

PHILIP HYDE: Ten Peak Range and meadows above Image Lake

Sierra Club Bulletin
FEBRUARY 1966

*The 1966 Wilderness Outings
Report on the Cascades Report*

Outings: A Triple Benefit

To explore, enjoy, and protect scenic and wilderness resources has been the Sierra Club's three-part objective for three-quarters of a century. More than any other club activity, the Outing Program has enjoyment as its aim. But outings make a vital contribution to the club's other two principal objectives: the exploration and protection of scenic and wild areas.

The great days of Sierra exploration by members of the club have ended, but as a club objective, exploration is by no means a dead letter. There are still vast areas elsewhere that remain little known, and in cooperation with the Conservation Committee, the Outing Committee sends picked teams on Exploration and Research Trips that result in reports that solidly support the club's recommendations for the administrative or statutory protection of wild areas. Less rigorous outings also make it possible for members to familiarize themselves with areas of particular conservation interest, keeping the club supplied with people who can make an authoritative as well as a spirited defense of threatened country. Witnesses with first-hand knowledge command respect at hearings conducted by Congressional committees or administrative agencies, while the testimony of others tends to be discounted. If a national park and wilderness areas are established in the North Cascades, for example, part of the credit must go to the series of exploratory trips that the Outing Committee has conducted there since 1955.

All three of the club's prime objectives are thus served by the Outing Program. But when all is said and done, enjoyment is paramount. When you go on one of the outings described on pages 7-30, there is only one absolute imperative: enjoy it! ■

Outings: An Ulterior Motive?

In order to undermine the growing influence of the club, opponents sometimes charge it with having a monetary interest in keeping lands wild and free. At hearings on the proposed Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge dams in the Grand Canyon, for instance, it was intimated that the club wants to keep the Canyon a "private preserve" through which it can continue to run profitable boat trips. How profitable are outings, monetarily?

The volunteer Outing Committee, trip leaders, and others concerned work hard to keep costs as low as they can consistent with comfort and safety. For individual trips and the Outing Program as a whole, the object is not to make money but simply to cover costs. A look at the fees charged in the Outing Schedule (beginning on page 7) will confirm this. Keep in mind that the charges cover not only food and equipment but scouting, the out-of-pocket expenses of trip leaders (who are not reimbursed for their time), the hiring of packers and pack animals, the salaries of reservations clerks, necessary promotion costs, the transportation of materiel to the jumping-off point, and a host of other essentials.

The club's aims bring it into conflict with commercial interests who have an immense stake in the exploitation of the land and its resources. In this confrontation, the club's greatest asset may be the ludicrous implausibility of charges that it too is motivated by the prospect of monetary gain. The outing fee you pay will enrich your experience, but it will not enrich the club. ■



Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY, 1966
Vol. 51 — No. 2

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

FRONT COVER: Ten Peak Range and meadows above Image Lake, by Philip Hyde. BACK COVER: Entiat River Road, by John Warth. Both photos are from *The Wild Cascades*, and both show areas excluded from the national park proposal of the North Cascades Study Team. See story beginning on the facing page.

CONTENTS

OFFICIAL PROPOSAL FOR A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK	3
A SURPRISE ATTACK ON OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	6
OUTING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND SCHEDULE	7
NEWS	32
BOOK REVIEWS	34
WASHINGTON OFFICE REPORT	35

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.

DIRECTORS

William Siri	President
Edgar Wayburn	Vice-President
George Marshall	Secretary
Lewis F. Clark	Treasurer
Richard M. Leonard	Fifth Officer

Ansel Adams	Jules Eichorn	Charlotte E. Mauk
Nathan C. Clark	Frederick Eissler	Eliot Porter
Pauline Dyer	Alex Hildebrand	Wallace Stegner
	Martin Litton	

EDITORIAL STAFF

David Brower	Executive Director
Hugh Nash	Editor

Published monthly, except July and August, by the Sierra Club, 1700 Fifth Street, Berkeley, California 94710. Annual dues are \$9 (first year \$14), of which \$3 is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. (Non-members: one year \$5; three years \$12.00; single monthly copies 50c; single *Annals*, \$2.75.) Second-class postage paid at Berkeley, California. Copyright 1966 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



The Sierra Club was founded in 1892

—to help people explore, enjoy, and protect parks, wilderness, waters, forests, and wildlife.

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

Dues and contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

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

INITIATION FEE AND DUES

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.

Patron membership, \$1000.



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 ...”

INITIATION FEE AND DUES

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.

Patron membership, \$1000.

**(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.

Address Change

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

City

State

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104 Date.....

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

Signature of Applicant.....

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

Print Mailing Address.....

..... Telephone.....

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

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

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

Print name and city.....

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104 Date.....

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

Signature of Applicant.....

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

Print Mailing Address.....

..... Telephone.....

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

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

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

Print name and city.....

North Cascades National Park Officially Proposed

The long-awaited report of the North Cascades Study Team was made public on January 6 in Seattle. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall issued the following joint statement at that time.

THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT of a two-and-one-half-year study to determine how the federal lands of the North Cascades Mountains in the State of Washington can best serve the public interest.

The study team was composed of two representatives from the Department of Agriculture, two representatives of the Department of the Interior, and a chairman selected by the two Secretaries—who is from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It was directed to “explore in an objective manner all resource potentials of the area and the management and administration that appears to be in the public interest.”

The North Cascades Study Area embraced all the national forest land north of the White Pass road in Washington. It included the Mount Baker, Wenatchee, Snoqualmie, and portions of the Okanogan and Gifford Pinchot National Forests. Also included was Mount Rainier National Park. The total area involved was 6.3 million acres.

We commend the study team for its work and join in the hope that the report will receive careful study by all interested groups. Congressional action will ultimately be required for about half of the key recommendations and we have not yet agreed on recommendations to be sent to Congress.

Use of the North Cascades area has been the subject of great interest by many groups for over 30 years. The findings of this study will enable these groups to take an objective look at how the public interest can best be served in the North Cascades area.

The report contains 21 recommendations, most of which were unanimous.

The recommendations on which the members were unanimous would establish four new wilderness areas totaling 720,000 acres, enlarge the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, provide for a small addition to Mount Rainier National Park, provide more coordinated management between the national park and surrounding national forest land, declassify three areas now listed by the Forest Service as “Limited Areas” and thereby make available for commercial use about

1.5 billion board feet of saw-timber, provide for a system of scenic roads and trails, and designate portions of the Skagit River as a wild river.

The team members were in disagreement with respect to the management of one part of the Study Area. One member recommended creation of a national park out of existing national forest land; two members favored creation of a larger national park; and the other two members recommended establishment of a national recreation area.

The heart of the issue is what to do with the national forest area north of the Cascade Pass.

Essentially three alternatives are proposed involving major changes in the Mount Baker, Wenatchee, and Okanogan National Forests.

The chairman recommended a new national park which would include the Picket Range country, Ross Lake, and the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin Valley vicinity. Combined with this would be Forest Service administration of (1) Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; (2) the portion of the present North Cascade Primitive Area lying east of Ross Lake, as a wilderness area; and (3) the Mount Baker area with emphasis primarily for recreation, as at present.

A second alternative, recommended by the two Agriculture members, would cre-

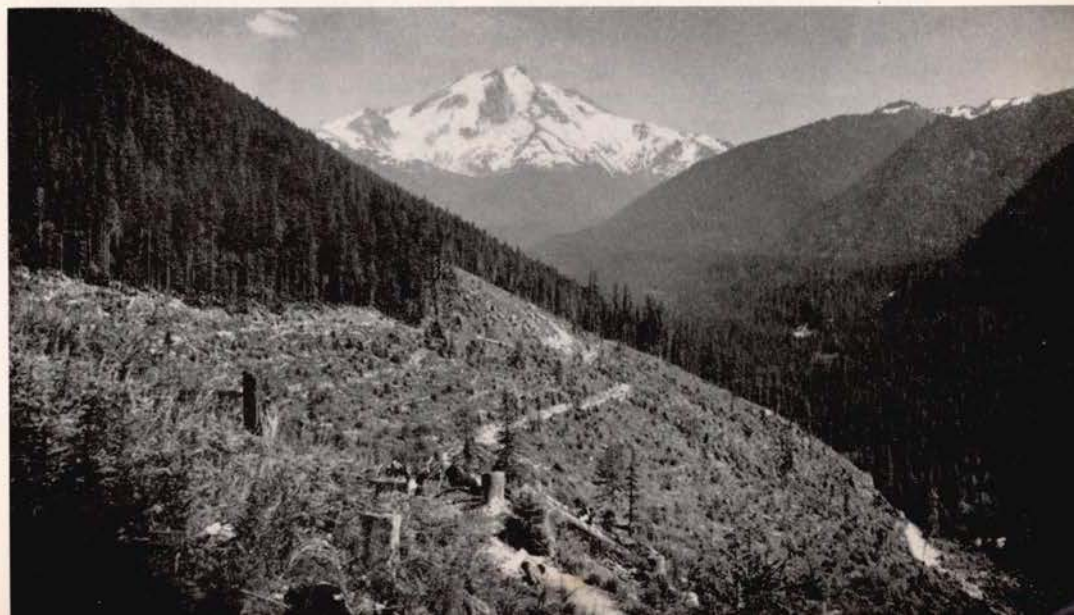
ate a National Recreation Area under Forest Service administration for the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin Valley country, including Ross Lake. Combined with this would be wilderness classification for the North Cascade Primitive Area east and west of Ross Lake, and continuation of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Also as part of this alternative is continued Forest Service administration of the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan areas, with emphasis on management for general-type recreation.

