

Sierra Club Bulletin

November 1965

Christmas Books—1966 Outings

The William E. Colby Memorial

No one ever served the Sierra Club better, longer, and in positions of greater responsibility, than William E. Colby. A member of the Board of Directors from 1900 to 1949, Mr. Colby was Secretary of the club from 1900 to 1946 except for the years 1917-1919, when he was President. (The club's third President, he followed John Muir and Joseph N. LeConte.) He initiated the outings program, led many trips, and served from 1901 to 1937 as the first Chairman of the Outings Committee. After he resigned as a Director at the age of 74, Mr. Colby was elected Honorary President.

At Mr. Colby's death last year, officers of the club felt that a memorial was imperative. Since Mr. Colby was a *worker*, they decided on a *working* memorial. Their final choice was the William E. Colby Memorial Library. The library at club headquarters had been outgrown, without shelf space for its collections or for new acquisitions, and without suitable accommodations for the meetings that were often crowded into it. Enlarged and remodeled, it would be a vital and permanent memorial to a man whose contributions to the club were vital and permanent.

Work began on the Colby Memorial Library and a fund appeal was mailed. The library is almost completed now, but the fund appeal went out during the summer doldrums and has not brought in the amount expected. Those who wish to honor William E. Colby, and make a practical contribution toward the club's daily work, may send a check payable to the Sierra Club and marked "COLBY."

A Man-made Water Shortage

Water, a virtually indestructible resource, is in plentiful supply on planet earth. But at any given time, 97 percent of it is in the oceans; of the three percent that is fresh, almost all is locked in glaciers and polar ice or is deep underground. Only one-hundredth of one percent is surface water in lakes and rivers. Nevertheless, this would be more than enough if it were properly utilized. Except in certain arid regions, the "water shortage" we hear so much about is a man-made crisis resulting from the misuse of available supplies.

If any part of the world should be free of water worries, it is the Great Lakes region. The lakes are the biggest single reservoir of fresh water, with 20 percent of the entire world's supply. And only about one percent of the world's population lives nearby. But municipalities and industries have dumped such vast quantities of untreated sewage, chemical wastes, and refuse into the lakes that pollution has become a serious health hazard as well as an offense to the senses. Charles W. Northington reports in this issue the shocking findings of a study of Lake Erie, which he directed for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Techniques of purification have been so refined that a southern California community—after years of tests—now permits swimming in a reservoir of sewage effluent. And through its heavily populated and industrialized valley, Germany's Ruhr flows pure. If public demand were to force the general application of known purification techniques, multiple reuse of water could perhaps do more to solve water shortages than could importation of natural fresh water from areas of surplus or desalinization of sea water. The environment would be immeasurably improved for millions of humans, and animal species that our wastes are now poisoning would at least gain a reprieve.



Sierra Club Bulletin

NOVEMBER, 1965
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... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT
THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

COVER: Canyonlands National Park, the nation's newest, in southern Utah. Photographer Philip Hyde raises two serious concerns: the threat of overdevelopment by the Park Service (too many roads built to too many places to too-high standards, etc.), and the fact that part of *your* park is barred to visitors because it is used as an impact area for rocket testing by the Department of Defense.

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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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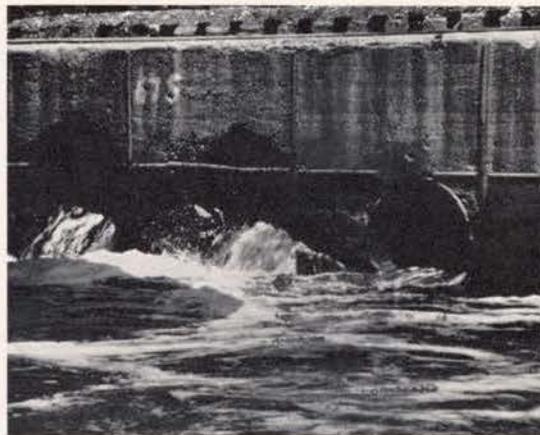
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Is Lake Erie Dying?

By Charles W. Northington



Industrial wastes from a steel mill pour into the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland.

Mr. Northington, a professional engineer, has worked for the Public Health Service as Director of the Lake Erie Water Pollution Control Project for the past three years, conducting a study of the lake and streams flowing into it.

LAKE ERIE IS DYING"; "Lake Erie isn't dying"; "Lake Erie is a cess-pool"; "Lake Erie is healthy"—are statements that have been ringing in my ears for nearly three years.

We have now finished an intensive study of Lake Erie in an attempt to resolve the questions such statements raise.

First, let me clarify the status of this study. This has been one phase of a comprehensive water pollution control program for Lake Erie. It is one of six parts of the Great Lakes-Illinois River Basins Project started in 1960 in Chicago under authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The program for Lake Erie is conducted from Cleveland as a cooperative effort involving federal, state, municipal, and citizen interests.

One conclusion can be drawn from this study. Lake Erie is sick, not necessarily dying, but sick. Just how sick, we won't know for some time yet. We don't know if some of these ailments are malignant or if they can be cured by practical means. But we do know that many important water uses are impaired. A number of bathing beaches are closed and still others should be closed because of sewage pollution, debris, and stinking masses of decaying algae.

Fishing catches, both commercial and sport, are declining in value. Many commercial fishermen have gone out of busi-

ness, still others are operating on a part-time basis. Cisco, walleye, and pike have virtually disappeared and are being replaced by less desirable fish. Many of the existing fish are stunted due to an unbalanced ecology and a shortage of their specific food supply.

Lakefront property in many areas is devalued by pollution and by an unsightliness caused by algae or floating material. In many places one can walk on logs, lumber, and other debris without touching the beach.

Water at several municipal water intakes has unduly high coliform bacteria densities at times, indicating sewage pollution.¹ Some municipal and industrial water intakes are plagued with problems from algae and slimes. Logs, lumber, and other floating debris present hazards to boating, skiing, and in some cases, shipping.

During the summer and early fall of 1964, we found that 2600 square miles of the bottom layer of the lake were almost devoid of dissolved oxygen.² This oxygen depletion occurs in all three basins. The most severe conditions we found, however, are in the central basin.

One of the major activities of the study has been to define the water quality problems and their causes. Most of the project energies to date have been confined to this task. Extensive field investigations have been conducted on the lake and its major tributaries to determine the effects of pollution on water quality and water uses.

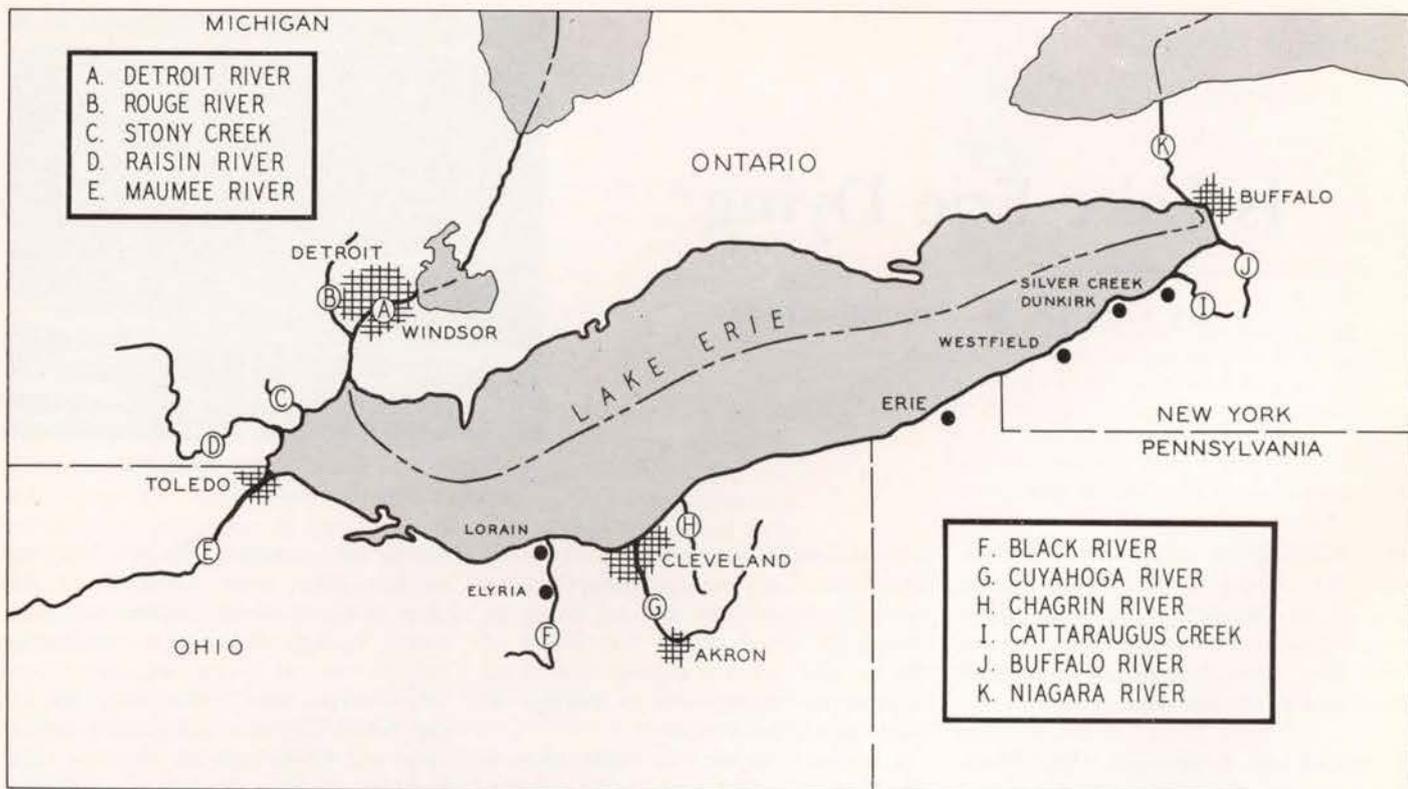
Lake Erie has been sampled from end to end, side to side, and top to bottom. The water and bottom muds have been analyzed for chemical constituents, microorganisms and macroorganisms—

plant and animal. Major tributary streams have been subjected to this same intensive study. Unmanned instruments located in the lake continually record current direction, speed, and water temperature, even under the ice cap. Wind direction and speed, temperature, and rainfall are recorded by these instruments when the lake is not frozen. We do not have all the answers, but we have made enough evaluations to make observations relative to the effects of pollution on water quality and water uses in the major problem areas within the basin and the lake itself.

Although some polluting materials are produced in the lake, practically all wastes originate from land-based activities of man. All major tributaries to Lake Erie, such as the Detroit River, Raisin River, Maumee River, Black River, Cuyahoga River, and Buffalo River are grossly polluted at their mouths. Several are grossly polluted throughout.

IF WE TAKE A LOOK at the major tributaries starting at the western section of the lake, we come first to the Detroit River. All beaches on the Detroit River below Belle Isle (25 out of the river's 31 miles) have been posted as unsafe for swimming and other water contact sports because of pollution. Boaters and owners of marinas along the lower river are constantly harassed by oil slicks and sludge deposits, which deface boats and boat equipment, fill in and foul docking facilities, and create an esthetic nuisance.

Predominant types of fish in the Detroit River have changed from game fish to less desirable carp and yellow perch, probably reflecting similar changes



Drainage basin of Lake Erie, whose waters have been so polluted by industrial wastes and municipal sewage that much of the lake cannot sustain aquatic life. Map by Alan Macdonald.

that have taken place in the whole of Lake Erie. Solids deposited at the junction of the Rouge and Detroit Rivers and at the mouth of the Detroit River require extensive dredging to maintain routine navigation.

In the Detroit River, as in all large rivers, the pollution tends to hug the shoreline producing zones of heavy pollution on each side with much cleaner water in the middle. In addition, studies of the bottom deposits show heavy concentrations of organic materials on each side extending many miles into the lake and gradually tapering off. Sampling and observations indicate that a shoreline phenomenon similar to that in the river also occurs around the southern shoreline of Lake Erie. Turbid and colored wastes hug the shoreline closely until dispersed to the point of invisibility. This phenomenon results in a polluted zone near shore with an improvement in the water quality as one moves out into the lake beyond the one-half to one mile zone.

The American side of the Detroit River pours seven million pounds of settleable solids, 200,000 pounds of phosphates, and 300,000 pounds of nitro-

gen into Lake Erie every day. With all this nitrogen and phosphorous there is little wonder that algae grow abundantly in western Lake Erie. These growths along with other shoreline pollution make it necessary to locate water intakes great distances from shore. Moreover, these growths and the settleable solids not only foul the beaches and shorelines but also cause problems in the lake itself. The growths cause low dissolved oxygen areas, especially near the bottom, and affect fish-spawning beds.

The lower Raisin River is frequently devoid of dissolved oxygen, resulting in putrefaction during the summer months. All uses in this area except waste disposal and navigation have been eliminated by pollution and settled solids. Extensive dredging is necessary to keep the channel clear for navigation.

THE RAISIN RIVER, along with many small creeks and other sources of wastes, pollutes the beaches in the area. Sandy Creek, Stony Creek, unsewered shore-front homes, and storm-caused overflow cause much of this pollution. The beaches are also plagued by stinking masses of algae.

The Maumee River at Toledo is so polluted that its water is unsuitable for anything except some industrial purposes, waste disposal, and navigation. Bacterial densities at times are very high and frequently the water contains no dissolved oxygen. Floating debris, algal growths, oil, scum, and heavy turbidity plague the area.

The Maumee Bay is seriously affected by pollution brought in mostly by the Maumee River. Bathing beaches and recreational areas are officially closed because of coliform contamination, floating trash, debris, and oil slicks. The Toledo municipal water supply is adversely affected by algae in the summer and by the Maumee River at times of high flow. The navigation channel must be dredged several times a year, and these operations are largely responsible for high turbidity during periods of low stream flow. Sediments from the Maumee River, and municipal and industrial wastes adversely affect the lake bottom and bottom-dwelling organisms, which in turn adversely affect the production of desirable fish.

The Black River is seriously polluted by industrial and municipal wastes. Oil slicks, thermal discharges (one outfall



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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Regular, \$9 (and spouse, \$13.50); junior (12 to 21), \$3.50; supporting, \$15. Admission fee, \$5 per person, or per family, if all members of an immediate family join at one time. The dues year is April 1 to March 31. Those applying between September 1 and December 31 should remit only half the dues but the full admission fee. The first renewal notice is mailed by April 1 of the year following application. Processing of an application takes 30–45 days.

Life membership, \$150.

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

This multiple-purpose stub:

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

Notice of
Address Change

Name (printed)

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

Signature of Applicant.....

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raises the river temperature 6°C.), debris, high coliform densities, and low dissolved oxygen are problems in the lower river.

The Cleveland area shoreline is characterized by algae, high coliform densities, and debris and other floating materials, all of which render the beaches unsafe and present hazards to boating and other recreational uses. The major sources of the coliform bacteria are the four primary sewage treatment plants and the continuous overflows from combined sewers. The Cuyahoga River, the Rocky River, and the westerly streams around the lake are the major sources of floating trees, lumber, and similar debris.

