruth and Adolph Amster.

Virginia Canyon

5a—August 14-21

5b—August 21-28

We go to Return Creek in spectacular Virginia Canyon, in northern Yosemite National Park. The hike in will be about eight miles and involve a climb of 1,200 feet. The roadhead at Virginia Lakes (west of Highway 395, south of Bridgeport) is 336

miles from San Francisco, 373 from Los Angeles.

Leaders: Dorothy and Ken Jones.

Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho (Trip 8) July 20-28

Alice Lake in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area will be the setting of our campsite in this little traveled and beautiful area. Since the hike in is six miles and involves only a 1,338-foot climb, this is a good trip for families with children of any age. The roadhead at Redfish Lake is approximately 900 miles from San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leaders: Barbara and Dick Milligan.

FAMILY KNAPSACK

We extend the Wilderness Threshold program this year, to include for the first time a backpacking trip. It is designed for families who, experienced in the out-of-doors and ready for new adventure, want to see more country and to know the freedom of knapsacking.

Five-Family Knapsack Trip (Trip 6) Isberg Pass—July 31-August 7

We will hike about 20 miles in a week, with several layover days for side trips, fishing, or relaxing. Food caches will help keep weights to a minimum.

This loop trip begins at Clover Meadow (7,600), passes Lillian Lake, crosses Isberg Pass (10,000) with its sweeping views from Half Dome south to Mount Ritter, and drops down again to Sadler Lake and Cora Lakes. On hiking days we will cover about five miles. Cooking will be by central commissary, with each adult taking a turn.

Applicants (the entire family) must have had Threshold Trip experience, or its equivalent. When you apply, send in a summary of your family's wilderness camping experience. Acceptance will be subject

to the leaders' approval. Children should be eight years or older and able to carry their sleeping bag and extra clothing. Weight limits, including knapsack: 22 lbs. per adult, 13 lbs. per child. Adults will carry, in addition, some community gear. Lightweight equipment is essential, especially sleeping bags.

Leaders: Joan and Bill Busby.

TEEN-AGE

This year we repeat our successful innovations of 1963—a ten-day trip exclusively for families with at least one teen-ager. (For lack of leaders, we were unable to schedule a Teen-age Camp in 1964.)

Teen-age Camp—Edith Lake (Trip 7) August 9-18

We camp at the headwaters of Convict Creek—bold, High Sierra country. It is a two-day hike in to our campsite at Edith Lake (10,000). An overnight camp (8,400) about three miles in will help us acclimatize. However, we'll make the hike out in one day. Note the altitude of Edith Lake; if you are not comfortable camping at 10,000 feet, don't apply for this trip. Our roadhead is at Convict Lake, in the eastern Sierra, north of Bishop.

Leaders: Ann and Russ Dwyer, JB and Diggins John.

Family Burro Trips

ARE YOUR CHILDREN more than 4½ years old now, eager for adventure and fond of animals? Perhaps they (and you) are ready for a Family Burro trip.

These family outings are a real opportunity to learn wilderness travel, preparing you for a lifetime of successful and happy high-country camping. Under the guidance of expert instructors, you will learn mountain safety and the newest in camp catering. Leaders will be glad to counsel you on the equipment and clothing you will need, suitable for both burro-packing and backpacking. The most fun is learning to find, love, pack and handle the two or three burros assigned you. The leader may organize a training session where you may practice packing a burro (or reasonable facsimile thereof).

Traditionally, each family cooks for itself, planning its own menus and bringing its own food (leaders will help you plan and buy). This year, we offer two trips with central commissaries; though you do not

plan your own food, all take turns preparing it in camp.

Few of the families have had previous experience with burros or have other special qualifications. We require only that parents and children enjoy average good health, and that both parents come. One parent alone just doesn't have time left over from camp and trail duties to enjoy the trip. We move about every other day, short moving days alternating with long layover days.

Northern Yosemite

1—August 1-14

2—August 15-28

The first trip starts at Virginia Lakes and crosses into Yosemite National Park at Summit Lake. Then: Virginia Canyon, Miller Lake, Matterhorn Canyon, Burro Pass (with a chance to climb Matterhorn Peak), Upper Slide Canyon, and over the pass to Barney Lake and Twin Lakes. A car shuttle at Twin Lakes will take you back to Virginia Lakes. Trip 2 starts at Twin Lakes and travels to Virginia Lakes by the same route. Both trips are in the traditional plan-, buy-, and cook-it-yourself style. Total price: \$120 for parents and one child, \$28 each additional child.

Leaders: 1—Frank Hewitt; 2—A. R. Dole.

Humphreys Basin

3—July 31-August 7

4—August 8-15

Trips 3 and 4 both leave from, and return to, North Lake. Our route goes over Piute Pass into Humphreys Basin, where you may visit lakes and streams as you and the leader choose. Both trips have central commissaries. Total price: \$120 for parents and one child, \$30 each additional child.

Leaders: 3—Gordon Peterson; 4—A. R. Dole.



Jan and "Dazy" by Edward Buryn

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

QUESTION: What is the one thing you need most to plan your vacation?

ANSWER: Adventure River Tours new brochure of schedules and prices for 1965.

**Write Now for Your Copy!
Plan Your Trip—**

Down the Sacramento River, the Klamath of northern California, the Rogue of Oregon, the Middle Fork and Main Salmon Rivers of Idaho, or along the beaches of Mexico and Baja California.

ADVENTURE RIVER TOURS
1016 Jackson Street
Oakland, California



Virginia Canyon by Philip Hyde

BASE CAMPS

BASE CAMPS are among the least demanding of Sierra Club outings. You need pack nothing on your back; mules carry the loads. Unlike the moving trips, you stay at the same camp the entire time. While trip members are expected to help whenever they are needed, camp chores are minimal. There is a full-time cook with several assistants; Base Camp is noted for its fine food.

Base Camps are established each year at different sites, one day's hike from a roadhead. As this is one of the larger outings and as there are usually many family groups, activities are offered for a variety of ages, abilities, and interests—nature study, rock-climbing instruction, long and short hikes, and overnight knapsack trips. You may participate or not; you may be as leisurely or as energetic as you wish. Other than being on time for meals, in case you wish to eat, your

time is your own. You may ramble on your own or with a few friends when and where you please; for safety, you sign out and check in on your return. Spontaneity is the keynote of Base Camp's informal program.

This year we offer three Base Camps, two in the Sierra, one in Glacier National Park. Thirty pounds of duffel per person will be packed in for you. *There is no provision for excess duffel.* You provide your own tarp, plastic tube, or lightweight tent (rental tents have been discontinued). We will have an entirely new, lightweight kitchen this year, and the operation will be much simpler than in the past.

Teen-agers and children must be accompanied by a parent or an adult responsible for them. Six years is the recommended minimum age for children. Base Camp presumes some hiking experience, which you may gain on chapter outings.

Rush Creek Base Camp

Sierra 1 — July 4-16

Sierra 2 — July 18-30

Between Donohue Pass and Island Pass, the John Muir Trail traverses the huge, parklike basin of Rush Creek. Though Muir Trail travelers seldom linger at Rush Creek, considering it primarily a place en route to somewhere else, it is here near Waugh Lake that we will establish Base Camp for four weeks, in open, lodgepole pine forest at 9,500 feet. Few Sierra basins offer so many and such varied discoveries.

The trail to camp climbs 2,300 feet in seven miles. Immense junipers and scattered stands of Jeffrey pine and mountain hemlock cling to the massive, dark igneous and volcanic rock.

Several good trout pools are near. Island Pass, leading to Thousand Island Lake and Banner Peak, is less than an hour away. The

broad snowfields and black ribs of Mount Davis rise above camp immediately to the south. Agnew Pass provides an easy route to the spectacular views on San Joaquin Mountain. Over Donohue Pass are the northern reaches of Mount Lyell. Gem Pass leads to Alger Lakes. Within Rush Creek basin itself are many delightful, secluded places: Weber Lake, Davis Lakes, Marie Lakes, Lost Lakes, and Crest Creek.

The outpost camps we experimented with last year proved so very popular that we will again provision several high camps with cooking equipment and food. These camps, but a few hours easy walk from Base Camp, will accommodate from 10 to 15 people who wish to explore farther afield and who enjoy a smaller group. To stay at them, you need carry only your sleeping bag, plastic sheet, and personal items.

July is the ideal time for the Sierra. There is still plenty of snow in the high places, the streams are running swiftly, and wildflowers are in their prime. Jay Holliday will be with us for the entire four weeks; we look forward to an outstanding naturalist program.

Saddle horses may be reserved for \$7 in to or out from Base Camp (reservations for horses should be made to Mike Loughman, 2713 Derby Street, Berkeley, California 94705, with payment to be made at the roadhead).

Leaders: 1, Mike Loughman; 2, Rick Polsdorfer.

Glacier National Park Base Camp Mokowanis Valley — August 24- September 3

Glacier is a land with names as intriguing as the places they match. We'll meet in Kalispell and go by chartered bus over the Going-to-the-Sun Highway. We'll stop on Logan Pass, and if we're lucky, a storm will be

breaking—mists swirling through the pass, and the black cliffs of Reynolds Mountain gleaming wet above the Hanging Gardens and laced with fresh snow. Then we'll drive along the eastern base of the Lewis Range, which has been thrust into place from fifteen miles further west, into Canada to camp in Waterton Lakes Park.

The next morning we'll hike up the Belly River and into the Mokowanis Valley to our camp at the head of Glens Lake between two giants, Mount Merritt and Mount Cleveland—in the heart of a remote region of balsam poplars, beaver, moose, nestled lakes, huckleberries, flower-studded amphitheaters, elk, mountain goats, variegated sedimentary strata that gleam gold and crimson, and glaciers that release a thousand misty streams down the cliffs and hanging meadows.

From Base Camp a Cyclopean staircase ascends to Stoney Indian Pass, considered by many the most beautiful in the park, and similar stairways lead to the Chaney and Ipasha Glaciers. Glacier Park is either vertical or horizontal. The impression is awesome, but broad ledges make the terrain remarkably easy to travel; in few mountain regions can breathtaking heights be reached with so little difficulty.

The hike into Base Camp will be twelve easy miles with less than 1,000 feet of ascent. Saddle horses will not be available. Distance from supply centers makes it impossible to have as much fresh food as usual. High camps will facilitate exploration. Experienced naturalists and mountaineers will lead hikes and climbs. Opportunities to observe wildlife are exceptional.

The trip fee includes the cost of charter transportation from Kalispell to the roadhead and back to Kalispell. Convenient air and rail service is scheduled daily to Kalispell from both eastern and western points.

Leader: Jay Holliday.



Lower Hopkins Lake by A. Van Norman

Back-Country Camp

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP this summer visits the Mono Recesses, in the heart of the central Sierra, enabling you to explore and enjoy the headwaters of Mono Creek—unhurriedly. Evolved as a streamlined version of the Base Camp, Back-Country Camp locates in choice areas that are farther than a day's hike from a roadhead, and provides a more active and primitive outing. The group is smaller, camp facilities are simpler, and everyone lends a hand with the work.

We camp at Hopkins Lake—secluded on a balcony above the main Mono Creek canyon, yet located virtually in the center of this hinterland. One-day hikes, rock climbs, overnight backpack trips—few places in the Sierra offer as many intriguing side trips! You may follow Hopkins Creek to the upper lakes, the home of golden trout, or contour to Pioneer Basin, where you'll find nearly a dozen lakes perched on terraces. To the west, you may hike over a gap in the ridge to Laurel Canyon and Grinnell Lake, at the base of Red and White Mountain. Mount Mills, Abbot and Dade are a trio of ascent-challenging peaks, all well over 13,000 feet. Second, Third and Fourth Recesses are large canyons inviting you to many discovery trips. Knapsackers (our commissary will provide lightweight food and utensils) can take a fine loop trip via Gabbot Pass, Lake Italy, Hilgard Fork, and Bear Creek.