The third alternative, supported by the two Interior representatives, is a national park which would include the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan country, the Picket Range country, Ross Lake and the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin Valley vicinity. Combined with this would be Forest Service-administered wilderness for the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and for the part of North Cascade Primitive Area east of Ross Lake.

We plan to give the report our careful personal attention in an effort to resolve these differences in the best public interest.

The study team was composed of Dr. George A. Selke, consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Arthur W. Greeley, Deputy Chief, Forest Service, USDA; George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, USDI; Dr. Owen S. Stratton, consultant to the Secretary of the Interior; and Edward C. Crafts, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Chairman of the study team. ■

Mountain Meadow Trail, crossing clear-cut land in White Chuck Valley, belies the claim that logging and recreation are compatible under the Forest Service's "multiple-use" concept. Glacier Peak in distance. Photo by John Warth.



North Cascades Study Team's recommendations

I. An Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area should be established.

II. An Enchantment Wilderness Area should be established.

III. A Mount Aix Wilderness Area should be established.

IV. The present boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be extended in three respects: (1) the northeast perimeter should be extended to the Stehekin River, (2) the Suiattle River corridor should be adjusted, and (3) the White Chuck River corridor should be adjusted.

V. An Okanogan Wilderness Area should be established.

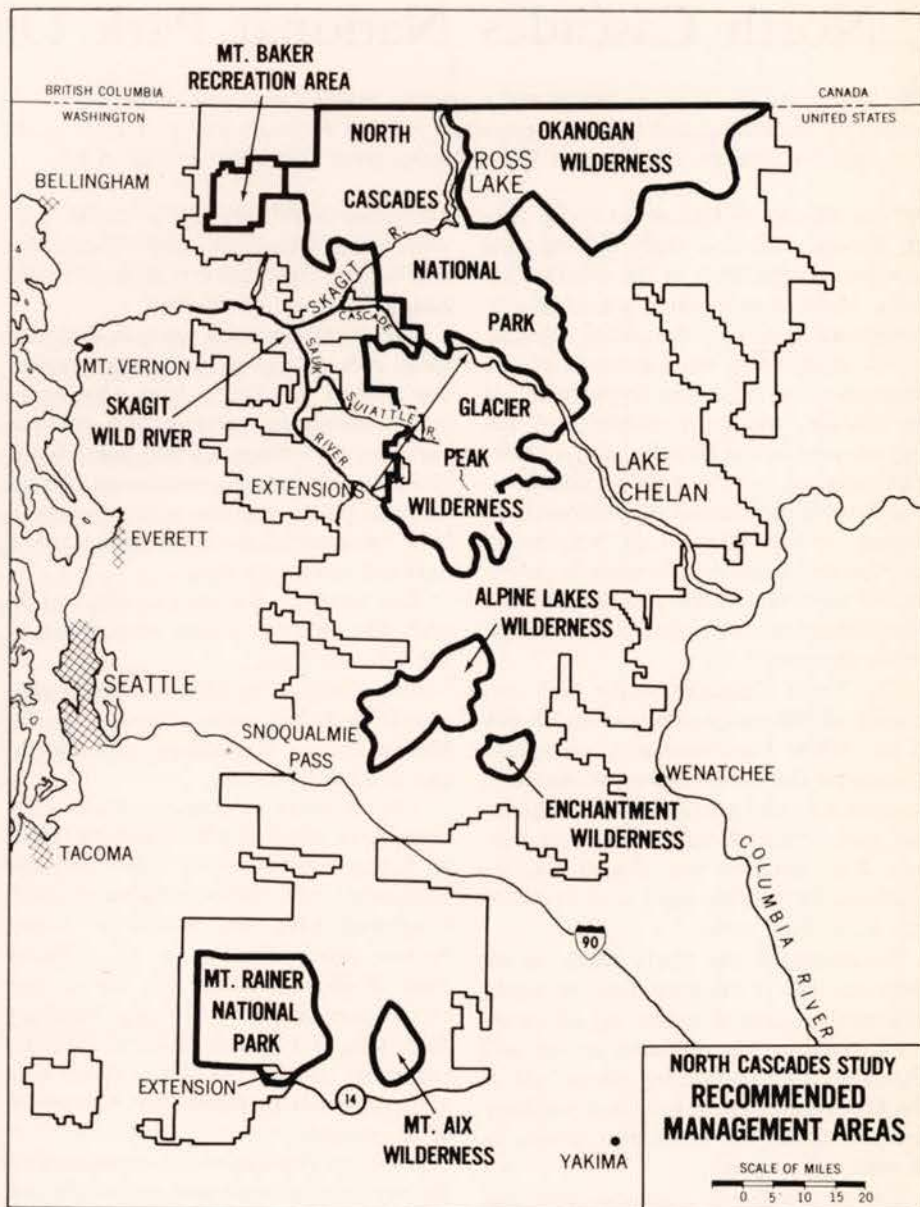
VI. There should be established a North Cascades National Park extending from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan, northwestward including the Eldorado Peaks area, Thunder Creek and Granite Creek drainages, Ross and Diablo Lakes, the Picket Range, and generally that part of the North Cascade Primitive Area lying west of Ross Lake, and Mount Shuksan. A condition of the recommendation is that adequate access be developed by road, trail, water, and air, including aerial tram and helicopter. A second condition is that the enabling legislation retain the status quo with respect to distribution of national forest receipts between affected counties.

VII. The southern boundary of Mount Rainier National Park should be extended to include about 11 sections of national forest land in the vicinity of Tatoosh Ridge.

VIII. There should be effective coordination and management between Mount Rainier National Park and surrounding national forest lands executed through inter-bureau arrangements or cooperative agreements.

IX. Mount Baker and most of the surrounding recreation area should continue to be administered by the Forest Service and managed in accord with its plans for the area as described in Appendix B.

X. The Cougar Lake and Monte Cristo Peak Limited Areas should be declassified as such and administered by the



Forest Service in accord with its normal multiple-use management policies.

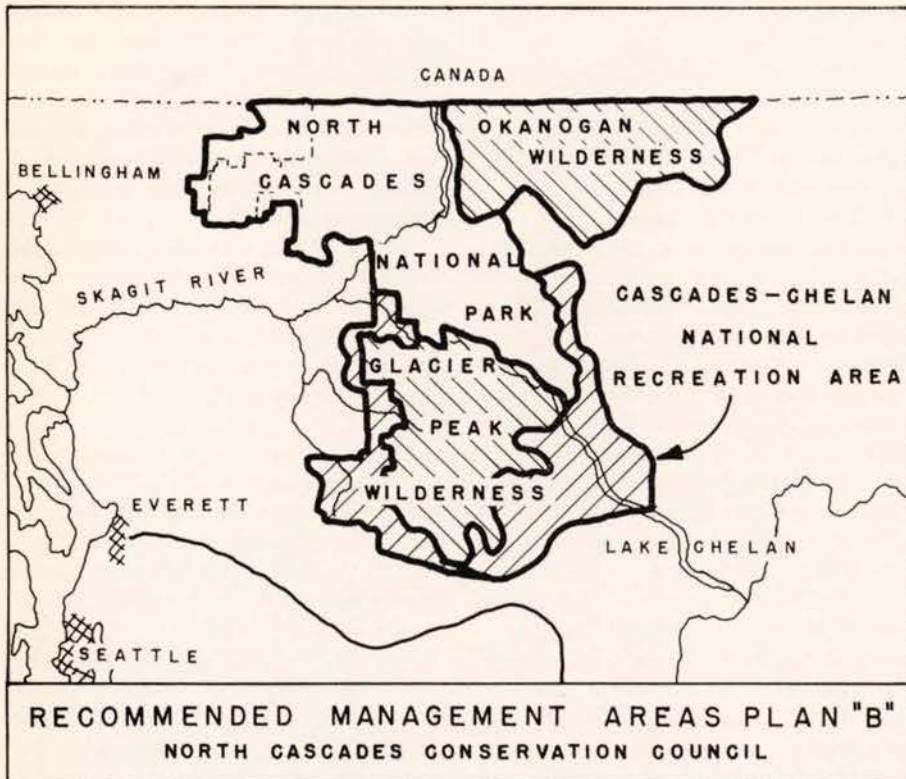
XI. The Eldorado Peaks High Country should continue to be developed by the Forest Service for recreation pending establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

XII. The Forest Service and the National Park Service, in anticipation of increased recreational load in the Study Area for camping, picnicking, driving for pleasure, winter sports and other normal outdoor recreation pursuits, should aggressively pursue their respective plans to provide needed facilities to accommodate the prospective demand as foreseen for the next 20 years.

XIII. Because of the relative inaccessibility of the Study Area, the great popularity of driving for pleasure as a recreation pursuit, and the importance of making much more of the North Cascades available to large numbers of people, high priority should be given to the construction of an adequate system of scenic roads.

XIV. An adequate recreation trail system is needed in the North Cascades. The Cascade Crest Trail in particular should be adequately developed, maintained and equipped with signs.