The lower Cuyahoga River is characterized by almost continuous zero dissolved oxygen in the warm months, a reddish iron color, oil, scum, dead trees, lumber, debris, thermal pollution, sediment, acidity, and a high bacterial density.

The City of Cleveland is under orders from the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board to improve the municipal wastes collection and treatment system to reduce substantially the wastes going into Lake Erie. In addition the board is scheduling conferences to establish time tables for further pollution abatement for all major polluters of the Cuyahoga River.

The lake shore area from the Chagrin River to the Pennsylvania state line does not appear to be seriously polluted. Reportedly, bathing beaches are in relatively good bacteriological condition. Superficial biological investigations show organisms that indicate good quality water.

The Pennsylvania shoreline west of Erie, including most of the Presque Isle beaches, is in good condition except for algae that wash ashore and also create some treatment problems at the municipal water plant. Occasionally, winds and currents carry the wastes from one large industrial outfall and sewage from the harbor onto the Presque Isle beaches and into the Erie municipal intake.

Water uses in Erie Bay are seriously affected by pollution. Industrial wastes that give a brownish-tan color to the water often are carried into the bay by currents. Bay shore homes, combined sewers, and boats in marinas pour in human wastes. Industrial waste dis-

charges to stormwater sewers are flushed into the bay and streams by rainfall run-off. Algae grow abundantly with their attendant ill effects.

The shoreline east of Erie is rendered practically useless by the discharges from one large industrial outfall. This waste is not amenable to recovery processes nor can it be reduced economically. Nevertheless, this waste seriously affects the shoreline for a distance of ten miles eastward and three miles out into the lake.

State, local, and industrial cooperation is progressing towards abatement of the ordinary pollution problems. The city of Erie is engaged in a program of separating its combined sewers, cleaning up Erie Bay, and disconnecting industrial wastes from the sewers. The largest industrial waste source is completing arrangements for putting much of its wastes into underground strata. Still the algal problem remains unsolved.

THE NEW YORK shoreline suffers severely from pollution-caused ailments. Practically all beaches are unsafe or unsuitable as a result of bacterial contamination and masses of algae washed ashore by wave action. Rubble, debris, logs, lumber, and other wastes litter many of the beach areas.

Algae, coliform bacteria densities, and floating materials virtually eliminate recreational uses of the shoreline waters

at Westfield. These same conditions plus raw sewage and cannery wastes running in trenches across the beaches at Silver Creek, New York, make these otherwise beautiful beaches open disposal grounds for wastes. The city of Silver Creek (pop. 3,300) does not have a sewerage system in spite of being under continuous orders to construct and operate one since 1908.

Dunkirk has its pollution problems too. Beaches are polluted by effluent from the city's primary sewage treatment plant. Again the algal problems are tremendous. Although some progress is being made towards reducing the effects from sewage, algal growths are on the increase here, as they are in the entire lake. Power generation causes problems of thermal pollution and fills the harbor with fly ash.

The pollution problems are also serious in the area extending from Cattaraugus Creek to the Niagara River. Many bathing beaches occasionally exhibit excessive bacterial densities. Again, the algae problem is bad and getting worse. Combined sewer systems, streams laden with sewage effluent, and direct sewage plant discharges contribute to both the coliform and algal problems.

The Buffalo River under normal conditions is virtually a giant cesspool. Since there is practically no flow most of the time, re-use of the water builds up the waste load. Dissolved oxygen concen-

Sewage treatment plant at Toledo discharges effluent into Maumee River.



trations are zero from May to late fall and oil covers large areas. The river changes color frequently as dye manufacturers change products. Wastes from steel mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, granaries, and municipal sewerage systems all are poured into this river.

In summary, the Maumee, Black, Cuyahoga, and the Buffalo Rivers are so polluted that they must undergo tremendous improvement before scientific approaches such as water quality models can be of much use.

Perhaps I should come right to the point and say that the shoreline problems of Lake Erie and also the problems in the lake itself are caused by people and their refuse. Sewage furnishes the coliforms that contaminate the beaches. It also is a chief source of the phosphorous and nitrogen that produce the algal growths. People furnish refuse, most of the debris, large amounts of sediment, logs, lumber, tires, refrigerators, automobiles, or you just name it. "If you don't want it, throw it in Lake Erie" appears to be the motto of too many of the basins' citizens.

As you can guess, cleaning up these wastes will be a tremendous undertaking. As a starter let's look at the sewage treatment plants discharging to Lake Erie and the Detroit River. Including Detroit there are approximately fifty direct sewage discharges to Lake Erie. About thirty of these outlets discharge primary effluents from around five million people plus some industrial wastes. Another dozen or so discharge, with little or no treatment, the wastes from about 30,000 people. A half dozen plants, serving 1,200,000 people and some industries, furnish secondary or biological treatment. These figures do not reflect hundreds of combined sewer discharges from all the major cities; many of them discharge continuously.

LEST YOU GET THE IDEA that industries do not contribute heavily to the water quality problem, let's look at what they do. First, let's recognize the problem or near impossibility of obtaining accurate information relative to industrial discharges. Several states, including Ohio, have laws that prohibit making industrial waste data public without the permission of the industry involved. And many industries have been reluctant

even to give this information. However, we do know that some industries discharge oils, toxic materials, and large quantities of suspended solids and phosphorous and nitrogen compounds. All of these adversely affect water quality and water uses in Lake Erie. Suspended solids, nutrients, and possibly toxic materials are believed to be the worst offenders.

There is no question, then, that industrial wastes contribute to the problems in Lake Erie. Nutrients added to those from sewage and agricultural runoff aid the growth of algae. Suspended solids added to those from other sources form sludge banks and annihilate fish spawning beds and feeding grounds. Toxic materials and oils are detrimental to fish life and fish foods.

Industrial pollution is most noticeable in streams where dilution water is not sufficient. Serious pollution conditions resulting from such insufficiency occur in and around Detroit, Monroe, Toledo, Lorain, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

What is industry doing about the problems they are helping to create? Some are dragging their feet just as are some of the cities and individuals. Others are digging in and trying to eliminate or reduce their wastes. Due to the inherent problems involved in eliminating wastes by process changes and by by-product recovery, it frequently requires a long time before results are evident. This is unfortunate because without becoming closely acquainted with the details of the industrial operations it is very difficult to tell who is dragging his feet and who is genuinely trying to do his share.

Last, but possibly not least, physical conditions add to the woes of Lake Erie. Shortages of rainfall in the Great Lakes Basin coupled with man-made factors have resulted in a steady decline of the lake's water level. Levels are more than four feet below those of the early 1950's. Less water is available for dilution in many places. Fish spawning grounds have been affected by the temperature, by water depths, by sediments, and possibly by concentration of pollutants.

Shallow areas have been affected most by low lake levels. Algae grow more prolifically in clear, warm, shallow waters. The combination of higher concentrations of nutrients, shallower wat-

ers, warmer waters, and clearer waters has played a big role in the increased growths of algae in recent years.

Lake Erie is also beset by many economic problems. Commercial fishing problems are nearing disaster proportions. Sport fishing is steadily declining. Many bathing beaches are closed, still others should be closed. Several water supplies already have treatment problems caused by sewage pollution and algal growths. Commercial shipping cannot realize its rightful profits because of low lake levels. Pleasure boating and the boating industry are adversely affected by the conditions in Lake Erie. Lakefront property is being devalued.

RECENTLY THERE HAS BEEN some cause for us to hope that we might stop and even begin to reverse a trend that is robbing the people living around Lake Erie of both pleasure and profit. Influential voices are being raised in defense of Lake Erie. President Johnson, on more than one occasion, has pointed to Lake Erie as a specific problem area. In addition, he has invited Canada to join the United States in a massive program to control pollution in Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Governors have held two conferences on this problem. Senators and Congressmen, especially those from New York and Ohio, have been very vocal in their support for a massive clean-up program. News media, organizations, and individuals are contributing a great deal to the snowballing demand for clean waters.

Millions of dollars are being spent on research. Millions more will be spent, much of it specifically on the problems of Lake Erie. The principal activity of a 2.5 million dollar water pollution research laboratory that is being established at Ann Arbor will be to solve water pollution problems in the Great Lakes and adjacent areas.

Water pollution control actions within the Lake Erie Basin are on the upsurge. Federal enforcement action to abate the enormous pollution from the Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo areas has been completed.

The states have intensified their activities. The Ohio Water Pollution Control Board has started a crackdown on polluters. The State of Pennsylvania and



A powerplant at Ashtabula further contaminates the waters of Lake Erie with industrial wastes.

local Pennsylvania authorities have stepped up their clean waters campaign in the Lake Erie area. New York has initiated a water resources study in the Erie-Niagara portions of the basin. Of particular interest is the unique arrangement of five Buffalo River industries that have joined in a program to raise the water quality in that river.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is stepping up its campaign for clean waters. Appropriations are getting larger. Grants of funds for water pollution control are expected to be increased. New approaches to waste reduction methods and control techniques are being considered. The Water Quality Act of 1965 signed by the President on October 2 authorizes a federal water pollution control agency and requires the establishment of water quality standards for interstate waters.

While all this goes on, the Public Health Service, through its application of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, continues to work for pollution control. Grants, research, training, water pollution control programs, and construction of municipal facilities are all contributing to pollution fighting techniques. Last but not least are the comprehensive programs of which the Lake Erie Program is but a single example.

Establishing and operating the Lake Erie control program will be a tremen-

dous undertaking. Basically, there are two major levels to this program. The first level is straightforward action to eliminate or reduce ordinary pollution in tributary streams and in the lake in order to protect health and to meet the public's desires for water quality. This entails setting specific goals and moving step by step to meet these goals with time schedules for each move.

The second level is a program to systematically add improvements to the first level to meet present and future needs. The ultimate goal of the second level is to provide optimum water quality and quantity for future needs.

In the last analysis, the organization and orientation of the public is the key to cleaning up pollution. Citizens must desire better water quality strongly enough to demand it, or else such a massive program is virtually impossible.

Citizens have demanded that Lake Erie and its tributaries be cleaned up. Strong actions by federal, state, and local governments are now underway in response to these demands. Through the concerted efforts of government, industry, and citizens, Lake Erie and its tributaries are being cleaned up to meet the needs, not only of the present users, but also of the generations to come. ■

¹ Coliform bacteria are very useful as an indicator of pollution that may contain disease-causing organisms. Whereas the

presence of coliform is not positive proof that disease germs are present, a total coliform count above 1000/100 milliliter of water is usually considered an unacceptable hazard. Many Public Health people now believe that other indicators such as fecal coliform and fecal streptococci are more reliable indicators. However, the 1000 total coliform per 100 milliliter standard does have some validity as evidenced by special studies made on Lake Erie tributaries. These studies revealed that less than two per cent of the samples contained *Salmonella* (a disease causing organism) when the total coliform densities were below 1000/100 ml whereas the rate of occurrence was approximately 45 per cent when coliform densities exceeded 1000/100 ml.

The Maumee River has a coliform average of 16,000/100 ml with a maximum count of 220,000/100 ml. The Black River has coliform counts often exceeding 100,000/100 ml at various sampling points between Elyria and Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga River problems begin below Rockwell Dam where median coliform counts reach 160,000/100 ml before it reaches Akron, 200,000/100 ml after it flows past Akron, and above 1,000,000/100 ml before it reaches Lake Erie. The Buffalo River has coliform counts that at times exceed 1,500,000/100 ml.

² A lack of dissolved oxygen will kill off the natural biota that normally live in or get their food from a fresh water stream and will result in the presence of hydrogen sulfide (odor of rotten eggs) that may reach the surface in shallow water.



Moosehead Lake, on Allagash canoe route, at sunset.

The Allagash: An Opportunity for Easterners

Story and photographs by Charles Steinhacker

Mr. Steinhacker is a professional photographer whose work has appeared in Holiday and Life. He has spent a great deal of time in the Allagash region and has proposed a book on it that the Sierra Club is considering.

CONSERVATION GOT STARTED a trifle late here in the Northeast. Thus there is only one great wilderness area left. And of course it is fighting for its life. I am referring to the Allagash region of northern Maine.

The Allagash region is a vast, seemingly endless fir and spruce forest. It also contains one of our country's finest examples of a primitive waterway, a waterway that is probably the most famous canoe trip in the whole United States.

Beginning at Greenville, the tiny outpost of civilization on the southern shore of Moosehead Lake, the trip follows the northward progression of lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, portages, and mosquitoes for over 200 miles to the village of Fort Kent on the Canadian border. All along the route the Allagash water is safe and

delicious to drink. And everywhere there are ice-cold bubbling springs that taste even better than the river water. The brook trout fishing is still on a par with anything in the United States, and the opportunities for seeing deer, moose, bear, mink, otter, and birdlife are unsurpassed. For the canoeist there is every conceivable kind of water ranging from quiet lakes to foaming rapids.

This, briefly, is the Allagash. But of course it is much more. Like other wilderness regions the essential qualities of the Allagash are solitude, wildness, even loneliness. Since these qualities are also inherent in the human soul, their destruction by man represents a rather grotesque irony. In silencing the cry of the loon, which more than anything else is the deepest expression of the Allagash, man is stifling his own spirit.

Nevertheless, today the Allagash is besieged by powerful groups of men whose inspiration may spring from no deeper level than the material lining of their pockets. Dam building, road construction, and lumbering present a triple threat to the entire region. This, together with state and federal plans for

saving the Allagash, comprises the controversy that currently rages over the future of the Maine woods. The following is an attempt to state as simply as possible a very complex situation.

The Hydroelectric Power Proposals

Cross Rock Project: A private engineering firm wants to construct a 450-foot-high conventional hydropower dam on the Saint John River just below its confluence with the Allagash River. Such a project could not produce competitively priced power if it were privately financed and forced to carry all the federal, state, and local taxes imposed on a private utility. However, the specific proposal calls for the creation of a Maine Power Authority to construct and operate the project. This authority would issue revenue bonds to finance the deal. The proposal is unusual in that the authority would pay to the state of Maine an amount per kilowatt hour equal to the annual state and local tax payments of a private utility owning similar hydroelectric facilities. However, the Maine Power Authority would be exempt from all federal taxes. This exemption would greatly reduce the

authority's annual financing charges and makes of this plan a serious possibility. Indeed a bill that would create this Maine Power Authority and pave the way for immediate dam construction is perennially up before the Maine legislature. Supposedly there will be no decision until 1967 at the earliest. But anything is possible in the Maine legislature. The important thing to remember about the Cross Rock Dam is that it would entirely inundate the Allagash River.

Dickey Dam Proposal: The Department of Interior has proposed a plan that would develop hydroelectric power and preserve the Allagash. This federal plan calls for the development of a conventional river hydropower dam located at the Dickey site on the Saint John River above its confluence with the Allagash. This project would inundate a part of the upper Saint John River, but it would spare the entire Allagash region. Although the cost of the Dickey project appears to be quite a bit higher than that of the Cross Rock proposal, the approved House and Senate version of the Omnibus River and Harbor Act of 1965 authorized funds for its construction.