Back-Country Camp

The Mono Recesses—July 18-31

We depart on Sunday morning from Little Lakes Valley (10,250) for a full 14 days beyond the roadhead. After crossing Mono Pass (12,000), we detour to an overnight campsite near Golden Lake, meeting the pack train there. Next day we continue to Hopkins Lake (10,400). We will make the return trip of 14 miles in one day.

Leader this year will be Allen Van Norman, assisted by Bob Cockrell. Ketty Johnson will again preside in the kitchen.



Glacier
National Park
by Philip Hyde

Clean-up Parties

SINCE 1958 Clean-up Parties have been looking for (and finding!) the most revolting campsites in the Sierra—and turning them back into the beautiful sites they were before people littered them with old clothes, bottles and cans. With a trip-invented can-smasher, they reduce heaps of rusted cans to a few sackfuls. They burn what they can and sack what they can't, for mules to haul out.

Not that these volunteers are volunteering to be garbage men for those too thoughtless or lazy to clean up their own camps. It is the publicity of this small effort—the example of people donating their vacations to collect other people's trash—that calls public attention to the problem and dramatizes the need for good mountain manners. The press has been generous with its coverage; "before" and "after" photos vividly portray the carry-out message.

Two of the clean-up parties scheduled this year are ranging out of the usual Sierra clean-up territory into northern California and Oregon. We expect no three- to five-ton hauls as on previous trips; rather, we are directing our efforts to the lighter trash accumulations scattered in more remote wilderness. This summer we are scouting a Work-Party Trip on the East Coast, for next season's peregrinating western and stay-at-home eastern can pickers.

Participants enjoy all the pleasures of the regular trips, plus the added satisfaction of restoring the scenery. Both adults and younger recruits (minimum age 17 years) are welcome. Backpack experience is helpful. Applicants should forward to the club office the \$25 trip fee along with information on their general physical condition, age, and hiking experience.

Clean-up Party — Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area — August 29-September 4

This party will visit the granite peaks, clear streams, and alpine lakes of the Shasta-Trinity National Forests, in one of the most scenic ranges of California. Deer Creek, Swift Creek, and Caribou Lakes are on the work agenda. Participants will pack their own personal gear; stock will take in the food and trip equipment. Leader Rick Polsdorfer, Box 263, 401 Wolfskill Drive, Los Angeles 90024, can supply further information.

Clean-up Party—Mount Hood Wild Area, Oregon—August 29-September 4

This moving knapsack trip, with layover days for clean-up of heavily used campgrounds, will follow the spectacular Timberline Trail encircling Mount Hood, one of the principal 11,000-foot snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Range. Each new day will reveal a different face of the mountain. Abundant wildflowers, thousand-foot views to glacier-fed streams below, alpenglow on neighboring Cascade summits, and can dumps await the eager workers. Contact leader Donnel Williams, 3506 N.E. 46th Avenue, Portland, Oregon for details.

Mount Whitney Clean-up Party — July 17-24

Work on top of the world—clean up the highest Sierra peak! The summit of Mount Whitney, with its sweeping panorama of the Range of Light, should be a place of beauty and majesty. Instead, the litter people have left there is revolting. We will clean up the trail from Whitney Portal, as well as the summit itself. We probably will camp at Mirror Lake; we may also establish a high camp near the summit to save hiking up every day.

Leader: Steve Arnon.



Photograph by Ted Freedman

Go Light and Eat Well

Food for Knapsackers.

By Winnie Thomas and Hasse Bunnelle. Sierra Club, 1964. 5 x 7 inches, 64 pages, paper, \$1.25.

Several Sierra Club knapsackers with a love for good food and an aversion to heavy packs experimented for several years with practical methods of serving appetizing, well-balanced meals. This pocket-size book is the result. It could well be subtitled, "Going Light and Eating Well."

In it is all the information you need to provide delicious food for 2 or 20 (or more) on knapsack trips. Even with generous servings, 1¾ pounds of the proper dehydrated foods is all you need per person per day.

The book deals largely with this 1¾ pounds—what to take that is easy to cook, and how to make it tempting to eat. Menu-planning, buying, packaging, setting up a wilderness kitchen, cooking, and cleaning up afterward—the book treats each subject thoroughly and concisely. Instructions are specific, yet general principles are explained, both to encourage experimenting and to facilitate the use of new lightweight foods.

Sample menus and equipment lists are included. Recipes, depending entirely on dehydrated foods, include beef with gravy, shrimp-tuna pilaf, vegetable salad, chocolate sauce, and snow ice cream. Winnie's Master Food List is so arranged that with simple multiplication you can quickly figure out the quantity of food to prepare for any number.

Above all, the book is *practical*, as this quotation re dishwashing on a snow trip illustrates: "Fuel should not be wasted melting dishwater. Scrape the dishes as clean as possible, scrub them with hard-crusted snow, and don't look too closely at the result."



Photograph by Rick Polsdorfer

How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips

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 1965, but is otherwise nonrefundable. Children under 12 do not pay the \$14 fee; 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 per family. It is nonrefundable and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband and wife and minors under 21. A single \$15 fee will cover reservations on any one regular trip for a member, his member spouse, and/or their children—who from 12 to 21 must be junior members.)

The trip fee (see table) must be paid by the deadline date, one month before the 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 fees 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 94120.

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

6. The trip leader will send you detailed information about the trip you apply for.

Children

A minor up to the age of 18 will not be accepted on any trip unless he is accompanied by a parent or other responsible adult.

Emergencies

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.

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.

Transportation

For transportation information, by public carrier as well as by private car, write to the trip leader (to his home or c/o Sierra Club office). Let him know whether you want transportation to the roadhead or can provide it for others. Transportation is usually on a share-expense basis. The club office does not make arrangements for rides nor does it have any information on public transportation.

Notes to Novices

Quality Equipment Is Essential

If you intend to buy some camping gear, don't expect sporting goods salesmen to know much about adequate equipment for wilderness camping. Quality equipment is not necessarily the most expensive, but you can waste a great deal of money on heavy, poor quality sleeping bags, tents, and rain jackets.

You should look for gear that will keep you warm and dry in the worst weather and that will hold up under rough usage for many years. Practicality and durability are your best measures of quality.

Consult with trip leaders (ask for their telephone and address from the club office) and other experienced mountaineers. The only danger is that once you start them dis-

cussing the relative merits of this and that, you may never get them to stop.

You can save yourself money and discomfort by reading up on camping equipment. The following, available from the Sierra Club, are written by experienced mountaineers: *Cutter's List*. An invaluable leaflet by Dr. Robert Cutter on the clothing and equipment appropriate for the various club outings. We send a copy to each trip applicant. Or ask for one. Free. *Knapsacking Equipment*. A leaflet on the essentials of lightweight equipment: sleeping bags, knapsacks, clothing. Revised 1965, 50¢. *Going Light with Backpack or Burro*. Edited by David Brower. Wilderness traveling and camping. Eighth printing and still going fast. 166 pages, illustrated, cloth, \$2.50.

About Rain

Wherever you go and whatever the season, be prepared for stormy weather. Pay no attention to anyone who tells you, "It never rains in August (or . . . at night, or . . . in the Sierra)." It does rain during the day as well as during the night, in August as well as in every other month, and even in the Sierra Nevada—occasionally for ten days straight.

Be prepared with a waterproof shelter (a large tarp may be sufficient) and clothing (such as a poncho) that will shed a down-pour. Don't expect to get by longer than three minutes in an August thundershower with a jacket labeled "water repellent." Test your rain gear at home—the shower or the sprinkler will do.

Wilderness

Outing	No. Persons	Dates	Dunnage (pounds)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (nonrefundable)	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader
WORK-PARTY TRIPS								
Clean-up Party—Mt. Whitney	30	July 17-24	....	Whitney Portal	....	25	25	Steve Arnon
Salmon-Trinity Alps	30	August 29-Sept. 4	....	Mtn. Meadow Ranch	....	25	25	Rick Polsdorfer
Mt. Hood, Oregon	30	August 29-Sept. 4	....		....	25	25	Don Williams
Trail Maintenance Party—Mono Pass	30	July 6-15	....	Rock Creek Pack Sta.	....	25	25	Dick Neal
Sawtooth, Idaho	30	August 16-25	....	Pettit Lake, Idaho	....	25	25	Rick Polsdorfer
BURRO TRIPS								
1—Duck Pass to McGee Pass	26	July 10-17	25	Mammoth Lakes	15	40	55	Ned Robinson
2—McGee Pass to Duck Pass	26	July 17-24	25	McGee Creek Pack Sta.	15	40	55	Don White
3—Duck Pass to McGee Pass	26	July 24-31	25	Mammoth Lakes	15	40	55	Merritt Robinson
4—McGee Pass to Reds Meadow	26	July 31-August 7	25	McGee Creek Pack Sta.	15	40	55	Ross Smith
5—Shadow Lake to Bloody Canyon	22	August 8-21	25	Agnew Meadow	15	70	85	Tom Pillsbury
KNAPSACK TRIPS								
Wheeler Peak, Nevada	20	June 20-26	20	Lehman Caves, Nevada	15	27	42	Dan Lee
Tunmah Lake	20	June 26-July 5	20	Wishon Dam	15	31	46	Gordon Peterson
Colorado Rockies, Colorado	20	June 28-July 9	20	Pine Creek Campgrnd.	15	60	75	Jack Lowry
Matterhorn Country	20	July 17-24	20	Green Lake	15	29	44	Joan Lucas
Indian Lakes—Bear Lakes	20	July 24-August 1	20	North Lake	15	29	44	Pete Overmire
Salmon Mountains (Leisure)	20	August 1-8	20	Finley Camp	15	27	42	Jim McCracken
Palisades Close-up	20	August 1-9	20	Big Pine Creek	15	29	44	Bob Maynard
Wind Rivers, Wyoming	20	August 2-13	20	New Fork Lake, Wyo.	15	55	70	Howard Dienger
Blackcap Basin (Leisure)	20	August 8-21	20	Wishon Dam	15	50	65	Jim Dodds
Black Divide	20	August 28-Sept. 6	20	South Lake	15	31	46	Jim Watters
South Fork Country	20	August 28-Sept. 11	20	Cedar Grove	15	55	70	Walt Oppenheimer
WILDERNESS THRESHOLD CAMPS								
1a—Kings River	(10 families)	July 17-24	75 lbs. for	Pine Flat Reservoir				B. and C. Black
1b— "	"	July 24-31	parents	Pine Flat Reservoir				
2a—Minaret Creek	"	July 17-24	and one	Reds Meadow				O. and B. Braun
2b— "	"	July 24-31	child;	Reds Meadow				M. and B. Kirk-
3a—Upper Graveyard Meadows	"	July 31-August 7	20 lbs. each	Lake Edison				patrick
3b— "	"	August 7-14	additional	Lake Edison				J. and R. Ellisen
4a—Marble Mountains	"	August 7-14	child	Sawyers Bar				A. and D. Gilbert
4b— "	"	August 14-21		Sawyers Bar				R. and A. Amster
5a—Virginia Canyon	"	August 14-21		Virginia Lakes				D. and K. Jones
5b— "	"	August 21-28		Virginia Lakes				
6—Five Family Knapsack Trip— Isberg Pass	(5 families)	July 31-August 7	*	Clover Meadow				Bill and Joan Busby
7—Teen-age Camp—Edith Lake	(10 families)	August 9-18		Convict Lake				R. and A. Dwyer
8—Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho	"	July 20-28		Redfish Lake, Idaho				JB and D. John
								B. and D. Milligan
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS								
1—Northern Yosemite	(5 families)	August 1-14	....	Virginia Lakes				Frank Hewitt
2—Northern Yosemite	"	August 15-28	....	Twin Lakes				Al Dole
3—Humphreys Basin	"	July 31-August 7	....	North Lake				Gordon Peterson
4—Humphreys Basin	"	August 8-15	....	North Lake				Al Dole
EXPLORATION AND RECONNAISSANCE								
Beartooth Primitive Area, Montana	6	August 23-Sept. 3	....	Details from leader	....	15	15	Bill Busby
1966 FOREIGN TRIPS								
New Zealand		Jan. 29-Feb. 27, 1966		Write to: Al Schmitz, c/o Sierra Club office. \$100 deposit; (\$85 of it refundable to 12/15/65).				
The Alps		Summer 1966		Write to: H. Stewart Kimball, c/o Sierra Club office.				