XV. With respect to timber management, the Forest Service should: (a) systematically apply the policy directives



Map on left shows land management areas recommended by the Study Team. Counter-proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council, endorsed January 22 by the Executive Committee of the Sierra Club, are shown on the map above. These include the addition of the Mount Baker area (considered indispensable by the Park Service) to the National Park and the establishment of a Cascades-Chelan National Recreation Area. The counterproposals would also enlarge the Alpine Lakes Wilderness (incorporating the Enchantment area and additions to the northeast, south, southwest, and west) and the Mount Aix (Cougar Lakes) Wilderness, which would be extended west to the boundary of Mount Rainier National Park.

and guidelines described in "Management Objectives and Policies for the High Mountain Areas of National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region"; (b) keep clear-cut blocks as small as practicable; (c) in or near areas proposed for special attention to recreation, use clear-cutting only where other silviculture systems clearly are not feasible; (d) assure prompt regeneration by planting if adequate natural regeneration does not occur promptly; (e) artificially revegetate road banks and other areas where there are similar disturbances in order to minimize impacts on landscape and soil erosion following timber harvesting operations; (f) provide adequate scenic strips and roadside improvements consistent with landscape management principles; (g) in areas recommended for wilderness classification or national park status, timber harvesting should not be permitted for a period of five years to provide time for congressional

consideration and action on the recommendations, except necessary tree cutting operations of the Seattle City Light and Power Co. should be permitted, as should essential insect or disease protection cuttings; (h) continue to carry on research on both the silviculture and economics of Douglas fir, including the practicability of methods of harvesting and regeneration other than clear-cutting; and (i) in the design and construction of timber management roads, give appropriate consideration to the needs of other multiple resources of the national forests.

XVI. Certain portions of the Skagit River and its tributaries within the Study Area should be given wild river status in accord with the provisions of S. 1446, 89th Congress. Pending such status, the national forest lands adjacent to designated portions should be managed in accord with the wild river concept.

XVII. The Secretary of Agriculture should support the intervention of the Secretary of the Interior of July 22, 1965, with respect to Federal Power Commission project No. 2151 relating to the Wenatchee River. The Secretary of the Interior should seek the views of the Secretary of Agriculture and should carefully assess the recreation impacts, both favorable and unfavorable, before acting on the proposed replacement dam on Bumping River below the existing Bumping Lake Reservoir.

XVIII. The enactment of legislation to create a North Cascades National Park should include provisions that would protect the present installations and plans of the Seattle City Light and Power Co. on the main stem of the Skagit River.

XIX. The Forest Service should continue to work with cities having closed municipal watersheds in order to develop satisfactory plans and procedures by which these watershed areas can be made available to help meet the expanding future recreational needs of the Study Area.

XX. The State of Washington and concerned federal agencies should take all reasonable measures to protect and manage the fisheries resource, to improve habitat, and to increase levels of fishing use.

XXI. The State of Washington and concerned federal agencies should intensify wildlife, wildlife habitat, and range management with a view to increasing available forage supplies and bringing the numbers of big game and livestock into balance with the grazing capacity that can be sustained. ■

Initial reactions to the report of the North Cascades Study Team

The North Cascades Study required two and one-half years, and the Study Team's report fills 200 pages. A thorough analysis had not been made when the *Bulletin* went to press, but conservationists' initial reactions were mixed.

All land included in the proposed national park is of the highest caliber and deserves maximum protection. Also welcome is the recommendation that four wilderness areas be established. On the other hand, the proposed park is scarcely half the size conservationists believe it

should be, excluding lands of a caliber equal to the areas included. Proposed wilderness areas should also be enlarged.

Among the most alarming aspects of the report are its proposals for mass recreational facilities in fragile wilderness areas. If mass recreation areas are carved out of wilderness, one value is obliterated to create another; if mass recreation is restricted to peripheral areas, on the other hand, mass recreation and wilderness recreation are compatible. One objectionable feature is the proposed road along the east shore of Ross Lake, bisecting primitive lands in the national park and the adjacent Okanogan Wilderness; another is the provision for access to wild areas by means of aerial tramways, funicular railways, and helicopters.

Hardly unexpected, but disappointing nevertheless, was the obdurate refusal of Department of Agriculture representatives on the Study Team to acknowledge that a transfer of Forest Service lands to the Park Service might be in the public interest. Both Forest Service representatives on the team voted against the proposal for a North Cascades National Park, which was recommended by a 3-2 vote. The Forest Service position would be more defensible had it not so often permitted lands of the highest scenic value to be despoiled by logging and other commodity uses.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council on January 8 and were endorsed on January 22 by the Executive Committee of the Sierra Club Board of Directors:

1. The North Cascades Conservation Council thanks Dr. Edward C. Crafts and his North Cascades Study Team for the North Cascades Study Report, and thanks Secretary Freeman and Secretary Udall for their historic roles in bringing it about. We also thank Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson and Congressman Tom Pelly for the deep interest they have shown in the solution of this problem.

2. The North Cascades Conservation Council supports in general the establishment of the North Cascades National Park proposed by the North Cascades Study Team, but feels that the Mount Baker area should be added as proposed by the National Park Service and considered indispensable by them, and the Council urges that mass recreational use be limited to the Mount Baker area and

the immediate environs of the North Cross-State Highway.

3. The North Cascades Conservation Council commends the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and urges that the Forest Service strengthen its protection of that area.

4. The North Cascades Conservation Council is sympathetic with Secretary Freeman's desire for a recreation area in the North Cascades and urges that a recreation area be established around the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, extending northward toward the proposed Okanogan Wilderness.

5. The North Cascades Conservation Council urges the early introduction of legislation to implement this program (resolutions 2 through 4, preceding).

6. The North Cascades Conservation Council prefers the National Park Service recommendation for the Alpine Lakes Wilderness over that of the North Cascades Study Team. We believe areas in the wilderness core of this region of the Cascades, as shown in the original rec-

ommendation (North Cascades Conservation Council, The Mountaineers, Mazamas, and Sierra Club), are necessary additions to the proposal of the Study Team and are needed for adequate protection of watershed, wilderness, and recreation potential and the integrity of the area as a whole.

7. The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the position of Professor Owen S. Stratton on the Cougar Lakes area, and urges further consideration before any change is made in the present protection.

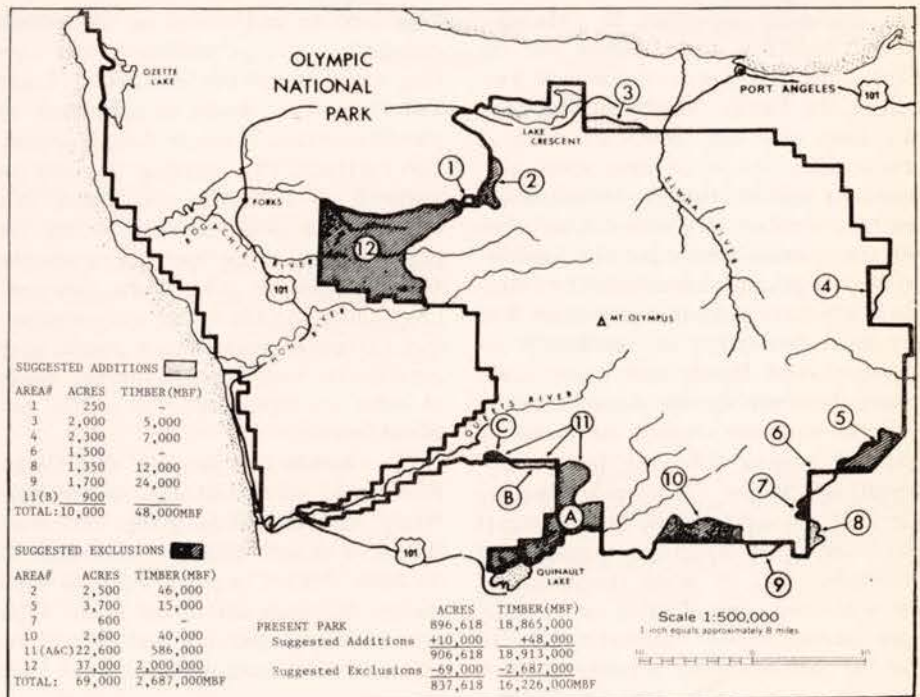
Although the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club are prepared to accept modifications, both organizations reiterate the belief that their original joint recommendation represents the optimum land-use plan for the area.