Nuclear Power Project: There is no present nuclear bill that could even be looked at as an alternative. Yet all parties agree that within twenty years time, all conventional hydroelectric power projects will be obsolete because nuclear power is simply the cheapest way of getting the job done. Present working proof of this is now being provided by similar nuclear plants in Connecticut and New York and elsewhere.

Conclusion on Power Projects

The Cross Rock people have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to print a slick brochure that attempts unsuccessfully to disguise the effects of their proposed dam. The simple facts are that such a dam would destroy the entire Allagash River and replace it with another Lake Powell. Dam proponents have already prepared a name for this paradise for water-skiers and motorboat owners, "Grand Allagash Lake."

Although their case appears momentarily dead, they will awaken very quickly if the federal dam proposal fails to receive House approval. Thus the Cross Rock Power Project continues to present the single most real threat to the preservation of the Allagash, and care must

be taken lest conservationists relax their opposition to this danger.

If there must be a hydroelectric power project in northern Maine, then certainly the federal proposal to build a dam at the Dickey site on the Saint John River is the lesser of two evils. But to flood forty miles of the upper Saint John is no small price to pay, especially since such a dam would be costly to build, of uncertain help to the Maine economy, and sure to be obsolete in a few short years. Some sort of study ought to be initiated on the feasibility of a nuclear project.

The Cross Maine Highway

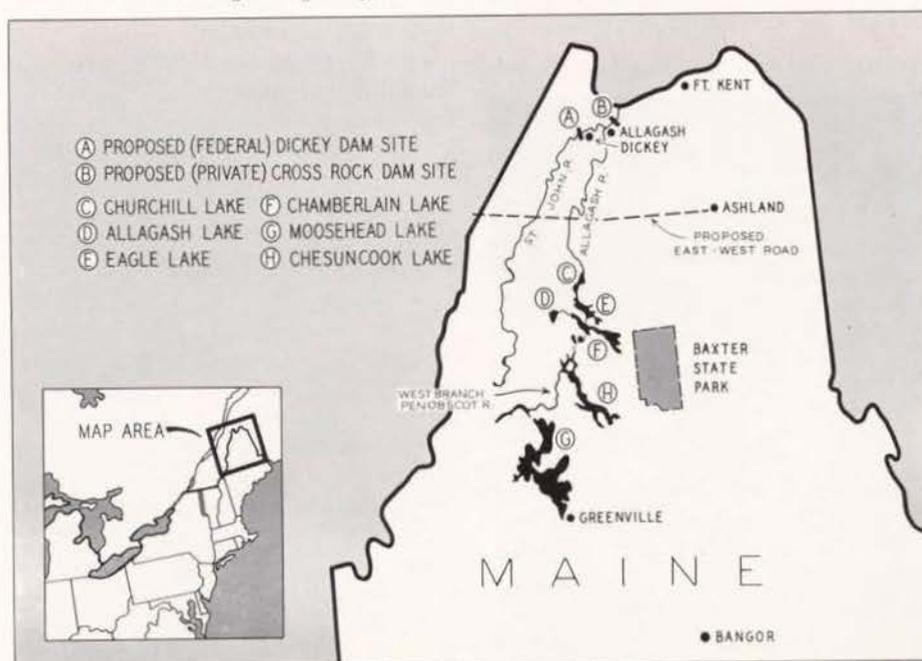
Having nothing to do with hydroelectric power, this proposed east-west road from Ashland, Maine, to d'Auquam on the Maine-Quebec border represents a totally separate but equally real threat to the Allagash region. Such a road, which would connect northern Maine with the population centers of Quebec, would bisect the Allagash River and reduce it almost overnight to just another recreational playground. Furthermore, Maine has nothing to gain from the building of this road. Instead, it would lose the one thing that it alone possesses among all the Eastern states: its natural wilderness. But Canada, which might receive some slight monetary benefit from the thoroughfare, currently favors its construction.

Future Ownership and Management Plans for the Allagash

Multiple Use Plan: "Multiple Use" is the name generally given to the policies of the current landowners, most of whom are paper companies who want to continue the status quo in the Allagash area. Their idea of management is built around what they say are proven methods of "selective timber cutting." They claim that they have always preserved the natural beauty of the area while providing recreation for everyone and a stimulus to the state economy.

Until 1955, few people could have questioned the accuracy of this claim. The paper companies had been cutting timber in the Allagash region for over 100 years. And yet the region still retained at least the illusion of a virgin wilderness. But now, only ten years later, this is no longer the case. Timber operations in the Maine woods have changed suddenly and radically. Instead of floating their logs down the river with the aid of dams that they built to control the flow of water, the paper companies are now hauling the wood out on trucks, trucks that travel over private company roads that are beginning to criss-cross the region. Many of these roads are open to the public, and their increasingly heavy use is resulting in the appearance of motorboats on Allagash waters. In the meantime, the dams, serv-

The Allagash region of northern Maine. Map by Alan Macdonald.





*Lily pads
at Chamber-
lin Lake.*

ing no further commercial use, have been allowed to rot and finally crumble completely. Today some of the lakes have dropped to ugly levels and the flow of water in the Allagash River itself is often pitifully low during the summer months.

Many Maine residents seem content with the present situation. In other words, they are in favor of the Multiple-Use policies that have been used to manage the region for over a century. But this opinion, if looked at critically, is based on an irrational fear of the federal government and a conservatism that when defined means "No Change! Status Quo, forever!" The fact of the matter is that things have changed on the Allagash, and to say that they have not is simply to take the traditional isolationist way out by refusing to face the problem.

Moose, West Branch of Penobscot River.



Most responsible citizens, however, do agree that some additional control over the Allagash region seems necessary to prevent its destruction. But these individuals cannot agree on how this is to be done. At present there are two alternative plans for preserving the Allagash.

National Riverway Proposal: In 1963, the Department of Interior proposed the establishment of an Allagash National Riverway. Under this plan, about 150,000 acres of land immediately surrounding the Allagash would be purchased by the federal government. Although hunting and fishing would be permitted, no timber cutting or mineral development would be allowed on this land. Access to the Allagash would be restricted to three principal points, and motorboats and airplanes equipped with floats or skis would be excluded.

In addition to the 150,000 acres, the federal government would acquire a "scenic easement" for a distance of up to one-half mile outside the boundary of the riverway. Within this easement area, timber cutting and mineral development would be regulated to minimize damage to scenic values.

Wilderness Waterway Proposal: In 1964, the Maine legislature created an Allagash River Authority that has recently drawn up an alternative plan for preserving the Allagash. As in the federal proposal, the central feature of this state plan is the application of land use controls to establish a protective corridor on each side of the watercourse. No timber cutting except for the removal of diseased trees would be permitted for a distance of 300 feet on both sides of the river. Selective cutting would be re-

quired for a distance of one mile back from the river. Unlike the federal plan, the ownership of the land would remain largely in private hands.

Road access to the area would be limited to four locations and new structures and expansion of existing buildings on the land abutting the river would be prohibited. One large upstream dam would be restored on the headwaters of the Allagash to improve the flow of water for canoeing during the summer months. Motorboats and aircraft would be excluded from the river.

Which Plan for the Allagash?

Those who favor the state proposal point to the increasing emphasis that the Department of Interior seems to be placing upon the building of hotels and roads in existing national parks. They shudder to think of the Allagash becoming another Yellowstone Park. And with pride they single out Maine's Baxter State Park—the Mount Katahdin wilderness area immediately adjacent to the proposed Allagash Wilderness Waterway—which Secretary Udall himself has called "the most majestic state park in the country." And last, they emphasize the importance of the provision in the state plan that would restore the Churchill Lake Dam in order to control the flow of water in the Allagash River. The federal plan does not provide for this improvement.

The supporters of the National Riverway Proposal insist that we read between the lines when examining the state plan. They point out that if the Wilderness Waterway Proposal were adopted, most of the land would remain in the hands of the present owners, the paper companies. And these paper companies represent the strongest lobby in the state of Maine. Would the state be able to overcome this lobby's political and economic strength and enforce the timber-cutting restrictions? Indeed, would it even want to? And as for the magnificent Baxter State Park, the federal supporters suggest that the credit there goes not so much to the State of Maine as to the former governor of Maine, Percival Baxter, who donated the land to the state many years ago. He has closely guarded his gift and personally seen to it that the land remains in essentially the same condition as when it was donated. But, say the federal backers, those people who know Maine politics agree that when

Governor Baxter is no longer around to supervise his park there is no telling what will become of it.

In attempting to resolve all this, the entire Allagash controversy seems to boil down to whom we can trust to best preserve the area. In whom can we place our confidence? The paper companies, whose primary concern is and should be the making of money? The state, whose economic allegiance is to the paper companies? Or the federal government, whose tendency it is to build hotels and roads? The answer appears depressing. But this need not be the case. The solution lies in "collective supervision" and the addition of two basic rules.

The Advantages of a Cooperative Plan

We can use either plan, federal or state. Let's choose the state's Wilderness Waterway Proposal since it provides for the restoration of the dam at Churchill Lake. (Without this control gate the Allagash canoe trip often turns into a long, wet hike). Under this plan, the paper companies can continue to own the land with the previously mentioned timber cutting restrictions. But—and here is added rule one—they must promise never to maintain any of their private dirt roads once they are through selectively cutting in the areas serviced by these roads. Thus the roads would be allowed to return to wilderness and remain that way for twenty to fifty year periods, which is the time it would take for these areas to be ready for another selective cutting. Since this is the professed policy of the paper companies anyway (it is very expensive to maintain these primitive roads), it need only be written into the state proposal to make it a law rather than just a policy. The second added rule is again a written guarantee that no one, federal, state, or private, will ever be allowed to build a hard-top road into the Allagash region. And finally, the third improvement to the state plan is increased supervision of the entire Wilderness Waterway. At present this monumental task is assigned to the state fire wardens whose full-time responsibility ought to be the detection, reporting, and fighting of forest fires. Since, in reality, this is taking up almost all of their time, they have not been able to maintain the campgrounds properly or attend to the needs of the area and the campers in it. Why not try

something new here. Set up a park supervisory force made up of representatives from the landowners, the state of Maine, and the federal government. It would be their collective full-time job to simply enforce the rules of the Wilderness Waterway. They would have no other responsibilities. It would be the old story of the "checks and balances" that have always been the backbone of the American way of government. Each would keep tabs on the others' weaknesses, while pursuing as a team the collective objectives of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. To make any changes in the park or its administrative regulations would require the unanimous consent of all three parties concerned—the private landowners, the federal government, and the state of Maine. Any one of these three parties could veto a proposed change. Moreover, since little or no land would have to be purchased, the money—federal, state, and private—could be applied to the supervision and improvement of the Allagash. Thus the resulting park would not be just state-run (we chose the state proposal only because it offered slight advantages over the federal plan), but would instead be a truly American park composed of private enterprise and state and federal government working together to save part of vanishing American heritage.

The East and West of It

It is difficult for a Westerner to conceive of what the Allagash means to

the East. He need only jump into his automobile and two or three hours later be far away from the noise and the pollution. But in the East there is virtually nowhere to go. The people hop into similar cars and drive for 12 hours in an effort to get away from the same noise and pollution. And what do they get? Each other! True, many seem to prefer it this way and others just do not know of any solution. But what of those who do see a better alternative? They want desperately to leave the chaos behind. Their very sanity depends on it. To them the Allagash is their last chance. It is the one place where they can still go to seek out the reality of nature after living so long in the illusions of society. For although they, too, have become so divorced from nature that it threatens to become a problem of heredity, they were once, long, long ago, a part of it all. And a part of them remembers and reaches out. The instinct is still there. And so they go to the woods for uncivilizing. And perhaps they can find it in the lonely cry of the loon. If only they are allowed the chance. But dams, roads, and timber cutting are all applying more and more pressure on the river and its surrounding wilderness. Unless conservationists join soon in a strong effort to oppose these pressures and to support a protected Allagash wilderness waterway, the chance to know the quiet and uncivilizing solitude of the East's last great wilderness region will be lost. ■

Canoeist above Little Allagash Falls, Allagash River.



Last Ditch Stand for Mineral King

Mineral King is a 13,000-acre tract in California's Southern Sierra that is bounded on three sides by Sequoia National Park. Last February, the United States Forest Service solicited proposals from promoters to develop a large ski resort at Mineral King. When the Sierra Club Board of Directors took this matter up at its May meeting, it agreed that the Forest Service action was not contrary to the club policy adopted in 1949. But the board also decided that subsequent events required a reversal of that earlier position. Thus began the club's campaign to convince the Forest Service that there should be no commercial development of Mineral King whatsoever, and that the public should have an opportunity to express itself at open hearings on any such proposed development of public lands.

In June, the club asked the Regional Forester to hold a public hearing before accepting any bid for a permit to develop the area. Bids were to be in by the end of August, with an award expected by the end of September. In July, the Regional Forester rejected the request, and the club then appealed to the Chief of the Forest Service to reverse the Regional Forester. This appeal, made in the form of a lengthy written statement, was also rejected. At the end of August, bids were received as scheduled.

However, the award of a permit to one of the six promoters who submitted bids has been delayed more than a month beyond schedule. In late October, though, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the choice between competing bidders had been narrowed to two promoters: Walt Disney and Robert Brandt.

Both bidders were invited to Washington, D.C., in early November to explain their proposals in greater detail. They met with a three-man committee that the Secretary had appointed to decide who would get the permit. The committee consists of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John Baker, Forest Service Chief Edward Cliff, and Executive Assistant to the Secretary Thomas Hughes.

Rivalry between the two competitors has now become intense. Both have been

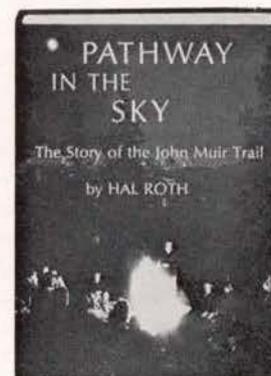
actively canvassing the local community for support, and both have offered to spend as much as \$40 million on development in the two-mile-long valley. Some of this might be spent on improving the tortuous 25-mile-long access road into the Mineral King area. The amount of improvement the road would need to safely convey large numbers of people would seriously damage the eleven miles of Sequoia National Park that the road crosses. There is no doubt, however, that the improvement would have to be made, and Brandt says he will spend \$5.7 million on such improvements if the state will not build a completely new road. Such a new road is unlikely, for although the route has been put into the state highway system, the district engineer says he will not recommend spending the \$30 million needed to build it. The county also does not appear to be interested in spending money on this road. Disney apparently still hopes that the state can be induced to provide money for the road.

The Sierra Club has responded to this activity in several ways. At the Board of Directors' September meeting, the call for a public hearing was repeated and the request was made that Mineral King be added to Sequoia National Park. Later, the club appealed directly to Secretary Freeman for such a hearing and urged that the public be given an opportunity to learn the magnitude of what is planned and to form a judgment about whether it wants that kind of development. No public hearing has ever been held by Forest Service on the question. Finally, the club's case was personally presented to Assistant Secretary Baker in Washington, D.C., by Conservation Director Michael McCloskey.