* See trip write-up.

Outings, 1965

Place names not followed by a state are in California.

If you want to know more about a trip before sending in your reservation, ask for the supplemental sheet on the particular trip you are interested in. Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104; telephone YU 2-2822.

Outing	No. Persons	Dates	Dunnage (pounds)	Starting Place	Res. Fee (nonrefundable)	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader
SPRING TRIPS								
Hawaii	85	April 8-18	30	Oakland	75	240	315	Ted Grubb
Escalante Canyon High-Light, Utah	50	April 11-17	22	Escalante, Utah	15	100	115	Gary Widman
Grand Canyon Knapsack Trip, Arizona	30	April 11-17	20	South Rim Camp, Ariz.	15	27	42	John Ricker
EASTERN TRIPS								
Adirondacks Base Camp, New York	28	July 18-24	30	Keene Valley, N.Y.	15	45	60	Jim Fahs
Algonquin Park Canoe Trip, Ontario	25	August 1-13	40	Park Hdqtrs., Ontario	15	125	140	T. Leo, W. Squire
Baxter Park Knapsack Trip, Maine	20	August 17-23	20	Katahdin Cmpgnd., Me.	15	45	60	Robert Eldridge
Allagash Canoe Trip, Maine	28	August 24-Sept. 2	40	Telos Lake, Maine	15	145	160	Carl Denison
SPECIALS								
Yukon River, Alaska	16	August 16-27	50	Dawson, Y. T.	15	350	365	Doug Powell
Torngat Base Camp, Labrador, Canada	11	July 18-August 7	30	Goose Bay, Labrador	300*	300	615	John Milton
HIGH TRIPS								
1—South Lake—Cedar Grove	100	July 25-August 7	30	South Lake	15	125	140	Bob Golden
2—Giant Forest—Shepherd Pass	100	August 8-21	30	Giant Forest	15	125	140	Ted Grubb
BASE CAMPS								
Sierra 1—Rush Creek	80	July 4-16	30	Silver Lake	15	80	95	Mike Loughman
Sierra 2—Rush Creek	80	July 18-30	30	Silver Lake	15	80	95	Rick Polsdorfer
Glacier Park, Montana	70	August 24-Sept. 3	30	Kalispell, Montana	15	110	125	Jay Holliday
MOUNTAINEERING CAMPS								
Sierra Spring Camp	24	June 20-26	....	Silver Lake	15	75	90	Mike Loughman
Big Horn Camp, Wyoming	44	August 9-18	30	Big Horn, Wyoming	15	145	160	Mike Loughman
BACK-COUNTRY CAMP								
Mono Recesses	55	July 18-31	30	Rock Creek Pack Sta.	15	105	120	Allen Van Norman
HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS								
Circling Grand Teton, Wyoming	50	July 7-16	20	White Grass Rch, Wyo.	15	110	125	Mike Passovoy
Wind River Range, Wyoming	50	July 19-30	20	Boulder Lk. Rch., Wyo.	15	110	125	Mike Passovoy
Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho	50	August 2-13	20	Pettit Lake, Idaho	15	95	110	Rick Polsdorfer
Glacier Peak, Washington	50	August 2-13	25	Holden, Washington	15	110	125	Jack Janacek
Olympic National Park, Washington	35	August 15-27	20	Deer Park Campgrnd.	15	115	130	Al Combs
Sierra 1—Goddard Canyon	50	August 21-28	20	Florence Lake	15*	60	75*	Mike Passovoy
Sierra 2—Seven Gables	50	August 28-Sept. 4	20	Florence Lake	15*	60	75*	Mike Passovoy
Sierra 3—Monarch Divide	50	September 4-11	20	Cedar Grove	15*	60	75*	Jerry South
RIVER TRIPS								
Grand Canyon, Arizona	30	May 30-June 8	40	Marble Canyon, Ariz.	15	260	275	Monroe Agee
Yampa—Green Rivers, Utah	50	June 14-19	40	Vernal, Utah	15	80	95	R. Kurt Menning
Klamath River 1	20	June 14-19	40	Happy Camp	15	165	180	Hermann Horn
2	20	June 21-26	40	Happy Camp	15	165	180	Hermann Horn
Lodore Canyon, Utah	(6 families)	June 21-26	40	Brown's Park, Colorado	15	90	105*	R. and J. Snook
(\$245 per family unit of three, \$80 each additional child)								
Rogue River, Oregon 1	20	June 28-July 2	40	Galice, Oregon	15	130	145	
2	20	July 5-9	40	Galice, Oregon	15	130	145	
Middle Fork, Salmon River, Idaho 1	20	July 5-10	40	Dagger Falls, Idaho	15	155	170	
2	20	August 2-7	40	Dagger Falls, Idaho	15	155	170	
Main Salmon River, Idaho 1	20	July 7-14	40	Shoup, Idaho	15	160	175	John Wagner
2	20	August 16-23	40	Shoup, Idaho	15	160	175	
Bowron-Spectacle Lakes, B.C. 1 (canoe)	25	August 4-11	40	Bowron Lake, B.C.	15	100	115	
2 (canoe)	25	August 14-21	40	Bowron Lake, B.C.	15	100	115	
AUGUST IN CANADA								
1—North Thompson River Canoe Trip	24	August 4-7	40	Clearwater, B.C.	15	75	90	Randal Dickey, Jr.
2—Tonquin Valley—Mount Robson Knapsack Trip	20	August 10-20*	20	Jasper, Alberta	15	55*	70*	Bill Morris
3—Athabasca River Canoe Trip	24	August 23-26	....	Jasper, Alberta	15	50	65	Randal Dickey, Jr.

* See trip write-up.

The Book Publishing Program— Who Pays for It, and Why

At the Executive Council meeting of December 5–6, 1964, there was considerable discussion of the book publishing program. Some comments indicated that the purposes and performance of the book program are imperfectly understood, even among members who are generally well informed about the club's activities. Council Member Bruce Austin, representing the Mother Lode Chapter, asked that it be recorded in the minutes of the meeting that "discussion had brought out the existence of a great lack of understanding and much suspicion about the publications program concerning primarily the Exhibit Format books, and that there was widespread feeling among the members that dues money was being used to support the program." The Bulletin prints this article in an attempt to throw light on some questions the Executive Council felt needed clarification.

How can the Sierra Club justify spending money to publish big, beautiful, Exhibit Format books so costly that many of its own dues paying members cannot afford to buy them?

Implicit in this question, sometimes, is the suspicion that dues revenues are being diverted to subsidize the publications program. To lay that spectre to rest, they are not. The publications program, closely supervised by a Publications Committee that includes four members of the club's Board of Directors, is required to be self sustaining. The bulk of its income is derived from the sale of books. This is supplemented, when necessary, by contributions solicited for a particular project. Nearly \$40,000 in grants and interest-free loans were received, for example, to help make possible the publication of *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*.

Except for the two dollars appropriated for a *Bulletin* subscription, members do not support the publications program by paying dues. They support it only if they choose to, by buying the club's books or by responding voluntarily to special fund appeals.

The price and expensive appearance of the Exhibit Format books raise doubts in some people's minds, we are told, about the publications program's economic viability. Actually, it is these books that give the program the capacity to pay its own way. The publications budget approved for 1965 forecasts sales of \$625,000, of which \$504,000 is accounted for by 12 Exhibit Format books. The remaining \$121,000 is accounted for by 34 other Sierra Club books, by eight books of other publishers distributed by the club, and by films, portfolios, notes, prints and postcards. The budget forecasts a surplus of \$155,000 to be applied toward overall club overhead—more than the total revenues produced by the sale of items other than Exhibit Format books. The surplus applied toward overhead goes in part to cover expenses that publishing generates, but only in part. Conservation activities that the club would otherwise have to pay for as an outright expense are

also charged "to publications overhead." And since most Exhibit Format books are bought by nonmembers, their sale brings in outside money to help finance publication of the smaller books that are popular with so many members.

It is the smaller books, not the larger ones, that on the whole cannot pay their own way. Because of their low profit potential, the smaller books cannot pay for much of the time of bookstore salesmen or of those who sell to bookstores. Exhibit Format books are the sales leaders that give stores incentive to display Sierra Club books effectively, and without them, sales of the smaller books would suffer.

Why not forget bookstores and sell by mail only? Without the sales volume produced by bookstores, unit costs of manufacture would rise and our prices would have to rise, too. Apart from that, we would deliberately forfeit the opportunity to reach and influence a broader audience of potential allies in the fight to preserve our natural heritage.

One final point on Exhibit Format economics: it is a mistake to suppose that doubling the page size of a book doubles the cost of producing it. Large color separations, for instance, cost little more than small ones, and typesetting costs are more nearly proportional to wordage than to type size or page size. Reduced to half the present page size, an Exhibit Format book would have to be priced at perhaps \$17.50 instead of \$25. A worthwhile reduction? Maybe it seems so. The trouble is that particularly when graphics are important, as they are in all the Exhibit Format books, people who cheerfully pay \$25 for a book with 140-square-inch pages will not pay \$17.50 for one with 70-square-inch pages. Find a book in your shelves that is about 7½ by 9½ inches and imagine *Time and the River Flowing* or *Gentle Wilderness* scaled down to that size. Would you buy it at \$17.50 instead of the larger format at \$25? Some would, undoubtedly. But the judgment of knowledgeable people in the book trade is that fewer books would sell at the lower price, not more. And the dramatic impact of the Exhibit Format would have been sacrificed without any compensating gain.

Economics not the primary consideration

Doubts as to the economic validity of the Exhibit Format Series should be dispelled, but an economic analysis misses the main point. The paramount virtue of the Exhibit Format books is their unparalleled effectiveness in communicating the club's convictions and sense of urgency to the public. Suppose *Time and the River Flowing* were diminished, stripped of its color and generous format. The essential message would still be there, but how many besides the already committed would buy and absorb it?

Perhaps the best justification of the Exhibit Format books is that roughly three-fourths of them are bought by nonmembers. Through these books, we frequently induce the heathens

to pay for their own conversion—and in due course, to start paying club dues. Books bought by members are often destined for missionary work, too. The club allows a 30% discount on books donated to schools, libraries, and other institutions devoted to public enlightenment.

The impact of Exhibit Format books on their readers is incalculable, but indirect repercussions of their publication may be equally important. Or even more so. Support for the club's position on Grand Canyon by editorials in leading newspapers and magazines could not have been purchased at any price, and would not have been stimulated by a routine seeming book. But inspired by *Time and the River Flowing*, invaluable editorial support was freely given, for example, by *The New York Times*, *The Kansas City Star*, and *The Portland Oregonian*.

Reviewers can only write about a tiny fraction of the books sent them for review, and being human, they are impressed by appearance as well as content. Unchanged in content but less strikingly presented, the Exhibit Format books would be less extensively and favorably reviewed. This would depress sales, of course, but its effect would go far beyond that. Book reviews are a form of public education in themselves, directed by self-selection to the most educable segment of the public. And reviews of Sierra Club books usually convey the gist of the club's message to review readers, even if they don't go on to read the books themselves.