The Sierra Club will be represented by a spokesman at hearings on the North Cascades Study Team Report, which will be held on February 11-12 in Seattle. ■

One-man committee attacks Olympic National Park

Conservationists were dumbfounded to learn, when the North Cascades report was issued, that Secretary Udall had appointed a one-man committee to recommend changes in the boundaries of Olympic National Park. The committee consisted of Fred J. Overly, whose

earlier schemes to dismember the park were thwarted in the late 'forties. Major land grabs in the Bogachiel River and Lake Quinalt areas (11A and 12 on the map, below) would turn 59,000 acres of public parklands over to private exploitation. See news section, page 33. ■





Photograph by Cedric Wright

Wilderness Outings 1966

Highlights of this year's outings

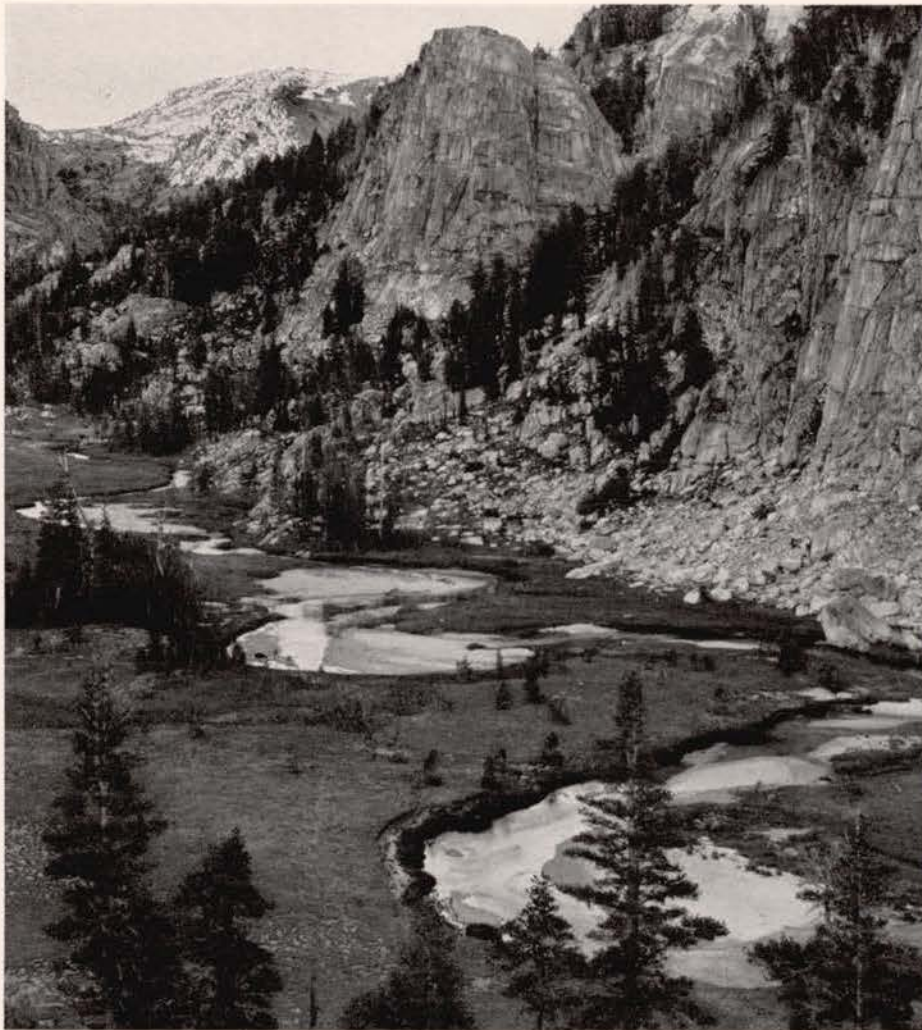
- many more Family Outings
- a Family High Trip for children young as six
- a Saddle-Light horseback trip
- a Mountaineering Camp with special rates for climbers' families
- a Mountaineering Trip for experienced knapsackers

- an outing to Glacier Bay, Alaska, with moves by foot, charter boat, and amphibious plane
- a Base Camp in the Canadian Rockies
- the first River Trip in Gray-Desolation Canyon of the Green River
- a spring Knapsack Trip to the high mountains of Baja California
- a cooperative outing with the *Club de*

- Exploraciones de Mexico* in November, knapsacking and peak climbing in La Malinche and Ixta-Popo national parks.
- trips for the first time to Canyonlands National Park in Utah, Sycamore Canyon Wild Area in Arizona, Shellrock Peak in the Idaho Primitive Area
- a six-week outing to the Austrian, Swiss, and Italian Alps

Fun as our wilderness outings are, which might be justification enough for sponsoring them, the concept underlying all our trips—as it was when Will Colby greeted the first Sierra Club campers at Tuolumne Meadows in 1901—is that wilderness can be preserved only in proportion to the number of people who know its values first hand.

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



Kerrick Canyon, northern Yosemite

by Howard Laws

HIGH TRIPS

... with one especially for small children

The traditional Sierra High Trip is a roving pack trip, with stock carrying all the loads and people hiking to a series of camps usually located near timberline. The High Trip pattern for enjoying the high mountains with moderate exertion on the trail and a minimum of work in camp was developed sixty years ago when the young Sierra Club offered one Annual Outing each summer. You stay in the same camp from one to three days. A skilled commissary crew sets up the main camp (you fix your own sleeping place), cooks the meals, and packs and cleans up on moving days, although everyone helps out occasionally.

On moving days, after breakfast, you start on the trail—at your own pace. There is no need to hurry or reach the next camp until dinner time. The pack train may pass you on the trail, and your duffel bag will be in camp when you arrive. All you need to carry is your lunch and a jacket. Layover days, when we remain at the same camp, are yours to enjoy as you please—fishing, rambling, or just lying in the sun and letting time drift by. Activities you can join may include rock climbing, exploring lakes and peaks, campfire stunt programs, cross-country hikes, and nature walks to learn the area's rocks, flowers, birds, and insects.

High Trip I—Buckeye Creek to Tilden Lake—July 24–August 6

The 1966 High Trip explores the northeast portion of Yosemite National Park and the Walker River headwaters in Toiyabe National Forest. Our roadhead is on the eastern slope of the Sierra, west of Bridgeport and Highway 395, at Buckeye Creek, a tributary of the East Walker River. From Buckeye, we follow the trail over a divide north of Tower Peak to the headwaters of the West Walker River. This is historic country—in 1833 the Joseph Walker expedition (Zenas Leonard's narrative) discovered a route across the Sierra here, and a bit north was the most southerly crossing of the emigrant trains. Our trail turns south and crosses a pass into the Tuolumne River drainage, entering Yosemite Park near Dorothy Lake. We hike down Jack Main Canyon to our camp at Tilden Lake, one of the grandest of Sierra lakes. We return to our roadhead via Kerrick Canyon and Buckeye Pass. Though the elevations are somewhat lower than in the higher Sierra to the south, and the ups and downs are not quite so much up and down, this is still High Sierra country.

We will have five camps; hikes between them will range from 7 to 14 miles. Duffel is limited to 30 pounds each. Although there is a special Family High Trip, family groups are by no means excluded from Trip I, though it is a more strenuous outing. Leader, Ted Grubb.

Family High Trip—July 10–23

Family groups have always been an important component of High Trips. But for younger children, the usual High Trip routine has sometimes proved a bit too much. Now, for the first time, we present a High Trip tailored especially to fit families with children as young as six years. We expect, however, that the entire family will already have had some camping experience, possibly gained from Wilderness Threshold Trips.

The only important difference between this family trip and the usual High Trip is in the distance traveled between camps; it ranges from 4 to 7 miles. On layover days, activities will be planned for both younger and older children, as well as for parents. For the youngsters we will have supervised hikes, climbs, and nature study—allowing parents to get all the way away at times.

The northeast portion of Yosemite National Park is considerably less rugged than much of the High Sierra. (See above for general descriptions of the High Trip routine and of northern Yosemite.) The elevations are lower and the hills not quite as high. It is a lightly traveled, wild country of gem-like lakes, flower-garden meadows, streams with quiet pools, and typical Yosemite domes. Leader, Phil Berry.

Photograph by Howard Laws

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS



High-Light Trips offer rare opportunities to travel remote wilderness that would be hard to duplicate on your own, at double the cost. We can go farther into the back country than any other type of pack trip, for, moving every other day, we cover at least sixty trail miles on a two-week trip. Yet it is far less strenuous than a knapsack trip, for mules carry all the food and 20 pounds of your dunnage (anything over 20 you carry).

The High-Light Trip evolved from the High Trip as an outing for those who like a more strenuous, primitive, do-it-yourself kind of trip. It is smaller than a High Trip, fifty people or less. And since the emphasis is on going light—no stoves, and food is the lightweight variety—we take more people per mule than any other traveling pack-trip. Hikes between camps range from eight to fourteen miles; layover days you spend as you wish. The trips are fairly strenuous and are not recommended for those who have never been on a wilderness outing, but they do attract a wide range of ages and abilities. Family groups are welcome.

Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wild Area, Colorado—July 25–August 5

The Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wild Area is one of the most beautiful high mountain areas in the United States. Precipitous slopes are broken by deep canyons from which flow Snowmass, Maroon, Geneva and Conundrum Creeks. Geology ranges from the sedimentary formation of the Maroon Bells to igneous and metamorphic types found on either side of the sandstones. Plant life zones range from the montane zone to the alpine. The aspen, for which the area is famous, is the most common tree species. Timbered areas consist mainly of Engelmann spruce and sub-alpine fir. Lodgepole pine is scattered at the lower elevations, and willow grows everywhere in creek bottoms and on wet hillsides. The columbine, Colorado's state flower, is found in many

open meadows. There are six 14,000-foot peaks in the area for those who wish to climb. We will explore the headwaters of the Roaring Fork and Crystal Rivers.

In addition, there will be an opportunity to explore interesting aspects of the Old West before and after the trip. Close to the Wild Area lie the towns of Aspen, Gothic, and Marble, picturesque reminders of Colorado's historic mining days. Aspen is also a popular recreation and cultural center. Leader, Ed Wayburn.

Popo Agie Primitive Area, Wind River Range, Wyoming—August 7–19

The Wind River mountains which are south of the Tetons, are well noted for their grandeur. This year we leave their grassy western slopes to probe their more rugged southeastern tip. Grave Lake, Mount Washakie, and Lonesome Lake with its Cirque of Tow-

ers promise a scenic trip that would be hard to equal anywhere. There will be challenges for all—dramatic beauty, superb rock climbing for both novices and the experienced, and fish life ranging from the tasty stream variety to ten-pound native lake trout. Roadhead will be Dickinson Park just west of Lander. There will be time for exploring as well as relaxing. Leader, Larry Douglas.