Nonetheless, as mentioned above, the Department of Agriculture in late October issued its announcement that the bidding had been narrowed to Brandt and Disney. It was clear that the club's plea was not being heeded. In response to that announcement, the club sent a telegram to Mr. Freeman stressing the need for hearings on decisions of significant public interest. It said that the

decision regarding Mineral King's future was significant for three reasons: "One, land use patterns of a fragile area with a special legislative history similar to the park that surrounds it are being drastically changed. Visitor densities up to 14,000 persons per day are being invited. Two, great sums of money for competing plans and concepts are at stake, involving perhaps \$40 million, with possible public obligations involved as well. Three, administrative proposals for the area have been withheld from the broad public until lines of commitments were already undertaken."

It is not clear how much time remains to save Mineral King. But it is clear that the public must speak strongly and quickly if there is to be any chance at all to save it. ■



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Sierra Club Member's CHRISTMAS BOOK CATALOG



The Sierra Club received from John Muir and his associates a rich and vital heritage which was both idealistic and practical. Several generations of Sierra Club members have nurtured this idealism and worked out its practical applications in a constantly widening circle of ways. One of the surest signs of and one of the solidest reasons for the club's present vigor is the way in which men of the widest variety of interests find purpose and satisfaction in working together to realize club ideals. The newest Exhibit Format book is about as graphic an expression as we can have of this unity in diversity; the mountaineers in the club have in the book a glorious tribute to all that is finest in their *métier*. The book critic of the *San Francisco Chronicle* said that the book soars in its beauty. Tom Hornbein's text soars too, both as an adventure story and as a sensitive inside story of a man fulfilling a dream that he had shared with hundreds of thousands of people. One of the most wonderful things about this book however is the revelation to the reader of how much this dream belongs in actuality to us all. EVEREST is a mountaineer's book, but the most cursory examination is enough to convince most people that, like the dream, it really belongs to all of us. And so it is with most Sierra Club books; the spark, the doing may reflect some particular interest, or even some particular controversy or regional problem, but in the end they all reveal how basic those things

are that we all share—and not only we as club members but we as representatives of masses of people everywhere who feel the value of our natural heritage.

It is this unity in diversity that makes the club dynamic; a dynamism that carries over into the club's publishing program. Small wonder that the books make universally acceptable gifts. There is something here to delight every interest but one can also choose to give according to one's own interest secure in the knowledge that the receiver will find in the gift a new insight into his own interests.

We're late, so order early. We have made extra efforts to organize and get everything intended for Christmas out on time, but the earlier you are with your order, the more certain you are of prompt delivery. Bear in mind the big new members' cash discount which went into effect on September 1st. Cash discounts are big savings. The schedule is reprinted for your convenience on the green order blank.

With every best wish for happy holidays,

JOHN R. SCHANHAAR
Sales and Promotion Manager

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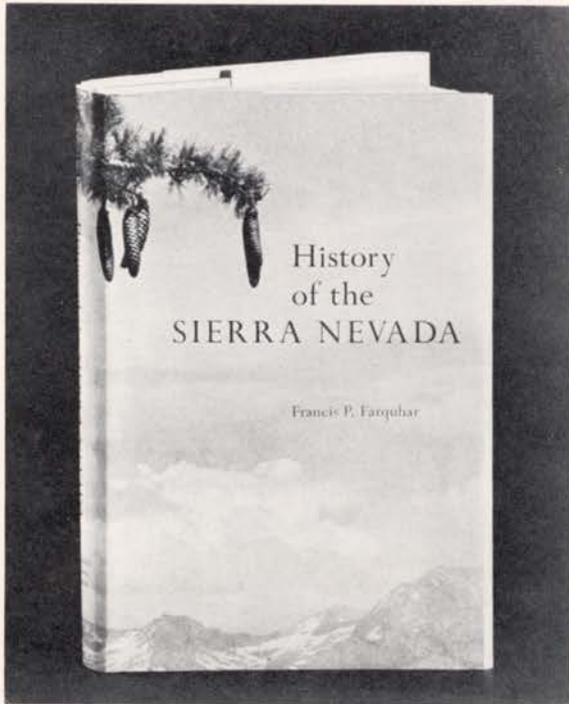
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JOHN MUIR AND THE SIERRA CLUB

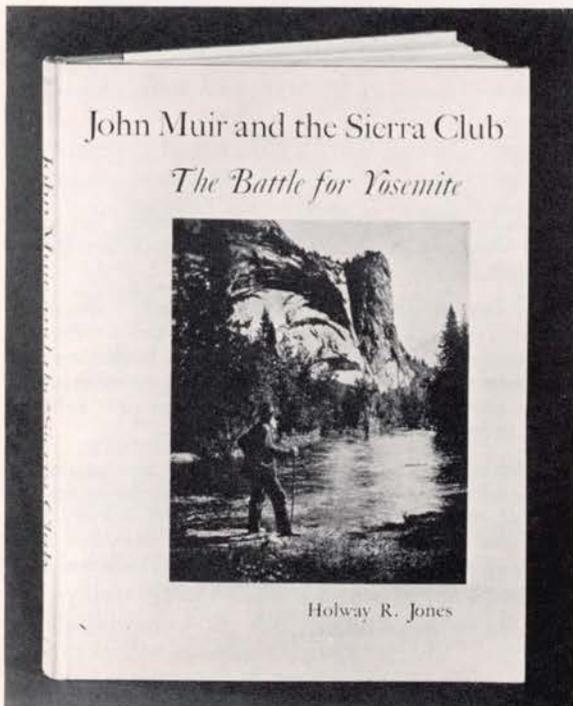
The Battle For Yosemite

by Holway R. Jones

The Sierra Club was established specifically to rally citizens who believed in the preservation of the High Sierra and who understood the need for eternal vigilance in its protection. The Club's vigorous beginnings with Muir and a devoted group of Bay Area professors and businessmen have been strengthened through the years by people in all walks of life all over the United States who believe that dynamic action will preserve areas of superlative beauty.

The climate for this action is not quite the same now as when the Sierra Club began. The nation's once dimly aroused conservation conscience is now becoming more insistent as the acceleration of change makes inescapable an awareness of the cause of the change — man's excessive love of technology and reckless growth. Part of this new and more favorable climate for conservation is a heritage from Muir and his colleagues, whose foresight created the Sierra Club and whose common sense kept it tough and viable. This is their story — the first chapter in a fight that has filled several volumes since then, and will probably never quite end.

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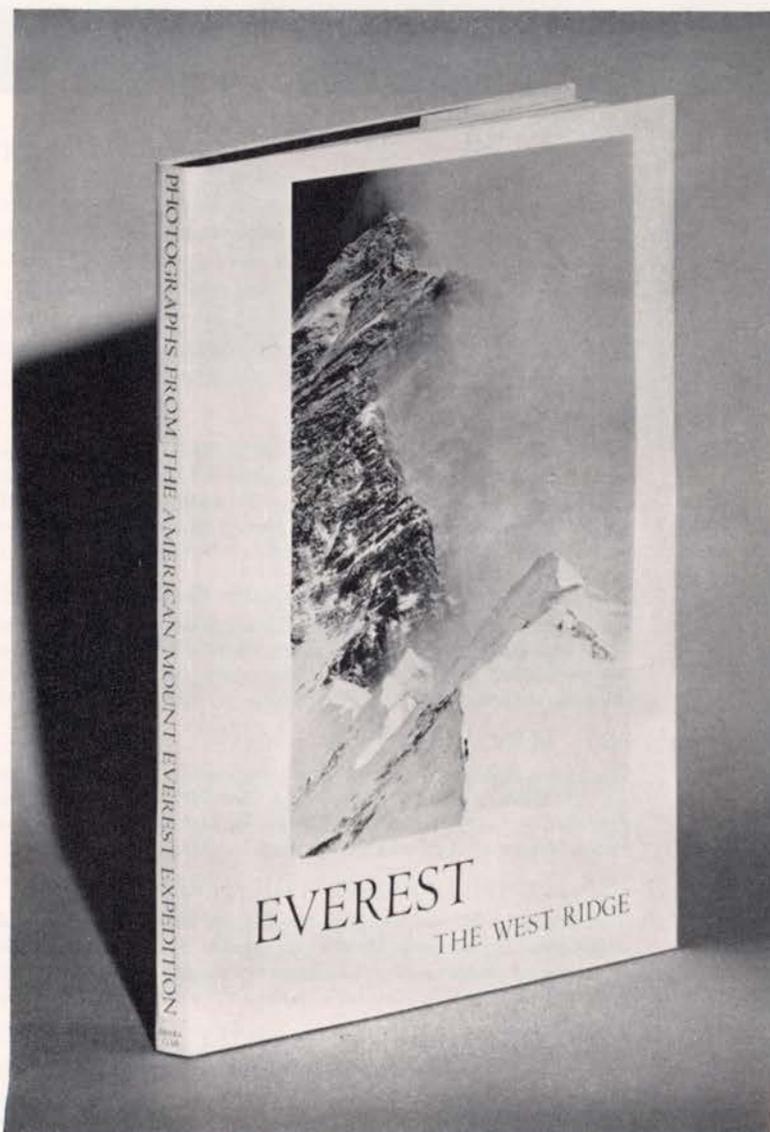




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Lines from Robinson Jeffers, with photographs of the Big Sur Coast by Ansel Adams, Morley Baer, Wynn Bullock, Steve Crouch, William Garnett, Philip Hyde, Eliot Porter, Cole Weston, Edward Weston, Don Worth, Cedric Wright, and others. Foreword by Loren Eiseley. Introduction by Margaret Owings. Edited by David Brower. Number 10 in the Exhibit Format Series, 96 plates (32 in color), cloth, \$25.

GENTLE WILDERNESS: THE SIERRA NEVADA

Text from John Muir. Photographs by Richard Kauffman. "This book would stand on the pictures alone—stunning depiction of breath-taking mountain scenery—very nearly as attractive is the text."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. The purpose of this book is to remind people that neither California nor the rest of America is rich enough to lose any more of the Gentle Wilderness, nor poor enough to need to. Number 9 in the Exhibit Format Series, 168 pages, 76 color plates. \$25.

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By François Leydet. Foreword by David Brower. Edited by David Brower. "The pictures alone are so beautiful that ordinarily they would eclipse the text. They produce a quality of awe which is unequalled except by personal witness. An important document which should be read by every American."—*Los Angeles Times*. Number 8 in the Exhibit Format Series, 168 pages, with more than 100 color photographs, cloth, \$25.



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By Eliot Porter, selections from Henry David Thoreau. Edited by David Brower. Eliot Porter's photographic interpretations of New England matched with superb selections from Thoreau. "Without a doubt this is the most beautiful book of the year. . . . This is probably the book for which color photography was invented."—*Pasadena Independent Star-News*. Number 4 in the Exhibit Format Series, 72 color plates, 168 pages. \$25.

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By Ansel Adams. Foreword by David Brower. Edited by David Brower. "Ansel Adams tells his story with 42 extremely beautiful photographs taken from the East to West Coast and from Alaska to Hawaii. You will be convinced that these are indeed our national heritage and that they must be preserved for all times . . . When the photograph is by Ansel Adams, it is often worth more than ten thousand words."—*San Francisco Chronicle*. Number 3 in the Exhibit Format Series, 42 plates, 104 pages. \$15.

WORDS OF THE EARTH

By Cedric Wright. Foreword by Ansel Adams. Edited by Nancy Newhall. "It is Mr. Wright's gift to show us 'the unmarked face of America's wilderness' with such clarity, grandeur, and intimacy that one dwells for a time in the scene and can return to it again for refreshment."—Edward Weeks in *The Atlantic*. Number 2 in the Exhibit Format Series, 51 black and white prints, 96 pages. \$15.

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By Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. Foreword by David Brower. One of the 1960 Fifty Books of the Year; also one of the 46 Notable Books of 1960. An extraordinarily beautiful book by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall, eloquent in text and image, of what the land has meant to man through the ages. ". . . one of the great statements in the history of conservation . . . I hope millions read this volume."—Justice William O. Douglas. Number 1 in the Exhibit Format Series, 112 pages. \$15.



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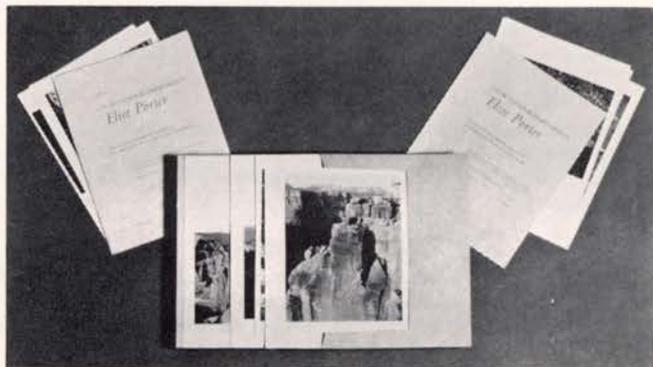
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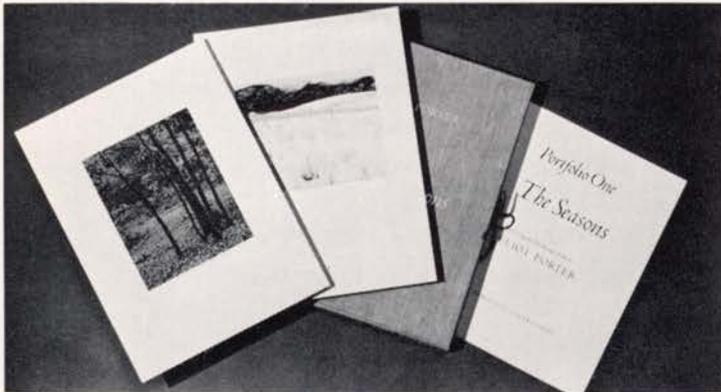
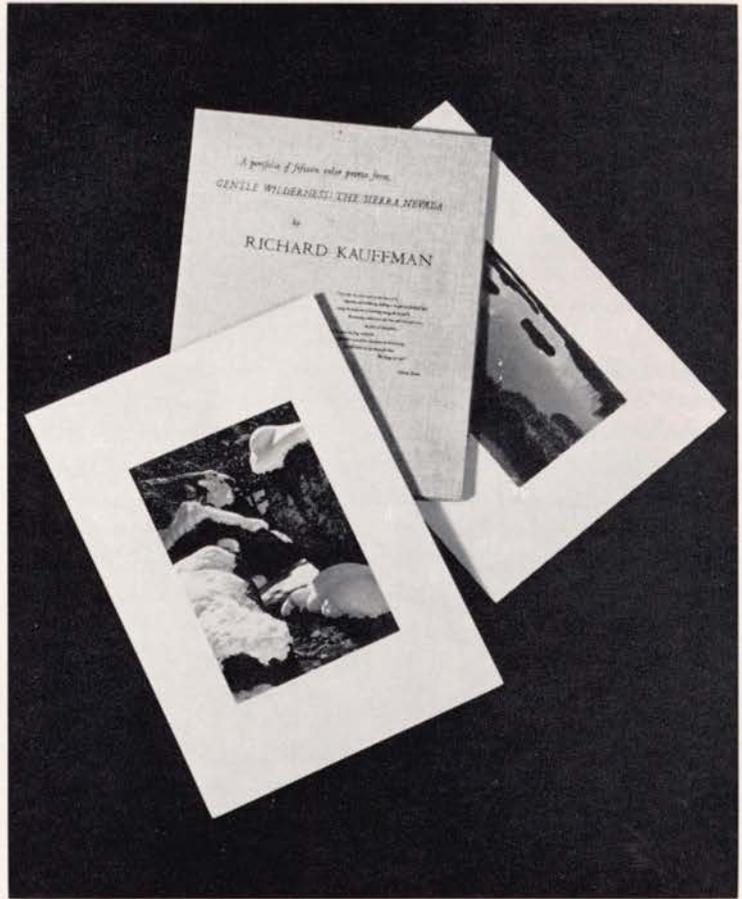
GENTLE WILDERNESS PORTFOLIO

by Richard Kauffman

Here are fifteen of Mr. Kauffman's photographs in which he has attempted to give the essence of what he has found to be beautiful in the Sierra Nevada. Mr. Kauffman has said, "The Sierra Nevada is a beautiful and gentle range — in my opinion, the loveliest of mountain country. It has an intimate and peaceful quality, unknown in almost all other mountains of the world. It is country that welcomes man and bids him stay and enjoy it to its fullest . . . It gives the color photographer full scope to record the ever-changing shades of its rock peaks, the hues of its lush meadows, and the subtle greens and browns of its open forest."