Free publicity for club objectives

Ordinary books would not, as Exhibit Format books do, give editors and reviewers a peg on which to hang publicity about the club and its objectives. And there is no conceivable substitute for such publicity; an advertising and public relations campaign of comparable scope would be prohibitively expensive and infinitely less persuasive. We simply couldn't say about ourselves the kind of things that are said about us. For instance:

"Nothing is ever so beautiful as a Sierra Club publication. . . ." (Anne C. Walsh, *Phoenix Gazette*)

"The Sierra Club of San Francisco can always be counted on to put incredibly good books under the Christmas tree. . . ." (Guy Davenport, *National Review*)

"A stunningly beautiful book. . . . Most of the photographs are full size; all are magnificent. They vividly document the Sierra Club's contention that the Grand Canyon is a masterpiece. . . ." (Brooks Atkinson, syndicated column, the New York Times News Service)

"If you suspect I am overwhelmed by all of this, believe me I am. Investigate this book yourself, and join in rejoicing that the Sierra Club engages in this brand of quality publishing." (William Hogan, *San Francisco Chronicle*)

"The people concerned with these outsized books seem to be striving for perfection in reproduction of color photographs—and achieving it. Until now American book buyers have looked largely to Switzerland, Germany or Italy for the most superb examples of bookmaking, but in this series the Sierra Club is on even terms with the best. . . ." (Tom Yarbrough, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)

"Sierra Club members have hit upon a genius of an idea in its series of oversized books on areas which they are trying to protect. . . ." (Wally Trabing, *Santa Cruz Sentinel*)

"The superb has become the usual in the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series. And this level of beauty and power is necessary to remind us of the importance of the wild and free land. . . ." (Robert R. Kirsch, *Los Angeles Times*)

"The Sierra Club has developed to a superb degree the use of color photographs and lyrical prose to win converts to its brand of wilderness philosophy. . . ." (Ernest H. Linford, *Salt Lake Tribune*)

"One of the club's most potent weapons is a series of magnificent books. . . ." (Hans Eng, *Santa Barbara News-Press*)

"Those in the Sierra Club have fought to save the land that is wild and free. And in the process, they have given us some of the most beautiful books produced in modern America. . . ." (R.L., *Albuquerque Tribune*)

". . . the latest in the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series of books which has captured many prizes and will endure, we are certain, as classic in its field. . . ." (Ralph F. Kreiser, *Bakersfield Californian*)

"Jail would be too good for some of those who would despoil America, but a Pulitzer Prize gold medal would be just right for the Sierra Club for the service it has performed in publishing books such as *Time and the River Flowing*." (Robert H. Boyle, *Sports Illustrated*)

Reviewers rarely make more than a parenthetical reference to the publisher of a book, but the Sierra Club's publishing activity is almost always discussed at some length in the context of its other conservation activities. Admiration for the club's books is generally coupled with admiration for the club's purposes. Readers are reminded that publishing isn't an end in itself for the club, but one means to an end.

The Exhibit Format was not arbitrarily chosen, but was shaped by the nature of the job it was designed to do. There is a purpose in the books' size. Photographs of big country must be big too, or lose their dynamism; photographs of wide open spaces must be spaciouly laid out, or the layout will contradict the spirit of openness. Uniformly favorable reviews suggest that the Exhibit Format is extraordinarily well adapted to do the job expected of it.

Program needs members' moral support

Members who buy books or make voluntary contributions help immensely, but moral support is the only support the publications department expects from the entire membership. Since the program is not subsidized out of dues, it can be evaluated strictly on its merits as a weapon in conservation's arsenal. Or it can be evaluated simply as a publishing venture in competition with hundreds of commercial publishers, any of whom would be proud to claim the Exhibit Format books as their own.

Members have a right to be proud of the club's publishing program. Has any other activity of the club gained it wider recognition or garnered it more praise? If misconceptions about financing of the publishing program have deprived some members of the pride they should take in it, that is a genuine tragedy.

The foregoing article, prepared by the staff of the publications department, is not intended to be the final word on the subject. Letters to the editor are invited. Interested members within range of club headquarters are also invited to take a look at the operation and discuss matters with the publications department.



Green River,
Echo Park, Utah
by Philip Hyde

RIVER TRIPS . . . by raft and canoe

RIVER TOURING is wilderness adventure with a minimum of effort. Most of the trips are float trips in which we use medium-sized or large rubber rafts, guided by experienced boatmen and safe for all ages. You merely sit back and watch, while the landscape drifts by.

A great variety of scenery and weather is available—from the warm, dry, picturesque desert country to the wooded rivers of Idaho, California, and Oregon. Some rivers are mostly long stretches of quiet water; others almost all white water or one rapid after another.

If you wish to expend a little more energy and “paddle your own canoe,” the Bowron-Spectacle offers such an opportunity. This year we have planned another trip especially for families, since our first one last year was such a success. Other favorite trips are being repeated, and now that Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon Dams have enough water behind them, we can again run Lodore and Grand Canyon.

While it is not necessary to be a swimmer, you should have at least the ability

to dog-paddle. It is even more important that you have no fear of the water—and don't mind getting your feet wet, sitting for a while in wet pants, and occasionally getting wet all over from spray. It is mandatory to wear the life jackets provided.

Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona—May 30-June 8

This is the first time in two years this trip has been possible. Lake Mead needs water so the engineers will be letting enough water past Glen Canyon Dam to give us thrills over the rapids—more than 200 of them in 300 miles. This trip is best suited to those with previous experience on river trips.

We meet at Marble Canyon, Arizona, and put in at Lee's Ferry nearby. Then it's Navajo Bridge, Badger Creek Rapids, Soap Creek Rapids, Marble Canyon; Vasey's Paradise, Redwall Cavern, Hance Rapid, Phantom Ranch (the only permanent spot of human habitation in Grand Canyon), and on for 300 miles.

There is no other river trip that has so much grandeur to fill your eyes and so much

excitement to fill your heart. Beg, borrow, or buy a copy of *Time and the River Flowing—Grand Canyon*, recently published by the Sierra Club, for pictures and the story of this trip. You can be one of the distinguished few in the world who have viewed this mighty canyon from the river that made it.

Our take-out spot will be Temple Bar on Lake Mead.

Leader: Monroe Agee.

Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 14-19

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 world of magnificent proportions and colorful beauty. The bright, fresh green of the box elder trees that line the base of the sandstone cliffs furnishes contrast and gives definition to the canyon pattern.

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 we spend at Jones Hole, and a thrilling run through Split Mountain climaxes the final morning. There should be time for a short visit to the Dinosaur National Monument Museum before our return to Vernal.

Leader: Kurt Menning.

**Klamath River, Northern California —
Happy Camp to the Indian Reservation**
1—June 14-19
2—June 21-26

Two trips take us into the beautiful northern part of the state—through historic mining country, places such as Somes Bar, Orleans and Weitchpec, and numerous falls and rapids.

Since the Klamath is controlled, the water conditions remain constant and the excellent campsites remain. The mountains and native forests are superb, and the road which you may see on the map is so far above the river that one seldom sees or hears the traffic.

Leader: Hermann Horn.

**Family Raft Trip—Lodore Canyon,
Utah—June 21-26**

Our trip starts at Brown's Park on the Green River in Colorado, where the water is rather smooth and lazy. At the Gates of Lodore, the river trail enters a high V-shaped canyon and the adventure begins. Wade and Curtis cabin, a magnificent camp spot with good swimming; rapids such as Little Stinker, Disaster Falls, Triplet Falls, and spectacular Hell's Half Mile, where some may walk along the trail to photograph this rousing ride; then the Harp, followed by comparatively smooth water to Echo Park where the Yampa joins our river—places such as these become a part of you. From our last camp at Jones Hole, where trout fishing is usually excellent, we take the exciting run through Split Mountain, ending our trip at Dinosaur National Monument Quarry. For families only, this trip is easy enough for children, yet varied enough to be an exciting adventure for all. Cost per family of three, \$260 total; \$80 each additional child. Individuals may also apply; total cost, \$105.

Leaders: Russell and Juanita Snook.

Rogue River, Southern Oregon
1—June 28-July 2
2—July 5-9

Oregon is justly proud of the Rogue. Jack London sang its praises, and its salmon and steelhead runs are famous. Its terrific white water lures us this summer.

We assemble at Galice, a few miles downstream from Grants Pass. The first day's

run, depending on the water level, can be a rather mild introduction or a real splasher, with highlights at Alameda Mine and Argo Falls. Rainey Falls, the feature of the second day, is a 15-foot drop. Passengers debark, and from vantage points 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, then 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, two miles of churning whirlpools. More thrills await us at Blossom Bar, a short portage for the passengers while the boatmen work the rafts through the rocky rapids. At Agness roadhead we transfer to the mail boat for a scenic run 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.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho
1—July 5-10
2—August 2-7

This trip on one of our most interesting northern rivers will have excitement, ample white water, and a variety of scenery, from heavily wooded regions to open areas in the elk country.

We start at Dagger Falls. Campsites are varied and beautiful. Fishing for rainbow, steelhead and cutthroat is unexcelled, and at times the river is filled with salmon. After the run through Impossible Canyon, the trip ends where the Middle Fork joins the main Salmon.

Main Salmon River, Idaho

1—July 7-14
2—August 16-23

The famous "River of No Return" starts below Shoup and flows through the Idaho Primitive Area. Smooth, quiet water, broken by good rapids and exciting riffles, will be the order of fun-filled days. The river is lined with rugged rocky slopes, gorges and dense pine forests. Campsites are on long flat sand bars and beaches. Explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, this area is filled with history and folklore. Take-out is at Riggins, Idaho.

**Bowron-Spectacle Lakes,
British Columbia—Canoe Trips**
1—August 4-11
2—August 14-21

Starting at Bowron Lake, we will ferry supplies, canoes and trip members by float plane to the upper arm of Isaac Lake, thus bypassing a difficult 7-mile portage and making possible a clockwise circuit of lakes and rivers back to our cars. Isaac Lake, 25 miles long and about a mile wide, is rimmed on all sides by towering peaks that still harbor glaciers. The fishing in Isaac Lake has been reported as some of the best in the Western Hemisphere.

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. Experiences on our route will include lining our canoes up a small creek, a side trip by trail to an 80-foot waterfall, and two portages assisted by cart and track.

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 lakeshore beaches, this trip is for you.



*Shooting
the rapids,
Hell's Half Mile,
Green River, Utah
by Philip Hyde*



HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

IN 1958 the High-Light Trip evolved from the High Trip as an experiment for those who enjoy a more strenuous, primitive, do-it-yourself kind of trip. The eight trips scheduled for this summer (plus one at Easter) indicate their popularity.

Moving more often (about every other day) and covering more trail miles (about 60) than a High Trip, a High-Light Trip can travel more remote country. It is smaller, fifty people or less.

With the emphasis on going light—duffel is limited to 20 pounds each, stoves are eliminated, and food is the lightweight variety so dear to backpackers' hearts—High-Light Trips can take more people per mule than any other traveling pack trip. The leadership staff is small and serves mainly to assist trip members as they take turns with all camp duties, except packing the mules—setting up camp, preparing and serving meals, and clean-up. High-Light devotees are apt to be somewhat self-sufficient souls with a talent for making the most of their time in the mountains, and they fit in with this High-Light formula.

Hikes between camps range from 8 to 14 miles. Layover days you spend as you wish—resting, exploring, fishing, photographing. The trips are fairly strenuous and are not recommended for those completely unfamiliar with wilderness travel, but they do fit a wide range of ages and abilities. Family groups are welcome.

... in the Northwest

Glacier Peak, Washington — August 2-13
A boat trip on beautiful Lake Chelan and then a bus ride to Holden takes you to the

starting place of our outing into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the Washington Cascades. (Boat fare is extra.) You will see firsthand some of the finest scenery in the Northern Cascades, the country that should be our next new national park. You may explore the crags, the snowfields and glaciers, the alplands, the meadows—all that make this region unique.

Our first camp is at Lyman Lake, where climbers may explore Lyman Glacier and climb the peaks at hand, while the less energetic enjoy spectacular wildflower displays. Those who want to climb Glacier Peak may take their leave of us here.

We hike on to Image Lake, where an early morning rising to photograph sunrise on Glacier Peak is a "must." There are possible side trips down to the Suiattle River, to climb Plummer Mountain, to traverse Miners Ridge, or to Canyon Lake on an overnight backpack.