Circling the Ritter Range — August 20–September 2

This will be a strenuous 14-day trip. We strongly recommend that all who go be in top physical condition before the trip starts. The *minimum* distance on moving days is 12 miles, and there are some 15-mile days. There will be one layover day for every moving day.

(continued on next page)

High-Light breakfast, Moraine Lake

by Howard Laws



May in Baja . . . May in Escalante

Escalante High-Light, Utah—May 22–28
Late May weather should be ideal for us to revisit the lower Escalante River Canyon and explore some of the tributary canyons in this remote and colorful land, with its towering red and gold sandstone walls and the contrasting greens of willow, redbud, and maidenhair fern. This may be our last opportunity to visit the Cathedral in the Desert and Gregory Natural Bridge, because it is likely that the rising waters of Lake Powell will cover these treasures later this year.

Because of Lake Powell's rising shoreline, the trip this year is a combination High-Light and River Trip. We meet in Escalante, Utah and will be driven to Willow Tank Corral on Hole-in-the-Rock road, where our duffel will be loaded on pack animals. We hike down Hurricane Wash about 5 miles to Coyote Gulch and our first camp. Our walk next day down the Coyote, with its clear stream, perpendicular pink-orange

walls and bright green trees is unbelievably beautiful. We see Jacob Hamblin and Jug Handle arches, pass under Coyote Natural Bridge, and see ancient Indian ruins before our next camp at Icicle Spring.

After some of us climb to the great Stevens Arch high above the Escalante we spend the next two days walking downstream, crossing and re-crossing the shallow river. Wading the river should present no problem for the water will rarely be over our knees. Along the way we will explore Fence Canyon with its many old pueblo ruins and the seldom seen Zane Grey Arch. After we transfer food and duffel to large rubber pontoons for transport into the now inundated lower canyons, boats then take us up Soda Canyon to Gregory Natural Bridge and up Clear Creek Canyon to the Cathedral in the Desert. We end our boat trip far up Willow Gulch where we meet our pack animals and hike on to our last camp under the great Broken Bow Arch.

Ken Sleight will be with us again as guide, naturalist, and local historian. Although we move camp every day, the moves are short, allowing ample time and energy for exploring. We will cover 35 miles, mostly hiking downstream. Leader, Norton Meyer.

Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California Knapsack Trip—May 22–29

A moderately strenuous outing into a relatively unknown and hard-to-get-into region. This is a circle trip in open pine country on the big plateau of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, the highest mountain area of the Lower California peninsula, which ranges from 6,000 to 9,000 feet in elevation. Once we are on the plateau, most of our route is through virgin timber. Our campsites will be in meadows or in forest clearings. We expect to backpack about 50 miles, but the condition of private access roads as well as the availability of water may require some changes of itinerary. Leader, Wes Bunnelle.

(High-Light Trips, continued)

We meet early on August 20 at Soldier Meadow (reached by road from Bass Lake near Fresno and Madera) for a short car shuttle. From our first camp at Sadler Lake we can see the west side of the Ritter range and visit Foerster Peak. Next we move over Isberg Pass into Yosemite National Park and camp on the Lyell Fork of the Merced River, where we layover a day to visit the south side of Mount Lyell. To reach our next camp at Evelyn Lake we hike over Vogelsang Pass, and possibly move on to the Lyell base camp the next day. We will lay over in this region before we move south on the John Muir Trail to a camp on the east side of the Ritter Range. Our last camp is at Fern Lake.

Since this is a long trip in miles and time, there will be no excuses: *only twenty (20) pounds of dunnage per person in one dunnage bag.* Leader, Mike Passovoy.

Shellrock Peak, Idaho— August 21–September 2

Remoteness is the one word that best describes the Shellrock Peak portion of the Idaho Primitive Area. There are excellent chances of our seeing bighorn sheep, mountain goats and elk. The National Monument on Monumental Creek, the panorama of Cougar Basin, the vista from Lookout Mountain, and the isolated old mining claims—all add up to a trip full of the lore that brought people west. With a mixture of valleys, creeks, ridges, rivers, peaks, and wildlife, this trip is a good beginning for the new High-Lighter as well as something

new for the Sierra Clubber who gets around.

Tentatively, our roadhead will be near Big Creek, east of McCall. We will go down Big Creek, up over Routson Peak to Lookout Mountain, over to Telephone Creek and up to Shellrock Peak for a layover day. Then we'll trek along a ridge to a camp near Thunder Mountain, a long day before passing Roosevelt Lake on our way to McCoy Ranch for some good fishing. Leader, Arthur H. Earle.

Eastern Olympics, Washington— August 21–September 2

The Olympic Mountains are the most rugged coastal range in the United States. We traverse the entire east side of Olympic National Park. We visit Grand, Moose, Hart, and LaCrosse lakes; cross Cameron, Anderson, O'Neil and Mount Stone passes; and make side trips to Cameron and Anderson glaciers. We will meet at the Hamma Hamma Guard Station, leave our cars there, and board a chartered bus for Deer Park Campground. We will see many Olympic wildflowers, low elevation glaciers, and numerous unnamed small lakes. There are more than 5,000 Roosevelt elk in the Olympic herd; some members of our 1965 trip saw as many as 80 at one time. Late summer is the optimum time for clear skies, and although some rain is always anticipated, the eastern side of the mountains has the best weather on the Olympic peninsula. This is a repeat of the 1965 trip. It is a trip for experienced hikers in good condition, for we will cover 92 miles of little-used trail. The terrain is rugged—we drop from high

ridges down into the bottom of deep valleys, then up again and down again. Daily mileage is between seven and thirteen miles (the last day), mostly in high country. All but two of our campsites are in alpine meadows or above timberline. Although Olympic weather is always uncertain, with Mary in charge of commissary, you *can* be certain of gourmet camp cooking. Leader, Al Combs.

Kaweah Country—September 3–10

This will be a leisurely "up and down" early-autumn trip into the Kaweah country in north central Sequoia National Park. From Wolverton we climb gradually to 9600 feet for our first campsite and an evening view of the entire southern Sierra. The next day's move will be a short one to Hamilton Lakes. By the third day we will be ready to cross the serrate crest of the Great Western Divide, a massive range bisecting the Park, through 10,700-foot Kaweah Gap and then drop down into the Big Arroyo. Distance covered in the first three days will be 17 miles. A layover in the Big Arroyo will give the fishermen an opportunity to try the Nine Lakes and the scramblers a chance to climb the Kaweah peaks.

On September 8 we will move a few miles to a campsite near Little Five Lakes and remain there a day. September 10 will find us tough enough to proceed cross-country to Cyclamen Lake and over the ridge to Mineral King. Kaweah country will provide a pleasant end to the outing season for both the weary knapsacker and the fresh beginner. Leader, Jerry G. South.



Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument

Photograph by Dave Bohn

Glacier Bay, Alaska

Just west of Juneau, capital of Alaska, is Glacier Bay, where fourteen active glaciers rest their snouts in the salty water. The bay is dotted with majestic blue and white icebergs, which form from the tremendous chunks of glacier ice that crash into the bay continually. Nearby are the giant Saint Elias and Fairweather ranges, their peaks towering 15,000 feet above the water.

At Juneau on June 27, we will board charter boats and Grumman amphibious aircraft for a tour of Glacier Bay. We will establish a camp near Johns Hopkins Inlet. After a week of exploring the ice falls, fiords, and peaks, we will shift camp eastward by airlift to a fresh-water lake, where we will

see an entirely different terrain of tundra, spruce forest, and mountain ice caps. A small commissary staff will assist, as participants take turns with the usual camp duties. The generous 50-pound dunnage allowance will enable you to bring ample rain gear. Although we have chosen dates that are likely to have stable weather conditions, be well prepared for heavy and prolonged rains.

We hope you can take extra time to enjoy British Columbia and the panhandle of Alaska before or after the trip, which begins in Juneau. To reach Juneau, you have several alternatives: (1) jet to Juneau is the fastest, but a switch to a small plane at Annette Island for the last 250 miles will

be more interesting; (2) the Alcan Highway to Haines; (3) a ship from Seattle to Juneau via the Inside Passage; (4) drive or take the train to Prince Rupert, B.C., and then take the auto ferry to Juneau. Juneau itself has Mendenhall Glacier for a backdrop and is surrounded by spruce and hemlock forests.

Cost, \$290 roundtrip from Juneau, which includes the \$100 (not refundable) reservation fee. Cost *does not* include transportation from your home to Juneau. For additional information ask the club office or Larry Douglas, 15 Marlin Avenue, Mill Valley, California (phone: area code 415-388-4511).



Trail Maintenance

by Hank Saxe

Work (and fun) Parties

To let everyone who is eager to work constructively for the mountains have that opportunity, we have increased the number of work parties, enabling members to implement Sierra Club policy and practice conservation, while providing an example for other wilderness users to follow.

Clean-up Trips have a simple objective: to restore an area to its original condition by removing all debris. For a week we concentrate our efforts in a limited area, working each day until early afternoon. The time remaining is for the usual mountain pastimes — fishing, exploring, photographing, and just loafing. We burn what is flammable, and whatever is not, we flatten and sack. The sacks of cans, foil, and other non-burnables (such as dress shoes, plastic hand lotion bottles, chinaware, and other essentials of wilderness survival) are then packed out.