Unlike our Wilderness Prints, these are lithographic reproductions (10 x 12 inches), on heavy art paper (13 x 17), suitable and ready for framing. These are the color prints that inspired and formed the basis of the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series book *Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada*.

The set comes in a handsome protective box inscribed with a quotation from John Muir. \$6.95



PORTFOLIO ONE: THE SEASONS By Eliot Porter
Taken from the Smithsonian exhibit of the same name, these twelve color prints give new depth and feeling to the four seasons. Reprinted from 4 x 5 Ektachromes by the dye transfer process, these prints are approximately 8 x 10 inches and are mounted on 15 x 20-inch white board. The set is handsomely contained in a gold-stamped tie case. \$225

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By Ansel Adams

A personal tribute of universal appeal, Ansel Adams' photographs are displayed with excerpts from Russell Varian's writing and the poetry of his father, John O. Varian. Fifteen original prints, mounted on 14 x 18-inch white board, individually signed, and contained in a gold-stamped tie case. \$150

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THE 1965 ANNUAL

The unprecedented Sierra Club Annual—an unusual gift, its illustrations and text revealing the wide scope of Sierra Club interests, borrowed generously from the nearly half-million-dollar investment in current Sierra Club books (which brought, in case you forgot, the 1964 Carey-Thomas Award for the best achievement in creative publishing in the country). See page 30 for more details on the contents—Justice Douglas, Loren Eiseley, Paul Brooks, Harold Gilliam, Ansel Adams, Eliot Porter, Charles Kuralt, Will Colby, Francis Farquhar, Philip Hyde, Roderick Nash, Margaret Owings, Harvey Manning, Thomas Hornbein, Wm. Bridge Cooke, Hugh Nash, and David Brower (as editor of this issue)—all these people are represented in the most beautiful annual yet, 100 pages in all, including 18 pages of Barnes Press color. Ready for mailing (or mailed to a list of your choice, to which you can announce your gift yourself with Wilderness Notes supplied), \$2.75 per copy while the limited number lasts.

SIERRA CLUB FILMS

New, Pertinent and Powerful

GLEN CANYON by Philip Pennington. (28 min. optical sound, color) This film shows the incredible beauty of Glen Canyon and the many side canyons before they were drowned by Lake Powell behind Glen Canyon Dam. The film makes a powerful case against further dams on the Colorado River. \$275.

WASTED WOODS by Harvey Richards (15 min. optical sound, color) A commentary on the destructive logging carried on in the Northwest. This film exposes the profligacy of the West Coast lumber industry well enough to provoke savage but largely irrelevant rebuttal. \$185.

To be released in January, 1966

GRAND CANYON by Clyde Thomas. (28 minutes, optical sound, color) This film will show the beautiful parts of the Canyon that will be under water if Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams are built. It will prove that the dams would not only destroy spectacular scenery but would be uneconomical.

Tried and True Sierra Club Classics (all color and sound)

WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN by David Brower. (30 min.) A poetically beautiful, award-winning film. \$275.

NATURE NEXT DOOR by Robert Stebbins (28 minutes, color and sound) Excellent for teaching conservation ethics in grades 4 through 8. \$265.

ISLAND IN TIME by Laurel Reynolds and Mindy Willis (28 min.) An introduction to the Point Reyes National Seashore. \$285.

WILDERNESS RIVER TRAIL by Charles Eggert (24 min.) Highlights of river trips through Dinosaur National Monument. \$250.

Film rental information can be served from the Sierra Club Offices.

HOW UP TO DATE IS YOUR SIERRA CLUB LIBRARY? CHECK THIS LIST

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| — Climber's Guide to Glacier National Park <i>J. Gordon Edwards</i> | \$ 3.75 |
| — Climber's Guide to the High Sierra <i>Hervey Voge</i> | \$ 4.75 |
| — Climber's Guide to the Teton Range <i>Leigh Ortenburger</i> | \$ 6.00 |
| — Climber's Guide to Yosemite Valley <i>Steve Roper</i> | \$ 4.75 |
| — Death Valley <i>Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall</i> | \$ 5.50 |
| — Deepest Valley <i>Genny Schumacher</i> | \$ 4.75 |
| — Exploring Glaciers with a Camera <i>A. E. Harrison</i> | \$ 1.95 |
| — Food for Knapsackers <i>Winnie Thomas and Hasse Bunnelle</i> | \$ 1.25 |
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| — Going Light—With Backpack or Burro <i>David Brower</i> | \$ 2.50 |
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| — Introduction to Hawaii <i>Ansel Adams and Edward Joesting</i> | \$ 9.50 |
| — Island in Time <i>Harold Gilliam, Philip Hyde</i> | \$ 7.50 |
| — Mammoth Lakes Sierra <i>Genny Schumacher</i> | \$ 4.75 |
| — Manual of Ski Mountaineering <i>David Brower</i> | \$ 3.75 |
| — Matthes and the Marks of Time <i>Fritiof Fryxell</i> | \$ 7.50 |
| — Mountain Rescue Techniques <i>Wastl Mariner</i> | \$ 3.50 |
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| — Muir's Studies in the Sierra <i>Wm. E. Colby, ed.</i> | \$ 3.75 |
| — Nature Next Door <i>Robert C. Stebbins (booklet)</i> | \$.75 |
| — Ramblings in the Sierra <i>Joseph Le Conte</i> | \$ 3.75 |
| — Routes and Rocks <i>Dwight Crowder, Rowland Tabor</i> | \$ 5.00 |
| — The North Cascades <i>Tom Miller, Harvey Manning</i> | \$10.00 |
| — The Peninsula: A Story of the Olympic Country <i>Don Moser</i> | \$ 6.50 |
| — The Sierra Club: A Handbook <i>David Brower</i> | \$ 1.00 |
| — Wilderness and Recreation <i>ORRC report</i> | \$ 5.75 |
| — Yosemite Valley <i>Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall</i> | \$ 6.00 |

JOHN MUIR AND THE SIERRA CLUB

The Battle for Yosemite

By Holway R. Jones

The first full-length study of a chapter in the history of the Sierra Club, this book presents an invaluable record of the struggle by John Muir and others to preserve the Yosemite Area—from 1864 to the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916.

When a battle has to be fought, an organization will usually have to be brought together to fight it, and one man will cast a shadow, or otherwise exert a profound influence, over the organization. To date, John Muir's shadow is seventy-three years long in the kind of battle Americans will need to fight recurrently.

When Congress set Yosemite Valley aside in 1864 as a park for the nation, a contest began between those who sought to preserve it for all and those who sought

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HISTORY OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

by Francis P. Farquhar

Mr. Farquhar's name is inseparable from Sierra Club history and development. He twice served as President of the Club and was editor of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* from 1926 to 1946. He is one of that small band of illustrious and dedicated men who have made the Sierra Club what it is. Few men know more about the mighty mountain range John Muir knew as the "range of light," and few men are better qualified to make this single narrative all the varied aspects of human endeavor related to the Sierra Nevada. The growth of geographical knowledge is traced from Spanish times, through the explorations of American trappers and the struggles of the overland emigrants, to the government surveys and the more intensive exploring and mountaineering of recent times. Consideration is given to the Sierra's economic and recreational utilization—to the grazing of livestock, lumbering, water resources, camping, mountaineering, and skiing. The book is illustrated by drawings, original photographs, and maps specially drawn to assist the reader.

CHRISTMAS BOOK ORDER FORM

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—ROBERT KIRSCH, *Los Angeles Times*

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commercial advantage in it for themselves. Central to this contest were a man and an organization—John Muir and the Sierra Club he helped found in 1892, two years after the establishment of Yosemite National Park and its two million acres of High Sierra surrounding Yosemite Valley.

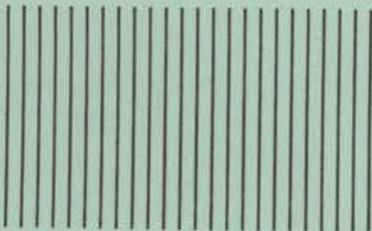
The nation's once dimly aroused conservation conscience is now becoming more insistent as the acceleration of change makes inescapable an awareness of cause of change—man's overenamour of technology and reckless growth. Part of this new and more favorable climate for conservation is a heritage from Muir and his colleagues, whose foresight created the Sierra Club and whose common sense kept it tough and viable. This is their story—the first chapter in a fight that has filled several chapters since then and will probably never quite end.

Over 80 pages of photographs. \$10.00

THE

The unprecedented illustrations and text interests, borrowed dollar investment brought, in case you for the best achiever try). See page 30 Douglas, Loren Eise Adams, Eliot Porter Farquhar, Philip H Harvey Manning, Hugh Nash these p 100 P

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Book Reviews

THE SENSE OF WONDER. By Rachel Carson. Photographs by Charles Pratt and others. 95 pages. Harper and Row, Inc., New York, 1965. \$4.95 through December 31, 1965, then \$5.95

The Sense of Wonder was to be the beginning of a longer work by the late Rachel Carson. It is really no more than an essay illustrated with appropriate and splendid photographs. But to say "no more than an essay" is to leave much unsaid. For this work stands as a kind of prose poem on the importance of training a child to allow his senses to explore the world about him. As Miss Carson put it, "it is not half so important to know as to feel."

Using her experiences with her nephew as illustrations, Miss Carson describes the adult's role in helping a child "to keep alive his inborn sense of wonder." In one example after another, she proves her contention that the important thing to do is "to pave the way for the child to want to know" rather than "to put him on a diet of facts he is not ready to assimilate."

Helping your child to explore nature, to shape his sense of wonder also helps you to sharpen your own awareness. "It is learning again to use your eyes, ears, nostrils, and finger tips, opening up the disused channels of sensory impression." By teaching a child to use his senses, you help yourself to achieve a better understanding of the earth.

The gift of a sense of wonder is "an unailing antidote against the boredom and disenchantments of later years, the sterile preoccupation with things that are

artificial, the alienation from the sources of our strength." And this final gift from Rachel Carson, this slim volume, is an eloquent guidebook for those who respect and protect their natural heritage, and who wish to arouse this feeling in their children.

FEROL EGAN

THE END OF THE GAME. By Peter H. Beard. Illustrated. 256 pages. The Viking Press, New York, 1965. \$12.95

Amid the increasing number of books on African wildlife, Peter Beard's *The End of the Game* stands by itself. It is excellent both as an historical record of the early days in Kenya and as a pictorial record of the wilderness and wildlife of that country. More important, however, is that by word and by unusually powerful photographs the 27-year-old author has captured a mood, the mood of an era that can be glimpsed today only in rare moments beyond the road the tourist travels.

At the outset Beard states: "A book about Africa is necessarily a book about many things, and this one hopes to be precisely that; a memory of the past, a record of the present, and an image of the future." Thus he begins with the climbing of Mount Kenya by Halford Mackinder in 1899 and with the building of the Mombasa to Uganda railroad, two remarkable feats that symbolize the beginning of change.

Beard's personal contact with and interest in the people who knew Kenya 50 years ago help to unearth a half-century that is now disappearing under macadam roads and growing slums and suburbs. Unique individuals, such as Philip Percival, J. A. Hunter, Karen Blixen [Isak Dinesen], and "Cape to Cairo" Grogan, are treated with warmth and sensitivity.

The author's experiences hunting on game control, taking expeditions, photographing wildlife, and walking for days in the bush, have given him a contact with a way of life that is vanishing rapidly. He knows the unexpected beauty of Africa, the sudden natural violence in which death is an intimate part of

life, and the deep satisfaction of having endured physical hardship. He knows, too, and respects, the bush African, the skilled tracker who is "native" in the best sense of the word: the Mderobo or Mliangulu who has lived with and hunted the animals all his life, who reads the ancient script of the bush with an almost supernatural skill. Beard writes well of these people—of their craft, their courage, and endurance—and he writes without a trace of condescension.

There is nostalgia in all of this but it is not the yearning of an old man for the "good old days." Rather it is a young man's awareness that life is changing, that the time is gone when, "Nature herself was the Park Warden, when wild animals were wild in a wilderness, when men were still intruders. When the age old scheme of life had not yet been shattered. . . ."

The author is less successful in presenting an "image of the future." His view is colored, for he sees primarily through the eyes of those settlers and professional hunters who knew the past.

It is true that Nairobi is no longer a frontier town with wildlife roaming the streets at night. But it seems more important that the African leaders, not only of Kenya, but of Tanzania and Uganda, have come to recognize the economic value of their wildlife and national parks.

It is also true that the almost incredible hunting adventures of a Colonel Patterson or a John Hunter are now history. Perhaps, however, it is more important that in all the countries of East Africa education programs are being developed to help urban Africans to understand the asset their wildlife represents. Although the author only touches on these important changes, he does acknowledge that in national parks the wildlife may have a future. In short, what he has written about is the end of an era, not "The End of the Game."

WILLIAM EDDY

Mr. Eddy was Education Officer for the Tanzania National Parks for two years and is presently on the staff of The Conservation Foundation.

Daley's

1966 Calendar

of American Mountaineering

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Coyote Gulch in the Escalante River Canyon by Howard Laws

Preview of the

1966 Wilderness Outings

MEMORIES of the past summer's adventures have barely dimmed and trip reunions are still occurring. (A young man we know was looking forward to his first date with a girl he had met on a High Trip, escorting her to the reunion. So overwhelmed was he by the vision of loveliness with a fresh hair-do and three-inch heels who opened her apartment door, the best he could manage was to stammer, "But—uh—goodness, you—you look so different with clothes on!")