Leader: Jack Janacek.

Olympic National Park, Washington — August 15-27

We will explore the Olympic Mountains, the most rugged coastal mountain range in the United States. We meet at the Hamma Hamma River Guard Station, leave our cars there, and board a chartered bus for Deer Park Campground. From there, our route traverses the entire east side of Olympic National Park. After hiking to Grand and Moose Lakes, we cross Cameron Pass; side trips will go to Greywolf Pass and Mount Deception. The second week we camp at Anderson Pass, Hart and Lacross Lakes, Mount Hopper and Mount Stone. This trip is not for the novice hiker. There are few level trails and many steep ascents and descents. Hence, daily mileage will be low, be-

tween seven and nine miles. We will stay high, and most of our camp spots will be in alpine meadows or at timberline.

We will see Olympic wildflowers, low-elevation glaciers, unnamed and even unmapped small lakes, typical northwest forests, Roosevelt elk (there are 5,000 in the famous Olympic herd), and perhaps mountain goat.

Since several miles of trail are too rugged for horses, on the last day we will hike out over Mount Stone Pass, while the horses go out by way of the Skokomish River Trail. We are limiting the trip to 35 people because of the terrain and the delicate nature of many of our campsites. Late summer is the optimum time for clear skies, and the eastern side of the park where we will be has the best weather on the Olympic Peninsula.

Leader: Al Combs.

... in the Rockies

Circling Grand Teton — July 7-16

Returning to Grand Teton National Park to see its spectacular mountains, for the first time on a High-Light Trip, we will have the chance (weather permitting) to climb the Grand Teton. Wyoming wildflowers in July match any botanical display in the world, and all fishermen know about Wyoming trout.

This is a leisurely trip, with four moving days and five layover days (in Death Canyon, Alaska Basin, and Cascade Canyon). Two-day layovers will allow us to become better acquainted with the area than do the usual one-day layovers. There is plenty to do at each campsite for the botanist, ornithologist, zoologist, photographer, ichthyologist,

and loafer. This trip is a good warm-up for the Wind River High-Light, beginning two days after the end of this one, only 200 miles away.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Wind River, Wyoming — July 19-30

The central part of the Wind River Range, which we will visit, is considered to be among the most spectacular portions of these massive granite mountains, whose peaks rise to 13,000 feet. There are easy peaks for all to climb, as well as sheer spires that attract rock climbers from afar. There are many timberline lakes and clear streams, in which golden trout do much better than in their native California home. You may hike on trails or explore cross country up rocky canyons just under the Continental Divide. We will arrange several overnight knapsack trips, away from the main party. From peaks and passes, there will be opportunities to see the dramatic east side of the range. Layover days will be at Victor Lake, Bald Mountain Basin, Chain Lake, and two days at Island Lake.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho — Aug. 2-13

For those accustomed to the Sierra, the Sawtooth is a mountain range in miniature, measuring scarcely 20 by 30 miles. But within this relatively small area is a world of unique natural wonders. Seas of wildflowers quilt the margins of lakes and the floors of valleys. Lakes abound—fifty-two is the count written in the register on Mount Snowside. The thin, jagged ridges which earned the range its name are the most striking feature. Upon the very crest of the range we will visit the Arrowhead—a slender flake of black and red granite some 30 feet high, shaped like an arrowhead and overhanging on three sides, typifying the entire crest. A club member who had just returned from a trip that was forced to circle a peak and cross the crest twice, to get around several ridges that were impossible to traverse, made this classic appraisal: "There's something about those mountains," he said. "You just can't get over them."

Our roadhead is 40 miles north of Ketchum, Idaho, on Highway 93. From our first camp at Alice Lake, you may climb Mount Snowside, or hike to Toxaway Lake. From the next camp at Ardeth Lake, you may take a one-day or an overnight trip to Imogene Lake and its island, to the Spangle Lakes and innumerable unnamed lakes, or to the country farther west. We then move north to the Cramer Lakes, directly beneath the Arrowhead. The next day, on the Cramer ridge, you may want to hunt for smoky quartz crystals. On the eighth day we travel down the Payette drainage and over into the Baron Lakes, where we may attempt to

climb Pack Rat or Warbonnet Peak. Our last camp on Sawtooth Lake, at the crest of the range, offers a view of especially beautiful sunsets.

Leader: Rick Polsdorfer.

... in the Sierra

This summer's Sierra High-Light Trips consist of three one-week trips (or any combination of the three weeks). *Those taking trips on any two consecutive weeks need pay only a single reservation fee.*

Sierra 1 — Goddard Canyon — August 21-28

From Florence Lake we move to Blaney Meadows and then to a layover camp in Goddard Canyon. Next we cross Hell-For-Sure Pass and camp at Devils Punchbowl. Our last camp is at Fleming Lake. We return to Florence Lake, also the starting point for Sierra High-Light Trip 2.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Sierra 2 — Seven Gables — August 28-September 4

In two consecutive moving days we travel to the upper reaches of Bear Creek. After a layover, we move to the Hilgard Branch of Bear Creek. Our final two days we follow Bear Creek, ending our trip at Lake Edison. From here it is only a few hours drive to Cedar Grove and Sierra High-Light Trip 3.

Leader: Mike Passovoy.

Sierra 3 — Monarch Divide — September 4-11

Starr called the view from the crest of the Monarch Divide "marvelous and inspiring," and the panorama of canyons and peaks of the Sierra crest "indescribably grand." Another observer describes Granite Pass as "astonishing." Bob Simmons, the packer for High-Light 3, confirms these descriptions and reports that fishing is excel-

MY THANKS TO

Vivian and John Schagen, former *Outing Bulletin* editors, for their good-humored advice and painstaking reading of all galleys; Betty Osborn, for her competent assistance and never-failing patience; Bill Fuller, who read galleys; Susana Cox, who did the layout.

Genny Schumacher
Editor, February
Sierra Club Bulletin

lent both in Kennedy Canyon and at Volcanic Lakes.

Cedar Grove is our starting point, and after a steep climb out of the canyon to a campsite at Frypan Meadow, we will cross the Monarch Divide and lay over in Kennedy Canyon. The 6,000-foot ascent to the crest will be arduous, but to avoid undue strain, we will make it in two days. From Kennedy Canyon we will move to Volcanic Lakes for another layover day. Here there will be almost one lake per angler! Our last move will be across Granite Pass into Granite Basin.

Leader: Jerry South.

YOUR FIRST TRIP?

A SIERRA CLUB member about to embark on his first outing may wonder what he is getting into. Well-intentioned "old hands" may try to fill him in—and he may believe either too much or too little of what they tell him.

The truth is that a Sierra Club outing is a cooperative enterprise, and each person must be ready to assume his share of the responsibilities as well as partake of the benefits. On the outing, each member is expected to volunteer part of his time and skills.

The camper who can cheerfully and competently cut wood, haul water, or help with cooking or pit-digging or fire-quenching, can be sure of grateful recognition. Although there are commissary crews on some of the outings, they are not expected to do all the camp chores. The cooperative effort makes it possible to conduct the trip at a lower cost than a commercial enterprise—and trip members take pleasure in helping.

There is, in addition, a further requirement, more subtle but even more important. It is the obligation of the individual to the group; he must be willing to seek a balance between self-reliance and excessive independence.

Above all, he must not become a public charge: if his feet are tender, he should stop and tape them; if he is subject to vertigo, he should keep off cliffs and talus piles; if he hasn't a good sense of direction, he should choose companions who have; if he is not comfortable at high altitude, he should choose low-altitude trips; he should know his limitations and choose an outing on a par with his capabilities. Add a philosophical acceptance of the unexpected, and you have the essence of a successful and happy high tripper, knapsacker, burro chaser, base camper, river runner.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINEERING GUIDE SERVICE



MOUNTAINEERING TRIPS IN SUMMER

Two sessions per summer: Trips are one, two, three, or four weeks long according to preference. Trip visits four of North America's best mountaineering ranges: Tetons, Wind Rivers, Canadian Rockies, and Bugaboos. Persons attending these trips are grouped according to experience and ability. No experience is needed to attend. Top-notch guides well familiar with the four areas take you to the summit of many of the best peaks in each range. All technical equipment is provided by the Guide Service.

June 25–July 25 August 1–September 1

CLIMBING SCHOOL

Located in the Desolation Valley Primitive Area under a permit from the U. S. Forest Service not far from Lake Tahoe, California. Features a comprehensive course for beginners and instruction and actual climbing for intermediates. Operates weekends Spring and Fall with a full-time summer schedule. Some of America's foremost climbers are regular instructors of the climbing school and provide the best knowledge and instruction. Chuck Pratt, Mort Hempel, Juris Krisjansons are among the instructors. Reasonable fees, no special equipment needed.

Summer Schedule: June 25–September 7



BACKPACKING TRIPS IN SUMMER

These trips are similar to the mountaineering trips in that they visit the same areas for the same period of time. It is designed for serious backpackers although one need have had no previous experience. There will be time for photography, fishing, nature study and any other wilderness interests. Interesting guides who have covered the areas many times will lead each trip. Guides will take no more than five persons each. All technical equipment is provided by the Guide Service and one need only have sleeping bag, boots and backpack. Economical rates are available.

June 25–July 25 August 1–September 1

ADVANCED TECHNICAL ROCK CLIMBING SEMINARS

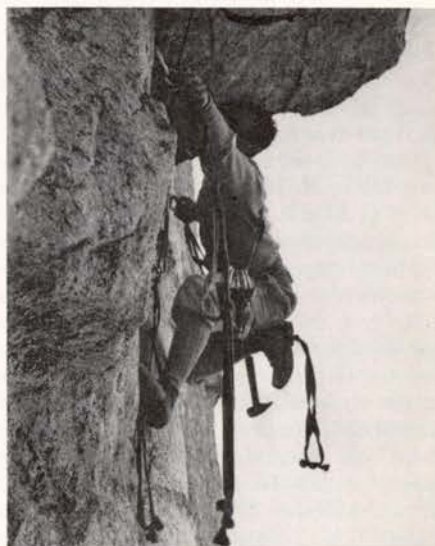
Held in Yosemite Valley three times a year. With America's finest rock climbers as instructors (Royal Robbins, Chuck Pratt, Tom Frost and Yvon Chouinard), these seminars are an attempt to advance the high standard of the sport not only in actual technique but in esthetics and philosophy. It is a chance for not only the advanced climber to join in discussion and practice of the foremost techniques but also for the intermediate-advanced climber who is interested in improving and directing his talents. A limit of 20 persons will be accommodated, reservations must be made in advance.

April 24–25 June 5–6 October 16–17

Write for complete catalogue:

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINEERING GUIDE SERVICE

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Photograph by
Emmett A. Murphy

BURRO TRIPS



Burro Trips

- 1—Duck Pass-McGee Pass,
July 10-17
- 2—McGee Pass-Duck Pass,
July 17-24
- 3—Duck Pass-McGee Pass,
July 24-31
- 4—McGee Pass-Reds Meadow,
July 31-August 7
- 5—Shadow Lake-Bloody Canyon,
August 8-21

Burro trips are for those who wish to enjoy the mountains without carrying all of their food and personal gear on their backs, and who are willing to do their share of packing and leading burros as well as their share of cooking and pot washing. Fourteen burros and one horse (for emergency use if needed) carry the loads. The beginner learns burro packing and management as well as camp cooking. About half of the days are

moving days; on the others you loaf, fish, or hike, as you choose. Leaders will be available for exploring and climbing.

If you are a novice, remember that these are fairly strenuous trips. Travel approximates 6 to 12 miles on a moving day, over rougher terrain and at higher altitudes than the average housewife or businessman is used to.

There will be four one-week burro trips this year, followed by one two-week trip. The one-week trips will visit an area we have not been to for many years—the part of the John Muir Trail that goes between Reds Meadow and Tully Hole.