Trail Maintenance Trips are longer—ten days—and more strenuous than clean-ups. On every other day we do trail work with the tools and under the supervision provided by U.S. Forest Service crews. Our work includes leveling and filling trail bed, making water bars, and building retaining walls. We do no blasting or other dangerous work. Alternate days we are free to do as we please, from climbing to relaxing, in the beautiful areas purposely chosen.

Trail Maintenance Trips are designed primarily for senior high and college-age club members (minimum age about 15, although

occasionally we make exceptions). The trips' length and strenuousness require large amounts of enthusiasm and energy. Clean-ups attract and welcome all ages, the only requisite being the ability to backpack a week's personal gear from the roadhead to the camp. Trail Maintenance Trips have free packing (since the packer is one of the major benefactors of our work); hence a small dunnage allowance will be packed in.

Commissary arrangements for both trips are informal. We have a leader, a cook, and a doctor who doubles as co-leader and chaperone, since the leaders are college students (minors), but the trip members supply the manpower to keep the camp operating smoothly. In keeping with the volunteer nature of the trips, the management hopes to manage as little as possible and to continue to rely on the spontaneous, generous help proffered by the trip members. Our cook provides substantial and bountiful meals, since we believe that well-fed workers are the most productive. For both trips some experience in mountain living is essential. Any talents you can bring us, from musical to botanical, are most welcome.

If this season's response follows past patterns, the trips will be oversubscribed. We accept reservations on a first-come, first-served basis. So get yours in to the club office early. Acceptance will be contingent upon the leader's approval and based on the letter you write him. So tell us your talents and experience to convince us that

you're a zealous, enthusiastic, good-humored worker. Send correspondence (preferably airmail) for all trips, to either Steve Arnon or Dick Neal, Lowell A-44, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Clean-up

McCabe Lakes Clean-up—July 22–29

Hordes of cans will greet us at the three McCabe Lakes, our target for the week's work. There are grand views across Virginia Canyon into northern Yosemite and the Sawtooth Range. Fishermen, photographers, and wilderness connoisseurs will find plenty to occupy themselves. From the roadhead at Virginia Lakes (near Lee Vining and west of Highway 395) we hike past Summit Lake and down into Virginia Canyon. A unique feature is the Little Lost Valley of Shepherds Crest directly north of us, described by François Matthes in *The Marks of Time*. If possible, we will arrange a special excursion to it. Leader, Dick Neal. Cook, Bronwyn Vincent.

White Cloud Peaks Clean-up, Idaho—August 13–20

"Your offer to arrange a clean-up trip into the White Cloud Peaks comes at a very appropriate time. This superb mountain area is receiving increasingly heavy recreation use, and litter has become a problem. . . . We have started a litter control program, which includes a publicity campaign. . . . Your clean-up trip should greatly accelerate the program, and should be a fine public service." So wrote G. W. Carlson, Supervisor of the Challis National Forest, Idaho.

This trip will be the timeliest clean-up the club has yet run. The majesty of Castle Peak and the White Clouds is beyond compare; the fishing is the best in Idaho. We will attempt to clean the Boulder Chain Lakes, Frog Lake and Big Boulder Lakes. Chamberlain Basin and the Born Lakes will fill in any spare time. The area is one of Idaho's richest wilderness resources, yet it is National Forest land with no wilderness classification. We hope to influence the management policy that will determine its use. Cook, Martha Breed. Leader, Steve Arnon.

Trail Maintenance

Dinkey Lakes—July 10–20

From Courtwright Reservoir above Fresno, we hike a short seven miles into Dinkey Lakes Basin, an "island" of high country west of the crest. From our camp at Rock Lake (9600) we'll work the trail in both directions from Island Lake to Cliff Lake. With an abundance of lakes, the basin

makes a fine place for fishing, swimming, exploring, and rambling. The two prominent peaks, Dogtooth (10,311) and the Three Sisters (10,619) provide easy as well as difficult climbs, and also uninterrupted views east to the Evolution and Goddard regions. Leader, Steve Arnon. Cook, Robin Bell.

McGee Pass—August 1–10

Our *opus magnum* will be the construction of switchbacks atop magnificent 12,000 foot McGee Pass. From the McGee Creek Pack Station, thirty miles north of Bishop, we will hike ten miles and climb 2,000 feet to our camp at Big McGee Lake. Near camp are Crocker Basin, Red Slate and Red and White Mountains, all providing spectacular views. From our work site on the pass the view should also be superb. Leaders, Steve Arnon and Dr. Bud Weden. Cook, Robin Bell.

Cramer Lakes, Idaho Sawtooth—August 22–September 1

The success of the Idaho Sawtooth Trail Maintenance Trips must be apparent; this is our third trip in three years. The Forest Service crew is the best anywhere; the wilderness is truly beautiful and is administered by one of the best Ranger Districts in the country; and the Sierra Club crew is a group of dedicated young people. This year we are headed for the heart of the Sawtooth—the Cramer Lakes country, right under the Cramer ridge and its astounding “Arrowhead,” a 60-foot high, 4-foot wide flake of granite perched on the crest.

We are considering chartering a bus for the Idaho Trail Maintenance Trip which would leave from and return to San Francisco. With enough signups, it could reduce the cost of travel by a third. Let us know immediately if you are interested. Cook, Bronwyn Vincent. Leader, Dick Neal.



Sierra Burro Trips

Burro trips are for those who want to wander the mountains without carrying all of their food and gear on their backs, and who will enjoy packing and leading burros as well as doing their share of cooking and pot washing. Fourteen burros and one horse (for emergency use if needed) carry the loads. The beginner learns burro packing and management as well as camp cooking. About half of the days are moving days; on the others you loaf, fish, or hike, as you choose. Leaders will be available for exploring and climbing. If you are a novice, remember that these are fairly strenuous trips. Travel approximates 6 to 12 miles on a moving day, over rougher terrain and at higher altitudes than the average housewife or businessman is used to.

There will be three one-week burro trips this year, followed by one two-week trip. All trips begin in the Huntington Lake region (east of Fresno) on the western slope of the Sierra.

Evolution Country—July 9–16

The Evolution country is considered by many to be among the most beautiful regions in the Sierra. Evolution Valley with its broad meadows and, above it, Evolution

Photograph by Don Levy

Photograph by Henry Timby



Basin, are surrounded by the high peaks of the Evolution group, some of which we may climb. We meet at Florence Lake. Leaders, Ned Robinson and John Simpson.

Bear Creek I—July 16–23

From Florence Lake we go over Selden Pass into the popular Bear Creek country. This region has some glorious peaks, among them Seven Gables. Bear Creek is also known for its good trout fishing. This trip ends at Lake Edison. Leaders, Don White and John Simpson.

Bear Creek II—July 30–August 6

This trip is the reverse of Bear Creek I. Led by Jack McClure and John Simpson, it will meet at Lake Edison on Saturday, July 30, and end at Florence Lake.

North Fork of Kings River—August 7–20

The only two-week Burro Trip this year will be a loop starting from Florence Lake. Our route goes up Goddard Canyon to Martha Lake and then over Hell-For-Sure Pass into the headwaters of the North Fork of the Kings River. This region, which is not visited as often as the country along the Muir Trail, has some beautiful lakes and meadows as well as some 12,000-foot peaks. The leaders are Ted Bradfield and Doug Parr.

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Knapsackers can seek the grandest views and the most challenging routes, instead of just those places served by a trail. With everything we need to eat, sleep, and stay dry with on our own backs, we can roam the wildest of the back country and camp where we please. Knapsacking appeals particularly to those of us who like to travel the mountains in small groups and who prefer remote, little-visited areas. And evidently more and more people are finding that backpack adventure is for them, for each season the number of trips on these pages increases. We have fifteen backpack trips this year; a decade ago there were five; five years before that, just two.

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

Our trips range from those planned for novices to the very strenuous. Don't let yourself be lured into the wrong camp! Study the trip. The popularity and growth of our knapsack program is ample testimony that its devotees find it rewarding; but carrying your own supplies over high passes and cross country even on the easier backpacks requires more strength and stamina than most other club outings. To learn more details about any trip before you apply (a good idea that will save you the cost and inconvenience of changing your reservation), ask the club office for the prospectus on whichever trips interest you.

One indicator of the relative difficulty of trips is the number of layover days, days you stay in the same camp and do as you please. The more layover days, the easier the trip (although a layover day has also been defined as a day "when you do nothing but climb a peak or two"). Other indicators of strenuous trips are: altitude gains (1,000 feet a day is easy, 4,000 and more is pushing it); many camps above 10,000 feet; and many miles cross country (off trail).

If you have never carried a pack before, you may qualify for one of our week-long summer trips by going on several weekend backpacks (many chapters schedule knapsack trips, or you may prefer to go on your

own). For to enjoy even the easier trips you need to have had enough experience to know whether you can *happily* carry a pack weighing 30 pounds or more. The leader may also insist that you go on several mountain trips shortly before his trip begins, that you are partly acclimatized to high altitude *before* the trip starts. Severe altitude sickness can spoil your fun as well as delay the whole party. We often choose camps near timberline (above 10,000 feet in the Sierra), for many of us feel this is our "natural habitat" where we are happiest.

After you send in your application, the trip leader will send you detailed information. He will also ask you about your backpacking experience and what equipment you have, so that he can judge whether you and his trip are mutually compatible.