Yet already it is time to preview the Sierra Club's 1966 wilderness outings—to travel by armchair into the familiar Sierra Nevada, north to the Canadian Rockies, east to Maine, and south to Mexico. And, this year, across two

oceans to New Zealand and the Alps.

This is the club's sixty-first year of taking people camping, not to the tourist spots you can ride to on wheels, but into the *wilderness*—into virgin country, where the ground is your bed, the sky your roof, and all of the rooms are air-conditioned.

Once again the club is providing old-timers with the opportunity to discover new places and new wonders, and is helping first-timers learn how to be happy and comfortable with knapsack, sleeping bag, and tarp. And just as it has been each year since 1901 when Will Colby led the first High Trip out of Tuolumne Meadows, the *raison d'être* for all our outings is: that wilderness will be preserved only in proportion to the number

of people who know its joys and its values first hand.

Whether you are an experienced mountaineer or whether you have never slept on the ground before, there is a right choice for you among the 86 trips offered. You can find togetherness or solitude, family camping close to home or an expedition to Alaska, strenuous knapsacking or leisurely dawdling, lazy drifting down the Green River or exciting white water in the Grand Canyon. Trips vary markedly in the size of the group, distance covered, physical exertion demanded, and in cost. To make sure that you and the trip will be mutually compatible, read the more detailed trip descriptions that will appear in the February, 1966, Outing *Bulletin*.

New This Year

That the Outing Committee can continue to dream up new places and new kinds of trips year after year is indicative of its members' imagination and creativity. New this year is a Christmas knapsack trip to the Grand Canyon, the first of a projected series of winter backpacks in the Southwest. New also is a Saddle-Light horseback trip into the Kern Plateau. One of the most unusual is the boating-mountaineering expedition among the icebergs, glaciers, and mountains of Glacier Bay, Alaska.

Another innovation is the Family High Trip (for children as young as seven), with shorter moves and more layover days than the traditional High Trip. Last year's first Family Knapsack Trip proved so successful that two will be offered next summer.

Since last year's experimental Mountaineering Camp for those who wanted to learn rock climbing and mountaineering was well received, we plan another this year, with accommodations for climbers' families, see Base Camp, Sierra III.

A Base Camp will be established for the first time near Mount Assinaboine in the Canadian Rockies. Backpackers eager to explore south of the border can knapsack in Baja California this spring or in the volcano country of central Mexico next fall. If the photographs in the Sierra Club's book, *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*, seem too beautiful to be real, you may see this superb section of the Colorado River yourself on a Grand Canyon river trip, from Marble Canyon all the way to Lake Mead.

And now—while you still have lots of time to send for catalogues, to look in local stores, to compare quality—begin to shop for whatever camping gear you need. Good equipment is not necessarily the most expensive, but you can waste a great deal of money (and be miserably uncomfortable) on heavy, poor quality sleeping bags, tents, and rain jackets. Discuss your problems with experienced mountaineers and trip leaders (ask the club office for their telephones and addresses). And look for valuable tips in these club publications: Cutter's *Check Lists*, a light-hearted leaflet by Dr. Robert Cutter on the clothing and equipment appropriate for the various outings, free; *Knapsack Equipment*, a

booklet on the essentials of lightweight camping—sleeping bags, shelters, knapsacks, clothing, revised 1965, 50¢; *Going Light with Backpack or Burro*, edited by David Brower, wilderness traveling and camping, eighth printing, 166 pages, illustrated, \$2.50; *Wilderness Outings*, a new leaflet giving general information on the various kinds of Sierra Club trips, free.

Reservations

Reservations for all 1966 outings are now being accepted at the club office (see below, *How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips*). The nonrefundable \$15 reservation fee will hold a place for you on any trip except Hawaii, which will need a \$75 reservation fee per person (\$60 of it refundable only if your place on the plane can be filled).

For those who must plan far ahead, we give below a summary of all 1966 trips. Places and dates of some are still tentative. The February *Sierra Club Bulletin* will carry complete information and prices on all summer trips.

There follows the details of the winter and spring trips. At press time, some cost figures were waiting on a budget meeting. If you wonder whether you and a particular trip are mutually compatible, write to the club office for the supplemental sheet on that trip, which gives

more information and exact costs (supplemental sheets on summer trips not available until March).

CHRISTMAS KNAPSACK TRIP

**Grand Canyon, Arizona—
December 27, 1965–January 1, 1966**

This first winter knapsack trip will take us into the little-traveled southeastern portion of Grand Canyon National Park. The weather here is unpredictable—we may have lovely warm days, rain, or snow, or some of each. This is a strenuous trip and should be undertaken only by those in good condition. There will be no layover days. There will be a little rock climbing; however, anyone who is reasonably agile should have no trouble. The menu will be somewhat limited, to compensate for the additional amount of warm clothing and water-crossing gear we must carry. To allow time for people to arrive from the San Francisco Bay Area after Christmas, we will not start hiking until Tuesday morning, December 28. There is a long car shuttle to make on December 27.

We will cross the Colorado River by boat, weather and the Bureau of Reclamation permitting, and explore along the old Horsethief Trail. We start at Lipan Point, going down the old Tanner Trail to the river and then up the Colorado to the Lava Creek area, where we cross the

Willows and dunes near Nankoweap Creek by Philip Hyde from Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon



river. We cross-country to the mouth of the Little Colorado River and continue up the Little Colorado past the spring that is said to be the original Sipapu where the Indians' ancestors emerged from the center of the earth. We complete the trip by going up Salt Trail Canyon to the plateau west of Highway 89. For an excellent description of this area, see *Arizona Highways*, September, 1965. Limit, 12 people. Cost, \$45. Leader, John Ricker.

Spring Trips

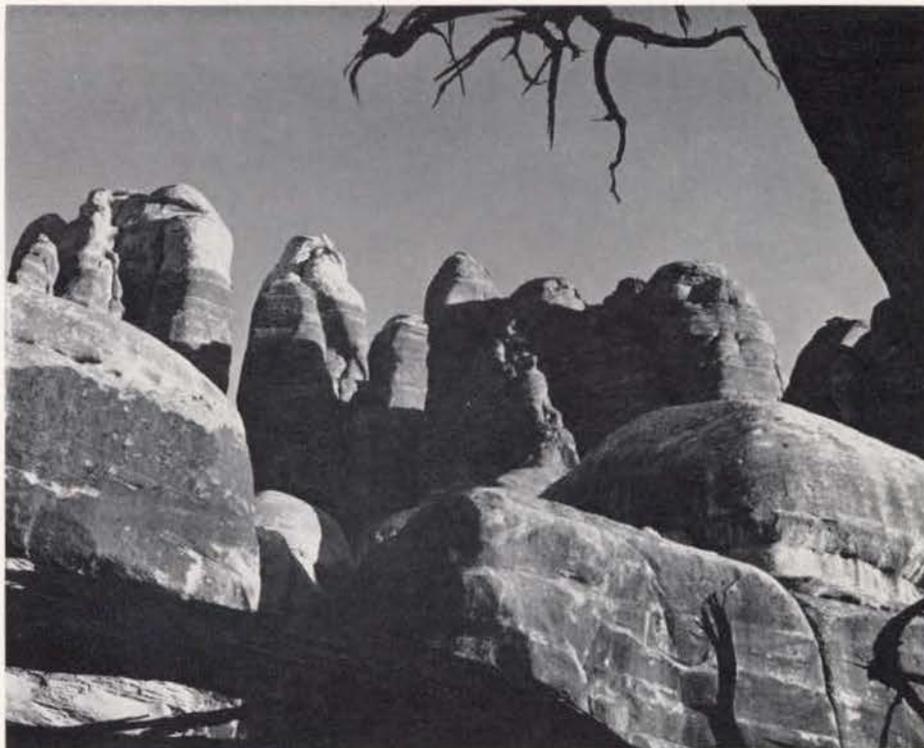
Sycamore Canyon High-Light, Arizona—April 3-8

In the course of the club's first trip into the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area, we will wander in the high desert brushlands as well as in the pinyon-juniper forests in the upper reaches of the canyons. Sycamore Canyon is south of Flagstaff, west of and parallel to Oak Creek Canyon. Opposite the canyon, across the Verde River, is Mingus Mountain, whose summit ridge may still show winter's frosting. An area rich in Arizona history; we may see Indian ruins. This Primitive Area is to be reclassified in the near future. Our observations and opinions of its wilderness value will help determine its future. Roadhead near Clarkdale. Limit 30. Cost, \$70-\$85. Leader, Larry Williams.

Hawaii—March 31-April 10

This Easter's outing to the 50th state will return to the Big Island, Hawaii, where this series started in 1962. Though the Big Island is twice as large as all the other Hawaiian islands combined, on a map it is but a dot in the Pacific Ocean. But on this dot there is much to see: two active volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea; vast lava flows, some recent; black and white sand beaches, lush tropical forests, spectacular waterfalls, and wide valleys carved deeply into the island coast.

This outing bears no resemblance whatsoever to the usual Island trip, for we make a point of avoiding the tourist spots. From our camps there will be many opportunities for hikes into the back country. You choose your own pace, anything from a short stroll to a strenuous knapsack trip. A central commissary will serve mostly fresh Island-grown foods.



Rocks near Devil's Pocket, Canyonlands National Park, Utah, by Philip Hyde

We leave Oakland Airport Thursday evening, March 31, on a charter plane to Hilo, Hawaii. Waiting for us will be our island "mules," u-drive sedans that we will drive from camp to camp. We will circle the Big Island, starting south to the Black Sand Beach of Kalapana and the Queen's Bath. From camps in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park you may hike across the craters of Kilauea Iki and Kilauea or through the fern forest and lava tubes, walk in the Bird Park, or knapsack to Halape on the coast. After a drive along the historic Kona Coast, we will camp at Hapuna Beach, one of the finest white sand beaches in all the islands. This camp will be the base for some strenuous hikes on the Kohala Ditch Trail and into Waipio Valley. The final camp on the slopes of Mauna Kea will provide an opportunity to climb the 13,825-foot summit. The return flight leaves Hilo Saturday evening, April 9, arriving the next morning in Oakland.

Personal gear is limited to 30 pounds in a duffel bag. You may carry an additional 5 to 10 pounds in a flight bag or knapsack. Cost, about \$290 all-inclusive. A deposit of \$75 (\$60 of it refundable only if your place on the plane can be filled) is required at the time of reservation. For those who wish to join the trip in Hilo, the cost of the outing will be \$120, including the usual \$15

nonrefundable reservation fee. Leader, Ted Grubb.

Canyonlands High-Light, Utah—April 3-8

The Needles, Angel Arch, The Maze, The Jump, Horse Canyon, Ruin Park, Druid Arch, flat-bottomed canyons, spring's desert air, silence echoing off canyon walls, a distant canyon wren, sandstone walls, spires, arches, and mazes, all bathed in the desert's warm reds and yellows. . . . Having just celebrated its first birthday, Canyonlands National Park in southeast Utah offers us all these in another desert first.

On High-Light trips, the emphasis is on going light. Your duffel is limited to 20 pounds (which a mule will carry) and food is the lightweight variety. A small leadership staff serves mainly to assist trip members as they take turns with cooking and other duties. Cost, about \$80. Leader, Arthur H. Earle.

Grand Canyon-Kanab Creek Knapsack, Arizona—April 3-9

This is another of the famous Grand Canyon spring trips on which any kind of weather can be expected—snow, rain, or hot, clear days. We go down through colorful Kanab Canyon to the Colorado River, then follow its banks upstream for

eight miles to the spectacular falls of Deer Creek as it empties into the Colorado. We cross Surprise Valley to Thunder Spring, then hike up Tapeats Creek to the famous Tapeats cave. Our trail then takes us through half a billion years of geologic history as we hike up through the Redwall, the Supai formation, the Coconino sandstone, and the Kaibab limestone to the North Rim. Should weather prevent cars from getting into this area, we have planned an alternative trip in Grand Canyon.

Desert canyon trips are often the reverse of mountaineering, for the downhill comes first, the steep climbs last. This is a moderately strenuous trip with much cross-country. To get in condition, carry heavy loads down steep slopes, for the major strain is on the feet, legs, and especially the knees. Cost, about \$44. Leader, John Ricker.

Baja California Knapsack Trip—May 22—29

A May trip on the plateau of the Sierra San Pedro Martir will take advantage of the best weather, flowers, and mountain water available in this Mexican wilderness. This will be a circle trip,

through open pine country with little underbrush, across many meadows, and over numerous granite outcrops. Moves will be from seven to ten miles, over seldom-used trails, with altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Six moving days from watering place to watering place will cover a total distance of about fifty miles. A layover day near the rim of the plateau will give us an excellent view across a deep canyon of 10,150-foot Picacho del Diablo.

Trip members will meet on Sunday morning about 180 miles south of Tijuana. The outing will end Sunday morning a week later, with a day and a half available to drive home over the three-day Memorial weekend. Leader, Wes Bunnelle.

Escalante High-Light—May 22—28

Sierra Club members will again have a chance to see the arching red and gold sandstone walls, the maidenhair fern, and the redbud and willow of the deep Escalante River canyon. There will be opportunities to look for evidence of ancient Hopi life and to photograph the varied textures, colors, and forms that give the canyon its beauty. Previous club trips have not covered this exact route.

We will meet in Escalante, Utah, and drive to Harris Wash. After we leave our duffel for the mules, we hike down the wash into Escalante Canyon. The next few days we walk downstream, crossing and recrossing the shallow river. Among the many side canyons you may explore is one that narrows to a few feet and then expands into a large, dark chamber; between the canyon walls above, so close they almost touch, the sky is but a thin ribbon of light. The last day-and-a-half, in Coyote Canyon, we will see Jughandle Arch, Coyote Natural Bridge, Jacob Hamblin Arch, and several remarkable waterfalls.

Although we will wade the Escalante many times, the water level will rarely be over the knees and should present no problem. The May weather should be warm and very pleasant. To acquaint yourself with this canyon country, take the time to look at Eliot Porter's *The Place No One Knew*, Glen Canyon and François Leydet's *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*. Our trip will cover about 60 miles. Though moderately strenuous, most of the hiking will be downstream. Cost, about \$120. Leader, Norton Meyer.

Summary of 1966 Outings

SPECIALS

Glacier Bay Amphibious Low Trip, Alaska—summer. A two- or three-week excursion, similar to the 1963 trip, probably with a mountaineering alternative for those who wish it, and with opportunities for short hiking trips. From a series of camps reached by chartered boat, we will explore the tidewater glaciers and the peaks of the Fairweather Range in Alaska's Glacier Bay National Monument. Trip will start at Juneau. Activities and commissary services will be modeled on High Trip patterns. Leader, Douglas Powell.

New Zealand—January 29—February 27. See June SCB, page 17.

Hawaii Easter Trip—March 31—April 10. See page 24.

The Alps—July 16—August 28. See page 28.