Burro Trip 1, led by Ned Robinson, will meet at Lake Mary (one of the Mammoth Lakes, on the east slope of the Sierra) on Saturday, July 10 and join the Muir Trail just south of Duck Lake. Following the Muir Trail past Purple Lake and Lake Vir-

ginia, the group will leave the Muir Trail at Tully Hole and go out over McGee Pass to McGee Creek Pack Station. Burro Trip 2, led by Don White, will meet on July 17 and reverse this route. Burro Trip 3, led by Merritt Robinson, will meet on July 24 and will follow the same route as Trip 1. Burro Trip 4, meeting on July 31, will be led by Ross Smith and will follow the same route as Trip 2 except that it will end at Reds Meadow instead of at Lake Mary.

Burro Trip 5, the only two-week burro trip, led by Tom Pillsbury, will meet at Agnew Meadow on August 8 and will join the Muir Trail west of Shadow Lake. From Thousand Island Lake we will go via Rush Creek and Gem Pass to Alger Lake. After crossing Parker Pass and Mono Pass we will go down Bloody Canyon and the trip will end at Walker Lake on Saturday, August 21.

Exploration and Reconnaissance

EXPLORATION and Reconnaissance Trips have as their special purpose the collecting of information on wilderness controversies. They offer an unusual opportunity to visit an area and discuss it with local people, and to interview administrators to learn their problems and analyze possible solutions.

Applicants are selected on the basis of the contribution they can make. They should be experienced backpackers, competent in wilderness observation and ap-

praisal, and should have a special interest and knowledge in one of the natural science fields such as geology, wildlife, forestry, botany, ecology, or be adept in photography, writing or editing. Six people usually constitute an E & R team. The group is expected to prepare a report on the area, incorporating pertinent facts and recommendations.

Since these trips and their resulting reports are vital to the club's conservation program, cost to the participants is only the \$15 trip fee. We invite members who wish to

participate in future trips or who can suggest areas for future E & R trips to write to the E & R Committee, Sierra Club office.

E & R Knapsack Trip — Beartooth Primitive Area, Montana — August 23-September 3

The 1965 trip will be into the rugged and remote Beartooth Primitive Area, northeast of Yellowstone in southern Montana. Send applications and all correspondence directly to the leader, Bill Busby, 7 Nelson Avenue, Mill Valley, California (phone 415-388-8580).

Ionian Lakes Trip, 1963
by Christian Hansen

Knapsack Trips



Knapsacking, the last word in self-sufficiency and flexibility, offers a challenge and sense of discovery seldom found in pack parties. With everything you need to eat, sleep, and stay dry with on your own back, you can roam where you will and camp wherever the views are. You can ignore trails when it suits you and explore the wildest of the back country.

Knapsack parties number about 20. Trip members take turns preparing the food and doing all camp chores. You limit your own gear (sleeping bag, shelter, clothing) to 20 pounds; to this we add a share of the food and community equipment. Starting weights vary from 30 to 40 pounds, depending on the length of the trip, special needs such as bottled fuel or water, and whether there is a cache en route.

Whether you are an experienced backpacker or a hiker eager to try knapsacking, there is a right choice for you among this year's dozen trips. While it is immensely rewarding, perhaps because you work a little harder, carrying a pack cross-country at high altitudes is far more demanding physically than following a graded trail. We urge you to read these previews carefully. Don't be lured into the wrong camp! We offer leisurely trips for those so inclined, strenuous ones for those who would emulate the mountain goat. The number of layover days—days when you stay in the same camp and do as you please—is a good clue to the difficulty of a trip (although a layover day has also been defined as a day "when you do nothing but climb a peak or two").

No week-long knapsack outing is advisable if you have never carried a pack before. However, several week ends of backpack practice in the mountains can prepare anyone in good physical condition for many of these trips. If you have knapsacked at high altitudes and know you can handle yourself on talus and scree, you can qualify for—and enjoy—one of the more strenuous ones.

When you apply, your trip leader will send you detailed information. He will also ask you about your backpacking experience and what equipment you have, so that he can judge whether you and his trip are mutually compatible. To learn more about a trip before you apply, write to the reservations desk at the club office for supplementary leaflets.

Wheeler Peak, Nevada—June 20-26

Wheeler Peak, in the Snake Range near the Nevada-Utah border, is the focal point of the proposed Great Basin National Park. In its north cirque is a seemingly incongruous remnant of another age—a living glacier, overlooking a now arid land. The Snake is one of the Basin Ranges, the series of north-south fault-block mountains, themselves watered and supporting sparse forests, that rise above the arid, treeless desert of the Great Basin which lies between the Sierra and the Rockies.

In this seven-day trip we intend to climb Wheeler Peak and to explore the high country of the Snake Range. Our route will take us along Lehman Creek, up slopes of pinyon pine and mountain mahogany, past

lakes and meadows rimmed with Engelmann spruce, to bleak wind-swept ridges that are relieved here and there by miniature alpine gardens. The pace will be moderate, on trails, but occasional off-trail travel will provide the unexpected.

Leader: Dan Lee.

Tunemah Lake—June 26-July 5

The remote and seldom visited White Divide, in the northern part of Kings Canyon National Park, is the goal of this trip. Hiking will be mostly on trails, but there will be a few days cross-country. We will probably find snow at the higher elevations.

Along the way we will climb Spanish Mountain to enjoy a sweeping panorama of distant peaks and a spectacular view 8,000 feet down to the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River. Tshipite Dome, Blue Canyon Peak, Tunemah Peak, Finger Peak, and Mount Reinstein will appeal to the climbers in the group. The leisurely inclined will have opportunities to indulge their preferences.

This trip should prove rewarding to both the beginning knapsacker (in good physical condition) who has a taste for exploration and the old-timer with a desire to see some country still free of noticeable human impact.

Leader: Gordon Peterson.

Colorado Rockies—June 28-July 9

The San Juan Primitive Area (northeast of

Durango) is a country of granite peaks, high meadows, timberline lake basins, and branching streams. Fishermen's reports are ecstatic, wildflowers abound, vistas are spacious; there are old mines to explore and 14,000-foot peaks to climb.

The beginning of the trip is easy, as we follow the Los Pinos River to the Continental Divide. The itinerary includes Flint Lakes, Ute Lakes, Hunchback Pass, Vallecito and Johnson creeks, Columbine Pass, and Chicago Basin. On Vallecito Creek we meet our packer in time for a Fourth-of-July celebration. We leave the mountains via Lime Mesa and Transfer Park.

The trip is planned for exercise and fun, not as an endurance contest. You can expect trail days of 8 to 10 miles, some cross-country routes that will be difficult in spots. Two layover days and two short moving days are scheduled. Come prepared for thundershowers.

Leader: Jack Lowry.

Matterhorn Country—July 17-24

Scheduled again by popular request, this midsummer outing will give six moving days and two layover days in the wild north portion of Yosemite National Park, near the vertex of three U-shaped canyons—Spiller, Slide, and Matterhorn.

The three miles from Green Lake roadhead, the two to Twin Lakes road, and the four over Burro Pass will be by trail—a total of nine. The rest, thirty in all, will be cross-country. Moving days will be short and strenuous. There will be several opportunities to climb Matterhorn Peak (12,264). The layover in Slide Canyon near Ice and Maltby lakes will provide a full day for fishing, exploration of the Sawtooth Ridge, and a chance for amateur geologists to try to solve the riddle of the great slide from which the canyon gets its name.

Leader: Joan Lucas.

Indian Lakes-Bear Lakes—July 24-Aug. 1

North Lake, on the eastern slope of the Sierra near Bishop, is the scenic starting place for our moderately strenuous trip through two beautiful but seldom-visited lake basins in this land of sparkling white granite. We'll cross Piute Pass into Humphreys Basin, where our first layover day will allow fishing (goldens!), or climbing, or just plain sitting and looking. We pass through Hutchinson Meadow and then bid adieu to civilization as we head into the Indian Lakes country. A second layover here will permit the peak-baggers to fish and the fishermen to . . . , but that never happens. We'll move on reluctantly, past the unbelievably blue Bear Lakes, cross the Sierra crest, and drop down into Granite Park for a last night together.

Since several of our camps will be above timberline, and we will carry fuel, loads

will be somewhat heavier than usual. Much of the route is cross-country, but the scenery is more than ample compensation.

Leader: Pete "Sam" Overmire.

Salmon Mountains Leisure Trip—

August 1-8

Little known except to local fishermen, the flanks of the Salmon Mountains of northern California offer most of the features of the High Sierra except anoxia. Glacial lakes, cirques, slab granite, and timberline plants and animals—all are found at 8,000 feet or less. We'll move among these at a relaxed pace, following each day of exertion with a day you can spend lying under a tree. Those who don't want to lounge about (a majority usually) can take the side trips led by a trained naturalist or climb a peak. Our toughest day will be about four miles, a 1,400-foot climb with a full pack.

On a travel day, one of the tricks to arranging a rest without having to ask for it is to direct the naturalist's attention to some odd rock or flower and ask a question. You will find that fatigue can sharpen your eye. If you tire enough, often enough, you just may wind up developing a genuine interest in natural history. And that is one of the main points of this trip.

Leader: Jim McCracken.

Palisades Close-up—August 1-9

The Palisades are for those who especially want dramatic scenery. They "look as mountains should"—bold, massive peaks that constitute one of the most rugged portions of the Sierra crest. Palisade Glacier is the Sierra's largest. There are no easy approaches or passes. All this promises a memorable outing.

From Big Pine Creek (the roadhead is on the east slope of the Sierra, south of Bishop), we loop around North and Middle Palisades, keeping to the high lake basins the entire week. The trip agenda includes the high basins feeding Palisade Creek, Glacier Creek, Barrett Lakes, Knapsack Pass, Dusy Basin, and Bishop and Jigsaw passes. To balance the challenging terrain, daily mileages will be moderate and there will be time and opportunity to fish or take some splendid climbs.

Although this trip is shorter in miles than most, keep in mind that we will be traveling cross-country most of the time.

Leader: Bob Maynard.

Wind Rivers, Wyoming—August 2-13

The Wind River Range was significant in the opening of the West. The wagon trains bound for Oregon and California pushed through the Continental Divide over South Pass at the southern end of the mountains. Mountain men and Indians well knew the hunting grounds of the Wind River country; big game is still found there.

Our trip makes an open-end loop through the Jim Bridger Wilderness Area—meandering along trails and cross-country, over high alpine meadows, talus slopes, a knapsack col, and a glacier. There are breathtaking views of the massive granite peaks that rise above the surrounding plateau. Highlights of the route include crossing Green River Pass and Twins Glacier Col, and camping at Titcomb Valley, Clark Lakes, and Island Lake. Frequent leisure days will provide time to fish for colorful cutthroat trout and to climb famous peaks such as Sqauretop and Fremont. Although on moving days we will travel 7-10 miles, this is a moderate trip—that is, nearly all trail travel, gradual changes in elevation, and packs light because of a cache. On all except one day, when we hike cross-country over a high pass and glacier, the terrain is easy.

Leader: Howard Dienger.

Blackcap Basin Leisure Trip—

August 8-21

Wooded rolling hills and bare alpine cirques, and whatever turns up in between, lie along the trail from Wishon Dam (central Sierra, east of Fresno) to Blackcap Basin. This Leisure Knapsack Trip will cover 39 miles, round trip, in seven travel days and seven layover days, three of which will be in Blackcap Basin. These layovers will provide plenty of time for fishing in lakes or streams, for photography, or for nature study (a naturalist will be with us).

Total elevation gain, 7,000 feet. The first two days, as usual, are the hardest, with a gain of 3,500 feet in 12 miles. But packs will be light for we need carry only one day's food from the roadhead to Half-moon Lake; there a food cache will await us.

Neither trail-burners nor beginners should apply. Those in a hurry are apt to be irked by the leisurely pace, and beginners will have trouble in the cross-country and alpine areas. Others should find this trip a relaxing vacation.

Leader: Jim Dodds.