Hockett Lakes—June 18-26

Spring should be in flower in the southern Sierra when we visit this high plateau country, which is set off from the main ranges by the East Fork of the Kaweah and the Little Kern Rivers, in Sequoia National Park. The terrain takes a gentle pause at Hockett Lakes before descending into the rugged foothills. The many meadows should be in their glory and lakes and meandering streams abound. This trip is an ideal season's opener. We hike out of Camp Wishon to Maggie Lakes and along Windy Ridge to the Blossom Lake group. The trip links Ansel Lake and Hockett Meadow country before we head back via the North Fork of the Tule River. Our pace will be moderate, but you should expect some long days as well as cross-country travel. Leader, Dan Lee.

Minarets—July 2-10

Have you wondered what the country is like on the *west* side of the Ritter Range? This trip takes you there, on a moderate eight-day loop, always in the shadow of the Minarets' spires. The Ritter Range looks forbidding, but it is easily traveled by cross-country routes that provide superb vistas the trail hiker never sees. We'll stop at the Beck Lakes, then cross the crest to Dike Creek, in the High Sierra and John Muir Wilderness Areas. Our route winds north and recrosses at Lake Catherine (Glacier Col). On succeeding days we stay high as we visit Lake Ediza, the Iceberg Lakes, and Minaret Lake.

Two layovers are planned, one for climbing Mount Ritter or Banner Peak. On moving days we should be in camp early. Leader, Steve Heidl.

Kaweah Peaks Ridge—July 16-24

For those fond of the Sierra in early season here is a fine trip into the southwest corner of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, a region noted for its expanse and grand cross-canyon views. The Kaweah Peaks ridge country, although it is between two maintained trails, is not often visited because it is difficult to reach. This trip promises a blend of long, hard trail days and short, steep scrambling days. We count on snow in the passes and on the peaks! Total distance is about fifty miles, at elevations ranging from 7,800 to 12,000 feet. After two days of shaking the city dust from our boots, we will relax and spend two layovers and three travel days picking our way up the Chagoopa Plateau, over Kaweah Pass, and into Kaweah Basin. On the way out of the basin, we will check out "Pants Pass" to see for ourselves if it is deserving of name and fame. Leader, Bob Kundert.

Little Lost Valley—July 23-30

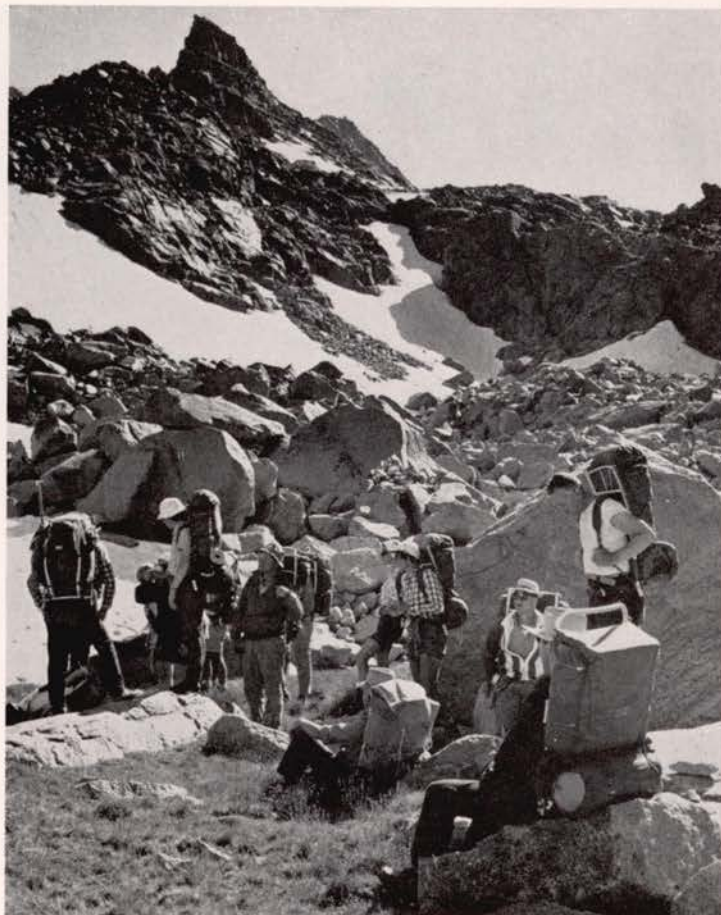
A leisurely trip in the Tuolumne high country of Yosemite Park. Hiking days alternating with layover days make for an easy pace and full enjoyment of the area. Our first stop is Young Lake, 6.5 miles from Parsons Lodge trailhead. There is no better view of the back country than that from the summit of Mount Conness, which we can reach easily from camp. Next move is seven miles off trail to McCabe Lakes, where a stopover offers the unique experience of climbing to the Little Lost Valley of Shepherd Crest. Our third and last camp, near Glen Aulin (10 downhill miles), gives us the chance to see the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, Waterwheel and LeConte Falls. Five miles more completes this loop trip. We will have a naturalist along to identify flora, fauna and, we hope, the geology of the region. Leaders, Walt and Ruth Weyman.

Evolution Country—July 30-August 7

The Evolution region is said to have examples of almost every essential aspect of the High Sierra scene. Its peaks are finely sculptured and its place names are inspired. This superb area can be appreciated more fully



Labrador tea, High Sierra, by Howard Laws



*Palisades
Knapsack Trip, 1965
by Christian Hansen*

by cross-country travel to the grand benches, hanging valleys, and remote lakes beyond the frequented trails. Once we have gained the crest from our east side roadhead (North Lake, west of Bishop), this forty-mile trip will be off-trail. Our out-of-the-way route puts some of our campsites above timberline, where stoves will be used. We hope to climb Mount Goddard, and two layover days provide an opportunity for choice scrambles up peaks of the Evolution Basin. Leader, Bob Maynard.

**Split Mountain-Amphitheater—
August 13–21**

From the hot, dry desert floor of Owens Valley near Big Pine, we cross several life zones in rapid order, as we climb 6,000 feet to Taboose Pass, in the heart of the Sierra high country. Or if not the heart, this shining area is certainly one of its quietest corners, happily bypassed when the Muir Trail was rerouted thirty years ago. In mid-week we will be going off trail to try some of the tempting climbs accessible to us. Mt. Ruskin, Vennacher Needle, Observation Peak, Split Mountain (14,058), and Cardinal Mountain are the challengers. For beauty, Lake Basin and Amphitheater Lake are themselves worth the whole trip. This

outing is a forty-mile circular, with two layover days. Although the first day's trail is steep, the trip is rated moderate. Leader, Bob Stout.

**Great Western Divide—
August 20–September 5**

The high hills and green valleys of Sequoia National Park will be the setting for this moderately paced two-week trip. Our roadhead is Crescent Meadow, and our exit Cedar Grove. In between, we'll cover some 70 miles and climb up (and down!) 15,000 feet. Campsites include some famous names, among them Cloud Canyon, Milestone Bench, and beautiful Lake Reflection.

Half of our passes have names, and half don't. The latter should prove particularly rewarding to the adventurous backpacker. Some talus hopping can be expected, but daily mileages are mostly low, and four layover days plus a mid-trip food cache should keep our spirits high. The superb scenery is its own reward—come set the seal on summer in Sequoia! Leader, Anne Coolidge.

Marble Mountains—August 21–28

Northern California's Marble Mountains have both densely wooded lower slopes and bare granite and marble ridge-tops. The

many lakes—including Sky High, Campbell, Man Eaten, and Cliff—of this famous fishing region should be enough inducement for knapsacking fishermen. We feature the services of a trained naturalist to help us understand and appreciate the natural history of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area.

We have planned this trip for the newcomer to knapsacking as well as for the more experienced hands who like a leisurely paced trip. Of the 28 miles covered in six moving days, 26 will be on trail and just 2 will be off-trail. Our roadhead is Lovers Camp, on Canyon Creek, which is a tributary of the Scott River. Leader, Merrill Hugo.

Tulainyo—August 27–September 5

Lake Tulainyo, a half-mile in diameter, lies secluded at 12,865 feet on the Whitney Crest, amid some of the highest and most imposing Sierra peaks. Norman Clyde characterized it as having an air of remoteness and isolation seldom encountered. Such is the mood of this outing in the John Muir Wilderness Area.

High-level camps place us in a position to explore some of the fine glacial cirques of the Whitney region and to take advantage of unexcelled scrambling opportunities. For variety, we start far to the south



Southfork Pass
by Christian Hansen

near Lone Pine, crossing Cottonwood and Siberian Passes; stopovers along our 50-mile route include Miter Basin and the source lakes of Wallace and Wright Creeks. An exceptional knapsackers' adventure is in store if you are one who enjoys open, arctic-alpine scenery and cross-country climbing. Leader, Jim Watters.

**Three Sisters, Oregon—
August 28–September 4**

This rugged wilderness of high volcanic mountains, lava flows, pristine glacial lakes and alpine vegetation offers beauty, solitude, and an opportunity to study the results of the intensive volcanic activity that began some sixty million years ago, and ceased only within the last one thousand years. We will have ample time to observe the abundant wildlife and to try the excellent fishing we have heard about. Golden trout are found in the lakes of Chambers Basin. In eight days we will make a forty-mile figure eight in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area that crosses the range between the Sisters. For the energetic there will be side trips and climbs on two layover days. Devils Lake Campground, off the Cascade Lakes highway (Highway 46) and 27 miles west of Bend, is our roadhead. Leader, Gordon Peterson.