Scenic Mexico—October or November. An 18-day trip that will include hiking, exploring, and climbing from a series of base camps in the Sierra Nevada Range of Mexico, possibly in the vicinity of Mt. Perote (14,022'), and below Mt. Ixtacihuatl (17,343'), and Mt. Popocatepetl (17,761'). There will be some sightseeing, probably to the City of Puebla and Mexico City. Leader, Bill Dorris.

EASTERN TRIPS

Adirondacks Base Camp, New York—August 7—13. From a camp near the high peaks, we can take many hikes, possibly climbing several of the 4,000-foot peaks. Leader, Jim Fahs.

White Mountain Knapsack Trip, New Hampshire—August 14—20. Leader, Doug Campbell.

Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine—August 21—September 2. Our fourth trip down a stretch of water famous since Thoreau's time. Some white water, some lake work. Experience desirable, but not essential. Minimum age, nine years; must be able to swim. Start from Millingeket, Maine. Leader, Al Gerould.

Thanks

To Genny Schumacher for her work as editor of the special outing section of this *Bulletin*. Her work on these pages and on the February Outing *Bulletin* is an important contribution to the *Bulletin* and to the outings program.—Editors

FAMILY OUTINGS

Wilderness Threshold Trips

We will conduct our usual program in the Sierra, ten one-week camps on the "threshold" of wilderness. The hike in is easy enough for small children, and mules carry the loads. One important change: in order to allow *more* families to get acquainted with our wilderness programs, most of our Sierra reservations will be restricted to first-year participants.

For both new participants and our veterans we offer seven other trips: two one-week trips in the Oregon Three Sisters starting August 13 and 21; three ten-day trips, Idaho Sawtooth, July 19,

Montana Bitterroots, July 24, and Colorado Rockies, July 25; and two one-week knapsack trips in the Sierra starting July 30 and August 6. *No reservations will be accepted for these trips until the February Bulletin is published.*

Family Burro Trips, Sierra

Limited to five families each; central commissary; children must be at least four and one-half years old; reservation fee, \$15 per family.

Lake Edison—July 23–30. An easy trip into the country north of Lake Edison. Leaders, Merritt and Robin Robinson.

East Lake—July 30–August 6. Kearsarge Pass to East Lake. Leaders, Gordon and Fran Peterson.

Center Basin—August 7–14. Kearsarge Pass to Center Basin, excellent fishing. Leaders, Frank and Slossie Hewitt.

Matterhorn—July 31–August 13. Two-week loop from Virginia Lake to Twin Lakes. Leaders, Jack and Louise Gunn.

Family High Trip

A family high trip is an innovation this year. Moves will be short, about 4 or 5 miles, to five different camps in the two-week period. Minimum age about 7 years. This is designed for families who have been on Threshold or Base Camps and now want to try a moving pack trip. Central commissary. There are family rates on a few other outings.

(continued page 27)

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 becoming members. Children under 12 need not be members; children over 12 may file application for junior membership.

The reservation fee is \$15 per person except for those outings specifically designated as Family Trips. On Family Trips, the reservation fee is \$15 per family (husband, wife, and their own children under 21). This reservation fee is non-refundable and must accompany a reservation request.

A few trips—Hawaii, New Zealand, the Alps—require an additional deposit to hold a place. See the trip write-up.

The trip fee (see February *Bulletin*) must be paid by the deadline date, two months before the trip starts. A charge of \$5 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 two weeks before trip starts; 90% during last two weeks 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; late-comers 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, California 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 details of the trip you apply for.

Children

A minor up to the age of 18 will not be

accepted on any trip, except Clean-up and Trail Maintenance Parties, 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.

See: Family River Trip, Grey Desolation Canyon; Base Camps, Sierra I and Sierra III.

Northern Yosemite—August 7–20.

HIGH TRIPS

Northern Yosemite: Sierra I—July 24–August 6; Sierra II, Family High Trip—August 7–20, see Family Outings. Moving pack trips with mules and central commissary. Leader, Ted Grubb.

BACK COUNTRY CAMP

State Lakes—July 31–August 13. From Cedar Grove in Kings Canyon National Park, we follow the Copper Creek Trail for 24 miles (two days) into our campsite at the State Lakes (10,200). Minimum age 16. Leader, Allen Van Norman.

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

These are fairly strenuous moving pack trips (a mule will carry 20 pounds of your duffel) and are not recommended for those completely unfamiliar with wilderness travel. We move about every other day and trip members take turns with all camp duties.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah—April 3–8. See page 24.

Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area, Arizona—April 3–8. See page 24.

Escalante River, Utah—May 22–28. See page 25.

Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area, Colorado—July 25–August 5. High passes, lakes, four 14,000-foot peaks, and deep canyons matted with aspen. Leader, Edgar Wayburn.

Popo Agie Primitive Area, Wind River Range, Wyoming—August 7–19. High plateaus, deep glacial canyons, excellent fishing. Leader, Larry Douglas.

Shellrock Mountain, Idaho Primitive Area, Idaho—August 21–September 2. Of particular conservation interest, for this huge, 1,200,000-acre area is soon to be reclassified under the Wilderness Act. Abundant wildlife, fish, berries, and wildflowers. Leader, Arthur H. Earle.

Ritter Range—August 20–September 2. Mt. Lyell, Lake Ediza, Iron Mountain, Sheep Crossing, Saddle Lake. Leader, Mike Passovoy.

Kaweah Fall Trip—September 3–10. A leisurely trip from Wolverton in Sequoia National Park to Alta Meadow, Hamilton Lakes, Kaweah Gap, the Big

Arroyo (on a layover day you may climb the Red and Black Kaweahs), Little Five Lakes, Sawtooth Pass, and ending at Mineral King. Leader, Jerry G. South.

Olympic National Park, Washington—August 22–September 2. For the experienced hiker, 92 miles of little-used trail in the eastern Olympics. Leader, Al Combs.

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Trips are in California, unless another state is designated.

Christmas in Grand Canyon, Arizona—December 27, 1965–January 1, 1966. See page 23.

Grand Canyon Easter Trip, Arizona—April 3–9. See page 24.

May in Baja—May 22–29. See page 25.

Kern Plateau—June 18–26. A good time of year for this country, a high plateau that includes the headwaters of the North and Middle Forks of the Tule River; moderately difficult trip. Leader, Dan Lee.

Ritter-Minarets—July 2–9. A moderate week-long ramble in the dramatic Ritter Range. Leader, Steve Heidl.

Kaweah Peaks—July 16–24. A rugged week around and over the Kaweah Peaks Ridge. Leader, Bob Kundert.

Little Lost Valley of Shepherds Crest (Leisure Trip)—July 23–30. Knapsack with a naturalist. Leaders, Walt and Ruth Weyman.

Evolution Country—July 30–August 7. A trail and cross-country loop out of North Lake. Leader, Bob Maynard.

Napeequa Valley, Washington—August 7–13. A one-week mountaineering trip into the Napeequa Valley near Glacier Peak. Group will do basic climbing and get onto glacier ice.

South Fork Kings River—August 13–21. Cross-country loop trip south and north from Taboose Pass. Leader, Bob Stout.

Great Western Divide—August 20–September 5. Explore for two full weeks the lakes, valleys, and benches of the glorious western spur of the Sierra at summer's end. Leader, Anne Coolidge.

Marble Mountain (Leisure Trip)—August 21–28. A one-week trip with a naturalist through the eastern part of

the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area. Leader, Merrill Hugo.

Tulainyo—August 27–September 5. Ten days among the peaks of the southern Sierra Crest from Siberian Outpost to Shepherd Pass, in the least-traveled basins and benches of the Whitney region. Leader, Jim Watters.

Three Sisters, Oregon—August 28–September 4. Explore the volcanic mountains, lava flows, glacial lakes, and vegetation of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Leader, Gordon Peterson.

All Around Mount Lyell—September 10–17. Moderate trip around Mount Lyell including Cathedral, Clark and Ritter Ranges. Leader, Walt Oppenheimer.

Mexico—November 19–27. Joint trip with Club de Exploraciones de Mexico among their stupendous volcanoes in central Mexico. Best weather is in November. Trip starts in Mexico City. Leader, Bill Colvig.

Grand Canyon Christmas Trip, Arizona—December 27–January 1, 1967. The second in our new series of winter knapsack trips in the Southwest may explore in the Nankoweap region, a little-traveled area in the eastern part of Grand Canyon National Park. Leader, John Ricker.

RIVER TRIPS

Grand Canyon, Arizona, Marble Canyon to Lake Mead: Trip I—May 29–June 7; Trip II—June 12–21. Two ten-day trips on the Colorado River with grandeur for the eyes and excitement for the heart, especially if you have read *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*.

Rogue River, Oregon, Galice to Gold Beach: Trip I—June 13–17; Trip II—June 20–24. A river raft trip with opportunities to laze on warm beaches, swim, or fish for steelhead salmon.

Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 14–19. Breathtaking scenery with orange, yellow, and red sandstone cliffs a contrast to the green box elder trees at their base.

Family River Trip, Grey Desolation Canyon on the Green River, Utah—June 20–25. From Ouray to Green River. A family trip, but individuals welcome, too.

Lodore Canyon, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 27–July 2. From Brown's Park our rafts drift slowly for a time, then move swiftly after entering the canyon walls of the Lodore. There is an exciting run through rapids before the trip ends at Split Mountain near Vernal.

Middle Fork of Salmon River, Idaho, Dagger Falls to Shoup: Trip I—July 25–30; Trip II—August 1–6. This northern river offers white water, open areas in elk country, and heavily wooded regions.

Main Salmon River, Idaho, Shoup to Riggins — August 7–14. This is the "River of No Return," which runs through rugged, rocky slopes, gorges, and pine forests. Lewis and Clark took this route as they worked west toward the Oregon country.

Bowron-Spectacle Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia — August 3–10. A series of long, narrow lakes connected by streams or portages. Moose, loons, eagles, beaver. Canoeing experience not necessary.

SIERRA BURRO TRIPS

Evolution Country — July 9–16. A loop trip into the Evolution country starting from Florence Lake. Leaders, Ned Robinson and John Simpson.

Bear Creek I—July 16–23. A trip out of Florence Lake over Selden Pass and down Bear Creek, ending at Lake Edison. Leaders, Don White and John Simpson.

Bear Creek II—July 30–August 6. A trip from Lake Edison to Bear Creek and over Selden Pass to Florence Lake. Leaders, Jack McClure and John Simpson.

North Fork of Kings River—August 7–20. A two-week loop trip up Goddard Canyon and over Hell-for-Sure Pass into the North Fork of the Kings River country ending at Florence Lake. Leaders, Ted Bradford and Doug Parr.

BASE CAMPS

Base camps will have some unusual features this year. Sierra I will have rates for families. Sierra III will feature instruction in mountaineering, with special rates for climbers' families who wish to be at the camp but not climb. As usual, mules will carry 30 pounds of your dunnage; and, for the Sierra camps, you may arrange to ride in on a horse.

Sierra Club Outing to the Alps, July 16–August 28

Reservations for the charter flight to Europe are sold out and there is a long waiting list. It is unlikely that anyone not yet on the waiting list will have a chance of being placed; we are afraid that many already on the list will be disappointed. It is not possible for us to charter a second plane.

There are still openings for a limited number of people on an Icelandic Airways flight (DC 7) from New York City to Luxembourg. Ground transportation will be arranged to the mountain areas. This flight will leave July 18 and there is a choice of return—after *one month*, on August 13, or after *six weeks*, on August 27.

There are also openings on the various mountain trips and for the Climbers' Base Camp, for those who wish to join us in Europe. Royal Robbins is planning to hold the Climbers' Camp in the Dauphine Alps of France. Limit, 15 climbers. Reservations for these trips and the base camp are being accepted now (\$100). Registration *closes* January 1, 1966. For more information, write the Sierra Club office for the Supplemental Announcement.

Fernandez Pass: Sierra I—July 3–15; Sierra II—July 17–29. The Fernandez Pass country (Sierra west side) contains a large, forested basin with many lakes and streams. We camp at 9,000 feet right under the Clark Range, which marks the southeast boundary of Yosemite Park. Again we will have some of the popular "outpost" camps where you may stay, a day's hike away from the main camp. Sierra I will have rates for families, but the reservation fee remains \$15 *per person*. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.

Pine Creek: Sierra III, Mountaineering Camp—August 7–19; Sierra IV—August 21–September 2. Camp at 11,000 feet beside Golden Lake (Sierra east side) will permit easy access to Pine Creek Basin and French Canyon. Bear Creek Spire, Royce and Merriam Peaks, and Mount Humphries offer excellent climbing as well as spectacular scenery. Sierra III will feature mountaineering, with rates for climbers' families. Reservation fee is \$15 *per person*. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.

Mount Assinaboine Provincial Park, western Canada: Camp I—July 18–26; Camp II—July 28–August 5; Camp III August 7–15. From our base camp in the Assinaboine area of the Canadian Rockies, southwest of Banff, we will explore the grandeur of the surrounding glaciers, peaks, and lakes. The camps are scheduled to take advantage of the best weather. Leader, Jay Holliday.

SADDLE-LIGHT TRIP

Around the Kern Plateau—June 19–July 2. Somehow back in 1952 we lost the traditional saddle trip from our outings program. To the old formula, we

now add a new do-it-yourself dimension that works like this: twenty-five riders will help with wrangling, saddling, cooking, and all camp chores—assisted by a few packers and a small commissary crew.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PARTIES

A chance, especially for high school and college-age people, to enjoy the wilderness inexpensively and usefully.

Sierra I—July 10–20. Mono Recesses. Leader, Dick Neal.

Sierra II—August 1–10. The McGee Pass trail down into Tully Hole. Leader, Steve Arnon.

Sawtooth Range, Idaho—August 22–September 1. Leader, Steve Arnon.

CLEAN-UP PARTIES

Sierra Clean-up—July 22–29. Upper McCabe Lake near Tioga Pass in Yosemite National Park. Leader, Steve Arnon.

White Cloud, Idaho—August 13–20. Leader, Dick Neal.



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Lower, most
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S. F. . . . \$748;
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Lodore Canyon, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—From Brown's Park for a time, then moving the canyon wall. There is an exciting before the trip ends near Vernal.

Middle Fork of Sal Dagger Falls to Sh 25-30; **Trip II**—northern river offers areas in elk country, regions.

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BASE CAMPS

Base camps will have features this year. Sierra for families. Sierra construction in mountain rates for climbers' families be at the camp but mules will carry 30 page; and, for the may arrange to ride

Sierra Club Camping in the Alps, July 16-August 28

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MEXICO

UNAPPLIED



Further Adventures Along The West Coast of

MEXICO

FOUR YEARS AGO the idea took form for an exploration of the magnificent beaches along Mexico's tropical west coast using large neoprene rafts. Since that time trips each year have proven to be extremely practical and have continued to grow in popularity. A large number of voyagers can testify to the enchantment of palm fringed campsites, coves, esteros and lagoons — all connected by mile after mile of white beaches ideally suited to swimming, shell hunting and moonlight strolls.