Black Divide—August 28-September 6

The Black Divide is a contradiction to the "Range of Light"—a Sierra redoubt, dark, moody, and inaccessible. Its fascination is that of raw, high-country wilderness—the exclusive realm of the backpacker.

We offer an intriguing 10-day, 55-mile loop trip that camps on both the east and west slopes of the Sierra and explores one of its least known canyons, the Enchanted Gorge. Once we are on the Divide, traveling will be cross-country. We can expect some impressive elevation gains inasmuch as our route goes into the heart of the Divide as well as over and around it. At two campsites above timberline, we will depend on

stoves, as we learned to do in Ionian Basin two years ago. Trip members may choose from a number of seldom climbed peaks, such as The Citadel, McDuffie, Charybdis and Black Giant.

Here is a new area for most of us and a trip with decided adventure. For your part, you must like timberline knapsacking and be able to cope with rough terrain.

Leader: Jim Watters.

**South Fork Country—
August 28-September 11**

From the roadhead at Cedar Grove, we hike into Kings Canyon National Park. Our knapsack adventure makes a loop of the high country of the South Fork of the Kings River, exploring many of the basins from which its tributaries flow. We first head north to Arrow Creek and renowned Bench Lake, next to the White Fork of Woods Creek and the country near Window Peak, then to Woods Creek and a mid-point cache.

The second week takes us to the King Spur which is dominated by Mount Clarence King. Here we will camp in Gardiner Basin and roam the Sixty Lakes and Rae Lake basins.

Almost half of our travel will be of the knapsackers' preferred off-the-trail variety, which involves the usual amount of talus-hopping and scree-sliding. The trip will be a moderately paced one and should provide leisure time on most afternoons, even on the longest moving days. Three layover days are scheduled.

Leader: Walt Oppenheimer.

*Photograph by
Rick Polsdorfer*



Trail Maintenance Parties

ONCE AGAIN a gay and gallant crew will shoulder shovel and moleskin to perform a much-needed service to the wilderness. Since their beginning in 1962, the Trail Maintenance Parties have produced consistently top quality work in amazing quantities. We have cleared and widened neglected trails, reconstructed old ones to top standard, and surveyed and constructed new sections of trail. And, wonder of all, the crew has always had plenty of time to hike, climb, swim, loaf, and eat, for everyone gets every other day off to do as he chooses. This routine produces a maximum of both quality trail work and of matchless wilderness experience.

Believing that a well-fed crew works harder, we provide not only ample quantities of food but also delicacies such as chicken-in-wine and a whole lamb pit-barbecued. Each trip this year is for ten days and costs the wildly low figure of \$25. Send reservations to the Sierra Club office. Make inquiries of Rick Polsdorfer, Box 263, 401 Wolfskill Drive, Los Angeles 90024.

**Sierra Nevada Trail Maintenance Party,
Mono Pass—July 6-15**

The Mono Pass Trail, in one of the most beautiful and popular areas of the Sierra, desperately needs maintenance. We will work on the section between Mono Pass and Third Recess. Our camp will be at Summit Lake, the highest lake on the west side of the pass. Nearby country includes Pioneer Basin and the Mono Recesses; Mounts Mills, Abbot, Gabb and Bear Creek Spire are accessible for climbing.

Leader: Dick Neal.

**Sawtooth Trail Maintenance Party,
Idaho—August 16-25**

The Sawtooth National Forest and the Trail Maintenance Party were so happy with each other last year, this repeat trip is a natural. The Forest Service people are particularly friendly and accommodating, the trail crew a pleasure to work with, and the country unique. We are helping bring the trails in this wilderness up to a standard that will be adequate for the greatly increased use. This summer we will rebuild a section of trail between Twin and Alice Lakes—right under 10,800-foot Mount Snowyside. There are many lakes, and Alice is reputed to be the prettiest of them all—with a meadow just above, and with a sheer cliff dropping into it on one side.

Leader: Rick Polsdorfer.

1966

New Zealand . . .

Fiji . . . Tahiti—January 29–February 27, 1966. Three weeks in New Zealand: Tongariro National Park, Wairakei, Rotorua, the Southern Alps, Mount Cook, Tasman glacier. The last week, camping in Fiji, Tahiti and Moorea. Cost, about \$500 plus air fare from your home to Auckland. A deposit of \$100 (\$85 of it refundable to 12/15/65) will hold your place. Thos. Cook & Son, San Francisco, our travel agent, will answer inquiries re air fares and other travel problems. Leader, Al Schmitz.

The Alps . . .

Summer, 1966. Tentative plans are to hike in Austria, Switzerland, France, possibly Italy, stopping in huts and chalets. We will appreciate knowing whether you prefer a four- or six-week trip. A six-week period would permit three one-week conducted trips in the Alps and leave three weeks for your own plans. Leaders, Max Knight (a native and intimate of the Austrian Alps) and H. Stewart Kimball.

Write to trip leaders, % Sierra Club office, if interested. See the March *Bulletin* for more details.

(Continued from page 2B)

this power would be sold, the rest would be used to pump water over the Tehachapis into Southern California—a far greater lift than is required in the Central Arizona Project. Is hydroelectric power, bought at so dear a price, conceivably the best alternative in a region that contains some of the nation's largest reserves of coal and uranium?

Will the plans pan out?

Admitting for the sake of argument that dams in Grand Canyon would be a tolerable alternative, what guarantee have we that they would achieve the results that the Bureau of Reclamation hopes for? The Bureau has proved somewhat less than infallible in the past, and the stakes are immense. (Preliminary estimates—seldom high!—show the Bridge Canyon dam costing \$511,000,000 and the Marble Gorge project costing \$239,000,000.) Assumptions underlying the entire Southwest Water Plan may be unrealistic.

The *Arizona Republic* reported in January that “a 440-year study of climate, as recorded by tree rings, indicates that the Southwest may have to re-evaluate its water plans.” An annual flow of 16 million acre-feet past Lee’s Ferry was assumed on the basis of a wet cycle from 1906 to 1920, but the flow has exceeded this estimate in only 13 years out of 49. In seven years the flow was less than 7.5 million acre-feet, and it once dropped to 4.4 million. The average has been only 12.8 million. The last wet cycle comparable to the one that led to this miscalculation occurred in 1826–1840 and the last one before that in the early 1600’s.

Overoptimistic estimates of the Colorado’s flow have already led, many contend, to the creation of more reservoirs than the river can fill. On February 9 the Department of the Interior announced that it had awarded a million dollar contract for boating facilities on Lake Mead. “The work is necessitated,” the announcement said, “by conditions resulting from the rapid drop of Lake Mead due to low flow of the river.” Older facilities are now high and dry. This situation may be attributed in part to the closing of the gates at Glen Canyon dam to form Lake Powell. But some old canyon hands doubt that the Colorado River can fill both Lake Mead and Lake Powell in normal years, much less additional reservoirs. There is rea-

son for doubt. The *Boulder City News* reported January 14 that “about 25 per cent of the water being held back of Glen Canyon dam in Lake Powell seems to be percolating into the porous Navajo sandstone basin. This is substantially higher than the 15 per cent factor allowed by the Bureau of Reclamation. . . . With Lake Powell less than quarter full at 6,200,000 acre-feet content, stream flow records indicate an additional 1,600,000 acre-feet to have seeped into the porous lake bottom and sides”

If all goes well with the Bureau of Reclamation’s plans, and badly for the rest of us, Bridge Canyon dam would back a reservoir up through Lake Mead Recreation Area, along and through Grand Canyon National Monument, and into Grand Canyon National Park itself. Marble Gorge dam would drown a canyon comparable in beauty to an earlier victim, Glen Canyon. Of the Colorado River’s 280 miles within Grand Canyon, only 104 miles would remain a flowing river. Even this remnant would be inaccessible to boatmen since there is no place between the Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon reservoirs where a boat could be brought down to the river.

What is at stake is not just the future of white water boating on the Colorado, or the preservation of the unimpaired beauty of 150 miles of the Grand Canyon’s inner gorge, or even the protection of the integrity of Grand Canyon National Park. What is at stake is the whole National Park System. If we sacrifice Grand Canyon National Park and Monument to the dam builders’ dreams of empire, we will sooner or later have to accept similar infringements of Dinosaur, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, Yosemite, Kings Canyon, Mammoth Caves, Big Bend, and Arches national parks and monuments. The Bureau of Reclamation and Army Corps of Engineers have plans for them all.

If ever there was a fight that conservationists (and the country) could not afford to lose, it is the fight to prevent the violation of Grand Canyon. Where could we hope to make a successful stand if we failed to beat back an attack on the world’s most magnificent canyon and the national park we thought protected some of it? A defeat here would turn the flank of the whole conservation movement and put men who cherish natural beauty on the defensive everywhere. Enlist in this fight. It’s *your* fight—and the future’s.

Some pointed questions and pertinent answers

1) *Why should Americans be concerned about dams in Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge of the Grand Canyon, dams which would flood only the bottom of a narrow canyon in the national park and monument?*

The dams the Bureau of Reclamation plans to build in Marble Gorge and at Bridge Canyon, within the Grand Canyon proper, would destroy not only the living river but also the unique life forms that through the ages have come to depend upon the river’s life. The major part of the canyon walls would still be there, but the pulsing heart of the place would be stopped. A chain of destructive forces would be begun in what by law was set apart as part of the National Park System, to be preserved unimpaired for all America’s future.

2) *Aren’t these dams essential to the water supply needs of Arizona and Southern California?*

Not at all. Looked at hard, these dams are nothing more than hydroelectric power devices to produce electricity and

dollars from its sale to pay for projects that ought to be financed by less costly means. The dams would make no water available that is not available already. Indeed, they would waste enough to supply the water needs of both Denver and Phoenix, and would impair the quality of the too little that was left. Water already too saline is made more so by evaporation to the peril of downstream users, especially of neighbors in Mexico. All this on a river that already has more dams than it has water to fill them.

3) *Aren’t these dams essential to the total Southwest Water Plan and the Central Arizona Project?*

No. Alexander Hildebrand, Registered Professional Mechanical Engineer, says in *Time and the River Flowing* that they are “. . . not necessary to divert water; not necessary to conserve water; not necessary to generate power; and not desirable economically, except to save fuel costs for future generations who may have cheaper ways of generating power anyway.

They are 'necessary' only if we insist on using a particular water subsidy system, even when to do so would submerge the heart of one of the scenic wonders of the world."

4) *Isn't the power generated by these dams of major importance to the Southwest?*

Such power is acknowledged in the report on the Southwest Water Plan to be only "a small increment of the projected future power demand of the area. . . ." It obviously could be generated by public or private thermal plants, fueled either by fossil fuels (oil, gas, or coal) or nuclear fission. It appears that no engineering analysis has been made and released of this alternative: providing the needed pumping power with thermal plants and providing the subsidy for the plan either from non-power revenues or from public thermal plant revenues.

5) *Aren't alternative sources of power, such as steam plants, more expensive?*

Steam plants would admittedly have fuel costs, and hydroelectric plants would not. At 3.6 mills per kilowatt hour, however, 3% interest on the \$487,000,000 investment saving would buy enough fuel to generate over four billion kilowatt hours per year; it would take about thirty years for the savings on fuel of the hydroelectric plants to pay for their higher cost and the interest thereon. Thus steam plants could be built much faster, would save the heart of the Grand Canyon, and would have a lower cumulative cost until fuel costs exceeded the savings on initial investment some thirty years after completion of the plants.

Some things you can do to help save Grand Canyon

No one person can try to involve himself in all the arenas the club must fight in these days, but each person can choose one or two and do what he can in those. Grand Canyon, the redwoods, the Northern Cascades—these are the principal national battles. Proposals for national parks or seashores or recreation areas (Oregon Dunes, Sleeping Bear Dunes, the Allagash, Great Basin, Sawtooth Mountains) and protection of rivers, some of them wild, are other concerns. Reclassification of wilderness will take a decade.

But no one need to be overwhelmed by all this. There are now 27,000 of us, each with 100 friends (let us hope), and each of them with a few, who can be involved in, say, one national arena and one or two local arenas.

Perhaps you have already chosen one. All we ask is that enough of you go to work on Grand Canyon among other duties, and that you never once forget what a force the devoted individual is—with particular reference to Rachel Carson and Howard Zahniser. They made a difference in the way the world will look a century from now. So can you. Don't underestimate yourself.

Assuming that you don't underestimate, and that you wish to help Grand Canyon, here are steps to choose from—and the more the better.

1) Keep trying to inform yourself better. But meanwhile, trust your feelings about what ought to happen to Grand Canyon and what ought not to happen to it. Ask good questions, urging that any damaging steps await good answers.

2) Write the President, The White House, Washington 25, D.C. Write the Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall.

6) *What alternative sources of water are possible?*

Many projects exist or are contemplated to import water from areas of surplus to areas of deficit—without, in the process, destroying a unique scenic resource. And research on the desalinization of sea water accelerates year by year.

7) *Does the law establishing Grand Canyon National Park allow dams and reservoirs to be built within it?*

The Bureau of Reclamation says yes. It quotes Section 7 of the Grand Canyon National Park Act: "That, whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the utilization of areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project [emphasis added]." The primary purpose of the park is "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Bridge Canyon reservoir would obliterate the scenic values of the river flowing between canyon walls, would destroy the river (and the plants and wildlife dependent upon it) as a "natural object" that the national park was designed to protect, and could not in any sense be consistent with the primary purposes of the national park.

8) *Won't the proposed dams provide some important recreation in areas now accessible to only a few people?*

We already have on the Colorado River more than 600 miles of reservoir recreation behind Flaming Gorge, Navajo, Glen Canyon, Hoover, Davis, Parker and Imperial dams. There is recreational value in swift-running water, too.

Write your senators, your representatives, and your state legislators if you are a Californian or an Arizonan. Write to editors of your paper, your magazines, your radio and TV stations, whenever an occasion arises, *urging that alternatives be sought* rather than permitting the impairment of Grand Canyon. Carbons of your letters will be appreciated at club headquarters.

3) Brush up on the Grand Canyon book, *Time and the River Flowing*, borrowing it from a library or a friend if you can't afford it yet, to learn all you can about the hardest point to make: why "a little reservoir way down in a deep canyon" is not a harmless boon to accessibility, as the Bureau of Reclamation tries to make out it is. Once you have borrowed the book, lend it to others (within reason). Or give it (if you bought it yourself).

4) Make up (or send for) a slide set, together with notes for a short talk, and seek occasions to show it often. Suggest to each audience what it can do to help.

5) Be ready to show our Glen Canyon film and Grand Canyon film (now being completed) as soon as we announce their availability—or to purchase copies if you can afford to aid their dissemination.

6) Send in clippings that can warn us, enlighten us or encourage us at headquarters.

7) Follow through. It takes time, but a letter responding courteously to the reply, clarifying a point that was missed, asking further questions, can build up a good relationship.

8) Send money to help finance defense of the canyon.

9) Volunteer to join the Grand Canyon Task Force. Tell us what you can do and how much time you can spare.

(One Reservation Application Per Family Per Trip)

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Please answer all questions.

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

Please Read Carefully

1. Please note that the *reservation fee* is \$15 per person or family (husband, wife, 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.
2. Please include names for all persons covered by a single reservation. Additions can be made only if there is space available. Persons on a waiting list will be accepted as vacancies occur and those with the earliest postmark will be accepted first.
3. Nonmembers of the Sierra Club, including juniors (ages 12-21), may avoid the nonmember charge of \$14 by completing membership application and including the initiation fee and annual dues with this reservation.

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dedicated wilderness was as free as possible of commercial trees. Too little use, yet so much use the land suffered; log it and end the debate!

The confusion continues. The big-trip use that Muir had advocated was the easiest target to hit, or to encourage others to hit. It also happens to be the trip that could serve the widest range of physical and financial abilities. The man too old to carry much of a pack, or the child too young to, can still walk a wilderness trail. Packstock can carry the duffel, the food, the camp equipment. Crew members (usually students who can travel fast enough to break camp late and make the next one early) allow the wilderness visitor maximum time to enjoy the country with minimum housekeeping. If the moves aren't too far, the stock can relay loads, and half the number of stock can serve the same number of people; four or more wilderness travelers can thus be served per head of packstock — on a moving trip that gives the visitor the feel of big, continuous wilderness.

Could wilderness be experienced in such a crowd? Could you see the mountains for the people? As a knapsacker I thought not, but changed my mind in the course of spending a year of summer days on Sierra Club High Trips, making careful notes of what happened, checking with Forest Service and National Park Service observers and ecologists, joining with trip leaders and packers in taking the dozens of steps that minimized the impact of people, whether on the wilderness itself or on other people. I was partial then, and still am eight years later, to the moving trip that can give the visitor the feel of a big, continuous wilderness—one in which you can cross pass after pass and know that on the other side you don't drop into civilization, but stay in wilderness instead. In big wilderness you learn how important size itself is to the viability of wilderness. It needs enough buffer to keep its heartland essentially free from the pervasive influences of technology. Such big wilderness is scarce, and is vanishing at the rate of about a million acres a year, chiefly to the chainsaw. People who know it can save it. No one else.

Were Muir alive today he would see the issue clearly and would keep it clear of all the conscious and unconscious confusion. He would know that the choice was not between pristine wilderness and wilderness overused in spots, but between some overuse and no wilderness at all. He would not forget irreplaceable Glen Canyon, hard-hit at some camps along the river, but still not known by enough people to be saved.

Muir would see what was happening in the Sierra, and would not be fooled by the forces hostile to preservation who now point a diversionary finger at wilderness footprints. He would point out the marks far more damaging than footprints—logging roads, stumps, and trash-clogged streams—that forever killed gentle wilderness on the Kern Plateau because of too little conservationist use. He would note how the real, unbroken wilderness of the High Sierra climax, extending from the Tioga Road in Yosemite down to the Kern, is still vulnerable; a corridor for a needless trans-Sierra road is relentlessly being kept open at Mammoth Pass, and another south of Whitney Meadows. Because there had been too little use, Muir would observe, the wilderness of Vermilion Valley and of a beautiful basin in the North Fork of the Kings had been drowned by power reservoirs—in a day when hydroelectric power means less and less and unspoiled recreation places mean more and more. Muir would not have been impressed by tears about footprints in eyes that winked at scooters snorting over wilderness trails.

I am sure that John Muir would still believe that firsthand knowledge of places is vital to their survival and that their survival is vital to man. He needs places where he can be reminded that civilization is only a thin veneer over the deep evolutionary flow of things that built him. Let wilderness live, and it would always tell him truth.

For all the losses since John Muir's time, an invaluable resource still lives. Much of the Sierra wilderness is essentially what it was half a century ago, altered only by natural succession. The favorite, untouched high places are a constant that can reassure a man. So is the roll of familiar things you pass on your way up the heights—the oak savannah, the digger pines, the orderly succession of ponderosa, incense cedar, sugar pine, the firs, then the denizens of timberline. One trouble these days is that you have to call the role of friends too fast. Speed and the wide highway have brought a deprivation, for the right reason perhaps, but in the wrong places. Speed shrinks wilderness, and there wasn't really enough in Muir's day to serve all those who followed him to California or who will one day be here to look or to live.

Even as in Muir's time, the Sierra Club's purpose is still to gather together people from all over who know how important it is that there should always be some land wild and free. They are needed to counter the rationalizations of the highway builders, and dam and logging-road builders, who would slice through and dismember the wilderness. Neither California nor the rest of America is rich enough to lose any more of the gentle wilderness, or poor enough to need to.

What John Muir had to say in *My First Summer in the Sierra* led me, forty years ago, to feel I had already been in the Yosemite High Sierra he was discovering for the first time. Nearly a century after John Muir's first summer, Richard Kauffman has come along with camera instead of notebook to recapture in *Gentle Wilderness* the sense of discovery and the vividness of what Muir called the Range of Light. Here is the Sierra the way Muir saw it, the way others have seen their first summers confirmed, when they read of Muir's. A cool Sierra wind blows through the photographs, a gentle wind. It is a Sierra illumined by the light of the gentle hours, warm light on a friendly, inviting land.

Richard Kauffman did not have either Muir or *First Summer* in mind in the period of years over which he made the photographs. Nevertheless he saw and photographed exceedingly well just what Muir had seen and described.

We hope this book will do something lasting for wilderness. Man needs to save enough of it, what he knows viscerally is enough without waiting for all the statistics. Man can safely assume that for all his shortcomings, he is bright enough to carry on his civilization on the 95 per cent or so of the land he has already disrupted. He is wise enough to recognize that he will not have a bright land, nor really serve himself well, if he hurries to disrupt that last five per cent on the pretext that progress will otherwise cease. It won't. It will cease, however, if we cannot be kind enough to tomorrow's men to leave for them, in big wilderness, a chance to seek answers to questions we have not yet learned how to ask.

From David Brower's Foreword to Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada with photographs by Richard Kauffman and text from John Muir's My First Summer in the Sierra

“... to know the wilderness and its unbounded beauties”

A critic once said of Sierra Club books that for “sheer beauty only nature can compete.” People who enjoy Sierra Club outings may therefore be interested to know that critics, book-lovers and lovers of wilderness all over the nation have been saying substantially the same thing about one of the Sierra Club’s 1964 books, *Gentle Wilderness: THE SIERRA NEVADA*. Of course, there is no question of substituting a book for an outing experience. No one, least of all anyone in the Sierra Club, seriously thinks of a

book or photographs as anything nearly equivalent to a wilderness trip, but as an introduction, or as a stimulant for the memory or the imagination, it is everywhere agreed that the juxtaposed geniuses of Richard Kauffman and John Muir have rendered justice to the place of their inspiration and service to a most worthy cause.

Richard Kauffman has captured with a camera the Sierra Muir knew and introduced to generations of Americans in his writings. Juxtaposed with these writ-

ings, the book’s color plates will introduce millions more to this Gentle Wilderness which the nation cannot afford to lose.

One reviewer from the Mid-West, after saying: “The people concerned with these outsized books seem to be striving for perfection in reproduction of color photographs—and achieving it. Until now American book buyers have looked largely to Switzerland, Germany or Italy for the most superb examples of bookmaking, but in this series the Sierra Club is on even terms with the best and better than most,” had this to add about *Gentle Wilderness: THE SIERRA NEVADA*, “This book would stand on the pictures alone—stunning depiction of breathtaking mountain scenery—but very nearly as attractive as the photographs is the text of Muir’s ‘My First Summer in the Sierra,’ the account of his trip through the mountains with a herd of sheep in 1869. Muir’s lines serve as somewhat poetic outlines for the pictures. He not only enjoyed the grandeur of the great temples of the forest and the churning or glassy streams, and lakes and meadows in their prime, but he had the talent to tell others about his enjoyment. He started with pure enthusiasm and multiplied it over and over. The quality comes through; if I should ever be lucky enough to make a trip through the Sierra I would feel as if I had already been there.”

As David Brower says in introducing the book, “The Sierra is worth feeling nostalgic about, either after the fact or in advance. Nostalgia is good, because it is the real bond with things-as-they-were that man requires, and that he forgets only when he is on pavement too long, becomes overconfident, or otherwise succumbs to the illusion that civilization is more than a micron-deep veneer. Nostalgia helps him remember the truth—if he lets it.”

So it is that the purposes of book and outings meet. An experience of the Sierra on either level begets a cause. As the reviewer quoted above adds, “The Sierra Club has an ax to grind, a purpose quite easy to understand for it is simple. This non-profit organization is working to save the last five per cent of the wilderness from dam builders, road builders and other civilizers armed with the chain saw. . . . It is such a book as this that will bring more people to know the wilderness and its unbounded beauties.”

From this knowledge will come the will to save what can still be saved.