OUR EARLIER TRIPS took us from Puerto Vallarta NORTH to the sleepy village of San Blas. Now you are invited to join us on a new exploration to the SOUTH. You will find that exploring new areas is a rare and rewarding experience. The usual joys of an outing are enhanced by the excitement of finding strange and exotic places. Most of the remote beaches, coves and inlets which we will visit have never seen a campfire or sheltered a group such as ours. We can expect to see Indian villages and small groups of huts along the way but so perfectly do they blend into the palm-shaded jungle that they add rather than detract from the wilderness scene. On past trips each of the villages visited had a special charm of its own and the friendly hospitality of the local fisherman, boatbuilder or artisan provided many of our fondest memories.

Write for a picture report on previous trips together with dates, itinerary and costs.

RELAX ON A RIVER TRIP THROUGH THE Grand Canyon*

Why not? On our most recent trip through the Grand Canyon we found:

- That the greatest amount of time was not spent running rapids. We spent more time relaxing than anything else.
- We had plenty of time in camp, to hike, photograph, loaf and enjoy excellent meals.
- Fast moving but relatively flat water carried us effortlessly through some of the most awesome, and probably the most spectacularly beautiful, canyons in the world.
- Certainly there were exhilarating moments — who can deny Lava Falls, Hance or a dozen others. But they were the frosting on the cake, the excitement that gave emphasis to the total experience that is the Grand Canyon.
- Swimming was ideal, in 70° water.
- The weather in August was warm but not unbearably hot.
- The water level, between 9000 and 14,000 second feet, rough on kayaks and 10-man rafts, was just right for 35' pontoons. We were *never* out of control.

Join Us at Eastertime, early or late June, August or September.

*Did you know that the Colorado River from Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead drops on an average of less than 10 feet per mile while the Middle Fork of the Salmon on the regular run drops 26 feet per mile!

American River Touring Association

1016 JACKSON ST. • OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94607 • Telephone (415) 451-8040

Schedule for 1966

Easter Week

Grand Canyon—Easter special: Phantom Ranch to Lake Mead April 3 to 9; full trip starts March 29 from Lee's Ferry.

Escalante Canyon . . . April 3 to 8.

Klamath River . . . April 4 to 8. A boatmen's training trip on which we accept a limited number of passengers.

Summer Schedule

Includes the Rogue River in Oregon; the Selway, Middle Fork and Main Salmon Rivers in Idaho; the Klamath and Sacramento in California plus additional trips on the Grand Canyon and Escalante. Other trips may be added or tailored to suit. Write for a complete schedule together with prices, itinerary and costs.

Come run the rivers with us; it's great! Send in your coupon today.

THE ELLIOTS:

LOU, BOB, AND JIM

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ | | |

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Bills Introduced for Redwoods National Park

Long awaited legislation to establish a Redwood National Park was finally introduced in Congress just a day before adjournment. Four bills were introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize purchase of 90,000 acres of land for a Redwood National Park in the Redwood Creek-Prairie Creek area as the Sierra Club has recommended.

The lead bill, H.R. 11723, was introduced by California Congressman Jeffery Cohelan of Berkeley. Other similar bills were introduced by Congressmen Phillip Burton of San Francisco and Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin. A bill (H.R. 11705) with the same boundaries but with a provision for in lieu tax payments was also introduced by Congressman John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania.

In his speech of introduction, Congressman Cohelan urged "the House to take this matter under consideration at the earliest possible opportunity." He said, "the redwoods are not a static commodity which will wait for leisurely consideration by Congress. The lumber

companies that own the land are logging it while we are talking about it—and at an ever-quickenning rate." The Congressman concluded that "it is clear that we are in a race with the loggers for a Redwood National Park, and clearly this will be the last race we shall ever be able to run. For when this last block of virgin forest is logged, there are no others. It is imperative that we wait no longer—that we move now. . . . The sooner hearings can be held and action scheduled, the better is our chance of rescuing this endangered resource from its last peril."

Despite the fact, however, that the administration promised earlier to send its recommendation for such a park over to Congress before adjournment, this was not done. Instead, a meeting of public officials, conservationists, and company officers was scheduled for November 22 in Washington to discuss the question further. The administration now promises to send its recommendation over to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

Coming Soon: An Unprecedented SCB Annual

The annual magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, now in production in Berkeley and New York City and due off the presses any day, shatters all precedents for the talent combined within its pages. What was several years ago described in England as "that model of all mountaineering periodicals" adds Ossa on its Pelion and, in its 100 pages, includes:

- Justice William O. Douglas, Washington, D.C., and Harvey Manning, Seattle, on the Northern Cascades
- Charles Kuralt, New York (CBS Reports), on Bulldozed America
- Loren Eiseley, Philadelphia, in appreciation of Robinson Jeffers and the Big Sur country
- Paul Brooks, Boston, on Conservation and the Conventional Wisdom
- Tom Hornbein, Seattle, on the bivouac just off Mount Everest's summit
- Harold Gilliam, San Francisco, asking for whom the Bay fills
- Roderick Nash, Hanover, on Hetch Hetchy and wilderness beginnings

- Wm. Bridge Cooke, Cincinnati, in a second chapter on wilderness soils

- Francis Farquhar, Berkeley, on the Sierra Club and the Sierra Nevada

- Will Colby in a 1953 interview taped by the University of California's Bancroft Library.

- Margaret Owings, Big Sur, in a sketch on facets of wilderness

- Hugh Nash, Sausalito, and his devastating testimony against the Grand Canyon dams

- John Milton, Washington, D.C., on an incredible day in the proposed Cutibireni National Park, Peru

- Eliot Porter, Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, Clyde Childress, CBS, and *Time* photographs, in Barnes Press color and black and white, mostly about Glen Canyon, Grand Canyon, and redwoods, 34 pages of them in all, plus 66 pages of text, 8½ x 11 format.

David Brower, as editor of this annual, has added desultory notes, and has assumed that the 25,000 to 30,000 club

members who have not seen all the current club books would like a generous sampling of the talent we have been able to enlist for them.

As we suggest elsewhere, the December 1965 annual is not only worth reading as soon as it arrives, but can also be an impressive gift. There are many traditionally beautiful illustrations, and there is prose to match.

First Hearings Held Under Wilderness Act

Over 139 persons packed the hearing room of the Santa Barbara Planning Commission office on November 8 to hear opinion swing four to one in favor of enlarging Southern California's San Rafael Primitive Area as the Sierra Club has recommended.

All witnesses agreed that the 74,990 acre Primitive Area ought to be at least enlarged to 110,403 acres as the Forest Service has recommended. Many national organizations, such as the Audubon Society and the Wilderness Society, joined the Sierra Club and a local citizens group in suggesting additional expansions to bring the area's size to 154,000 acres. These additions were proposed to provide complete watersheds, to encompass a representative range of life zones, and to protect needed habitat for the endangered California condor. The additions consist of 35,550 acres on the Sierra Madre ridge, 1,900 acres in the Manzanita Creek drainage, and 6,600 acres in the vicinity of Big Pine Mountain and Madulce Peak. Fourteen organizations favored these enlargements.

Seven organizations favored limiting the expansions to those suggested by the Forest Service. These included a number of hunting groups and agricultural organizations.

The hearing, the first under the new Wilderness Act, was prefaced by a report of the U.S. Geological Survey on the mining potential of the area. The agency said it found no mineralized areas and "the petroleum outlook low." Limited showings of mercury and limestone were reported to be so uneconomical that no Bureau of Mines appraisal was invited.

The hearing record will be open for additional statements until December 8. They can be sent to the Regional Forester, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Plan for Everglades N. P.

October's Bulletin contained an article by John D. Pennekamp describing the disaster caused by drought in the Everglades National Park. The National Audubon Society has studied the Everglades situation closely and recommends the following remedial action, which is commended to the consideration of Bulletin readers.—Ed.

I. Assured water. Until such time as the engineering and management problems are solved the park must be assured of 250,000 acre-feet of water a year, the average flow before the gates were closed. [The gates stop the flow of water from Lake Okeechobee south to the Everglades.]

II. A permanent engineering solution. One solution, partly provided for in the authorization of the project but never put into effect, is to lead water from Lake Okeechobee through the Old Miami Canal to the park. This would provide *six times* the amount of water that will be supplied next year by the emergency sump—and the total cost is less than the money authorized by Congress for the Army Corps of Engineers' study of ways to alleviate the park's shortage!

An alternative solution, proposed by the National Park Association, would be for Congress to authorize a deep-water reservoir in the conservation area north of the park. In either plan, the funds should be appropriated directly to the National Park Service.

III. A watchdog committee. The society proposes the creation of a commit-

tee, with national as well as local representatives, to maintain vigilance over the further construction of the flood-control project and to guard against other threats to the park.

IV. A research program. It is essential that long-range studies commence now, before the plant and wildlife communities have been totally disrupted, of the complex total ecology of the park. For example: before any plan to drain water for the park from agricultural lands is accepted, there should be a long-term study of the effects of pesticides.

A Victory for Redwoods

On November 17, 1965, the California state Highway Commission broke the deadlock over freeway routing through two state redwood parks. Recognizing that because of the "desirability of conserving the beauty of the state's natural resources," it "may be necessary, where economically proper, to route freeways away from some state parks and the natural attractions they shelter," the Commission resolved that:

"Before presenting any route recommendation to the Highway Commission at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, the Division of Highways be and hereby is requested to find and study a route that would avoid the boundaries of that park entirely; and that with respect to the adopted route at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, the Division of Highways be and hereby is requested to study alternate routes."

Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee proposes as candidates for the Board of Directors at the election of April 9, 1966, the following persons whom we recommend as having the qualifications most closely approaching the standards set forth in the Nomination and Election Procedures Advisory Committee report.

ANSEL ADAMS

PAUL BROOKS

CARL BUCHHEISTER

LEWIS CLARK

FRED EISSLER

RICHARD NOYES

JOHN OAKES

EDGAR WAYBURN

The members of the club may add to this slate of candidates by petition. The requirements of such petitions are:

1. Only one candidate may be nominated on any one petition;
2. A petition for nomination shall be directed to the Nominating Committee through the Secretary of the Sierra Club at the main office, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California;
3. Each petition must be signed by at least 50 members in good standing;
4. No petitions will be considered which are received at the club office after December 15, 1965;
5. No petition will be considered which is not accompanied by the signed, written consent of the proposed candidate.

Respectfully submitted,

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Judge Raymond J. Sherwin,
Chairman

Mrs. Harold C. Bradley

Nicholas Clinch, Jr.

Randal Dickey, Jr.

Patrick D. Goldsworthy

L. Bruce Meyer

Stewart M. Ogilvy

Statement required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946, June 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208), and October 23, 1962, showing the OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published monthly (except July and August) at San Francisco, California—for October 1, 1965.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, assistant editor, and executive director are: Publisher: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor: Hugh Nash; Assistant Editor: Sidney J. P. Hollister; Executive Director: David R. Brower.
2. The owner is the Sierra Club, an incorporated non-profit membership organization, not issuing stock; William Siri, President, 1015 Leneve Place, Richmond, California; Lewis F. Clark, Treasurer, 1349 Bay Street, Alameda, California.
3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 10 months preceding the date shown above was: 26,000 (appx.).

(Signed) Hugh Nash



Washington Office Report

By William Zimmerman, Jr.

Wild Rivers System

If I may be allowed a figure of speech, S. 1446, the bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System has run into rough waters. It was sponsored by Senator Frank Church of Idaho and 28 other Senators. It declared the policy of Congress to "preserve, develop, reclaim and make accessible for the benefit of all the American people selected parts of the Nation's diminishing resource of free-flowing rivers."

A wild river, as defined in the bill, is a stream or section of a stream, tributary, or river—and the related land area—that should be left in its free-flowing condition, or that should be restored to such condition, in order to promote sound water conservation and the public use and enjoyment of the scenic, fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation values.

Prior to the introduction of the bill the two departments, Interior and Agriculture, had conducted a study of about 650 wild rivers, out of which they selected 67 for field studies. Of this number 17 rivers or segments of rivers, with some tributaries, were selected for detailed investigation. As submitted to the Congress, the administration bill recommended only six rivers for immediate designation as wild rivers: (1) a segment of the Salmon in Idaho, together with the entire Middle Fork; (2) part of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater in Idaho, with segments of the Lochsa and Selway; (3) the Rogue in Oregon, from Grants Pass to the ocean; (4) part of the Rio Grande in New Mexico, southward from the Colorado state line; (5) an upper segment of the Green in Wyoming; (6) the entire Suwannee River, from its source in Georgia through northern Florida to the Gulf. Nine other rivers or segments were designated for further study. One of these, the Eleven Point in Missouri, was transferred by the Senate Committee to the first category, and two in the first group were shifted to the second list, the Green and the Suwannee. The bill as amended by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was reported out, but action by the Senate was not taken.

In Secretary Udall's letter transmitting the bill to the Congress, he mentioned a number of other rivers that require separate consideration. The Potomac was omitted from the bill because the President had said that it should be a model for the entire country, and would involve special problems in addition to those connected with a wild river. The Saint Croix in Wisconsin and Minnesota is the subject of a special bill sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin. The Buffalo in Arkansas, said the secretary, is under consideration in connection with the national park system. And finally he suggested that the Allagash in Maine might be a scenic riverway comparable to the Ozark Scenic Riverway.

The Allagash is now apparently safe, because Congress has approved the Dickey-Lincoln School project on the Saint John River. This involves construction of a large dam and power plant just *above* the confluence of the Saint John and Allagash, at an estimated cost of \$227,000,000. It was Senator Edmund S. Muskie's view that unless the Dickey-Lincoln School project was approved renewed efforts would be made to authorize a dam *below* the confluence of the two rivers, which would necessarily drown out the Allagash.

The Saint John project was first approved by the Senate in the omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill, S. 2300, but it met violent opposition in the House, partly on its merits and partly on procedural grounds, for the authorization was included in the conference report in such a manner that the House could vote only to accept or reject the report without a chance to vote separately on the project. As approved, the project is substantially in accordance with plans prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior as a 1964 supplement to the 1963 report on the International Passamaquoddy power project. In part, opposition to the Saint John project was due to fears that it would be the first wedge for the great tidal project.

National Hiking Trail System

In the June *Bulletin* I expressed disappointment at the administration's delay in submitting to Congress a national trails bill as proposed by President Johnson. Secretary Udall's task force is evidently still studying the problems involved. Meanwhile Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, with a friendly nudge from the Sierra Club, introduced on October 1, S. 2590, his bill to establish a national hiking trails system in the United States. The bill is relatively simple, but it gives broad authority to the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture. The former is permitted to acquire by donation, purchase, exchange, or transfer from any federal agency such lands and waters, including easements, as he determines necessary to establish this national system. Primary responsibility for administration would be in the National Park Service, but the Secretary of the Interior may use any other authority available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources. Travel on any trail in the system would be limited to foot-travel, skis, snowshoes, horses or mules, and non-motorized bicycles or boats. The Secretary of the Interior has power to make grants to the states, out of any funds available up to 50 per cent of the cost of a state trail system. ■