Around Mount Lyell—September 10–18

Indian summer days in Yosemite and the Inyo National Forest will find us traveling across the Cathedral, Clark, and Ritter Ranges, looking toward Mount Lyell from all points of the compass. Familiar names

beckoning along our route are Vogelsang, Mount Florence, the Upper Lyell Fork of the Merced, Electra Peak, Mount Ritter and Banner Peak, Thousand Island Lake, and the Kuna Crest. Outstanding views await us from many places.

On most days we will maintain a moderate pace that should bring us to camp by early afternoon. There will be a few days of climbing more than 2,000 feet. Travel will be 75 per cent cross-country, and you should expect some talus hopping and scree sliding. One layover is scheduled. Total mileage is about 44; total elevation gain, 12,000 feet. Leader, Walt Oppenheimer.

Ixta-Popo, Mexico—November 19–27

In the early 1920's a San Francisco Sierra Club member, Otis McAllister, emigrated to

Mexico City. There he organized a Mexican version of our club, *Club de Exploraciones de Mexico* or Explorer's Club of Mexico, which today is the strongest of many Mexican mountain excursion groups. Our trip is to be a cooperative venture with this club and will combine knapsacking and peak climbing in the national parks La Malinche and Ixta-Popo.

California Sierra-Nevada-type knapsacking and altitude experience are necessary for participants. Moves, however, will not be arduous, and the climbing is optional. Nor-teamericano leader is Bill Colvig. There will also be a Mexican leader.

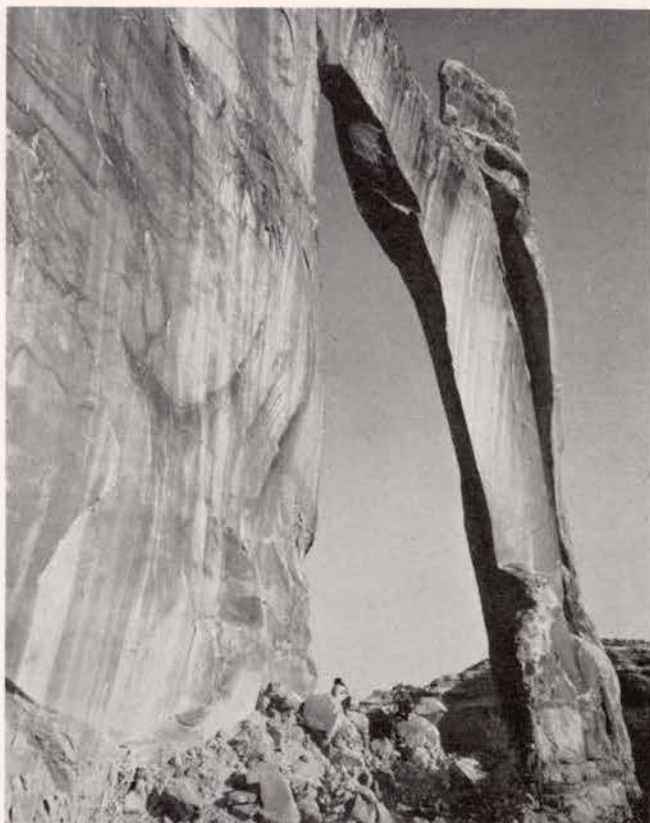
**Grand Canyon Christmas Trip, Arizona—
December 27–January 1, 1967**

The second in our winter series of knapsack trips to the Southwest. Tentatively this outing will explore the remote Nankoweap region in the eastern part of Grand Canyon National Park. More information will follow in a later *Bulletin* . . . or write the leader, John Ricker, 461 W. Catalina Drive, Phoenix, Arizona.



*Angel Arch,
Canyonlands National Park
by Philip Hyde*

EASTER WEEK TRIPS



A few openings remain on all of the spring trips. For more details, see your November *Sierra Club Bulletin* or ask the club office for the trip supplement.

Hawaii

The Big Island—March 31–April 10

A chance to see some back country of Hawaii, away from the tourist centers, this Easter outing is to the Big Island of Hawaii. The land and weather range from dry desert to wet tropical, from the active volcano of Kilauea to the lovely beach at Hapuna, from the high barren slopes of Mauna Kea to the coconut palms and taro patches of Waipio Valley. If you have always had a yen to see Hawaii but have hesitated to join the tourist circuit, this is the time to see it camping style, on our fifth charter plane outing to the Islands. Leader, Ted Grubb.

Arizona backpacks

Sycamore Canyon Knapsack Trip, Arizona—April 3–8

Sycamore Canyon's rugged topography, towering cliffs, unusual vari-colored rock formations, Indian ruins, and verdant vegetation will make a memorable and not-too-strenuous Easter knapsack trip. We can ex-

pect balmy weather, for Sycamore Canyon lies in the high-desert, piñon-pine country. The canyon lies west of and parallel to Oak Creek Canyon and is 25 miles southwest of Flagstaff.

Sycamore Canyon Wild Area is scheduled for reclassification under the Wilderness Act. It has been set aside to preserve the primitive condition of the canyon types of flora and fauna in Arizona. Elevations range from 6800 feet to 4200 feet. The canyon, with an average depth of about 1300 feet, cuts into the Colorado Plateau for about 17 miles, exposing brilliantly colored rock formations. The roadhead will be near Clarkdale, Arizona. Leader, Larry Williams.

Grand Canyon Easter Knapsack, Arizona—April 3–9

Shake the mothballs from your knapsack gear and join us for Easter week in the northwestern portion of Grand Canyon Park. This outing has become a traditional one, with about any kind of weather to be expected. It may still be winter on the rim, then progressively spring and summer as one descends to the canyon depths. We go down colorful Kanab Canyon to the Colorado and then hike upstream as far as the spectacular Deer Creek Falls. Following days take us across Surprise Valley to Thunder Spring and Tapeats Creek, and through the Redwall, Supai Formation, and Coconino Sandstone (which bridge a half-

billion years of the earth's geologic history) on our way out to the North Rim.

This is a moderately strenuous trip with much cross-country; we cover fifty miles in six hiking days. This trip has no equal in terms of the opportunities to discover little known and rarely seen marvels of Grand Canyon National Park. Leader, John Ricker.

Canyonlands

Canyonlands High-Light, Utah—April 3–8

For the first time a Sierra Club outing will venture into our newest national park, Canyonlands—a land of red sandstone canyon mazes, desert vistas, high-desert piñon and juniper, occasional creeks, and broad park-like areas nestled among the spires and pinnacles. Canyonlands Park is in southeast Utah, west of U.S. Highway 160, between Moab and Monticello. Our roadhead is Squaw Flat Campground in the park.

Jeeps will move dunnage, commissary, and our precious water supply, while we hike between camps along routes usually accessible only to the knapsacker and cowboy. Special vehicles will take us right to the edge of some roadless and trailless country that is just waiting to be explored. We expect to find dwellings and storage bins of past cliff dwellers. Leader, Arthur H. Earle.



*Mount Assiniboine,
Canadian Rockies
by Roland W. Davis*

BASE CAMPS... in the Sierra, in the Canadian Rockies

Base Camps are whatever you want them to be. They can be a leisurely wilderness vacation with an irreducible minimum of effort; they can offer the challenge of long and difficult mountaineering or knapsacking; or they can provide the opportunity to become friends with a large area of wilderness through extensive ramblings among its wonders. Little is demanded of you; much is offered. Once you hike in to Base Camp (or ride a horse) you may do whatever you wish. Your dunnage is brought in by animals; good food is prepared by a full-time cook and crew.

There is hardly an interest that won't be catered to—natural history, art and photography, fishing, rock-climbing trips and instruction, hikes of all grades and descriptions, overnight or extended backpacks, and abundant campfire music. You may participate in all, some, or none of these as your fancy wills, or you may ramble on your own. A minimum of organization—such as definite meal times and sign-out lists for safety's sake—makes for a maximum of spontaneity. Featured again will be our well-liked High Camps—small overnight camps,

set up for about a dozen persons, that are an easy day's walk from the Base Camp. A High Camp lets you camp in smaller groups for a few days, puts you in a position to explore country one more day farther in, and usually provides an exceptional morning and evening view. To stay at one all you need is personal gear and sleeping bag—food and equipment are already there.

Your personal gear—sleeping bag, tent or tarp, and clothing, up to thirty pounds—will be packed in on mules. Teen-agers up to 18 must bring along an adult responsible for them. Children six and over are welcome at all camps; those younger should come to the Fernandez Pass camp—it's an easier location.

This year we offer four Sierra base camps (in two locations) and three camps in the Canadian Rockies. The Golden Lake Mountaineering Camp will feature a special program of rock-climbing instruction and guided climbs.

Rates for Children

Children 12 and under (accompanied by an adult) may attend Fernandez Pass Base

Camp I and the Golden Lake Mountaineering Camp at a special rate of \$70.

Saddle Horses

Saddle horses will be available, \$7 one way, for riding to or from all the Sierra Base Camps. Please make reservations early for horses (only) with Rick Polsdorfer, 1822 Stoner, Los Angeles 90025. *Payment for horses will be accepted at the roadhead.*

Sierra Camps

Fernandez Pass Base Camp

Camp I—July 3–15—special children's rate

Camp II—July 17–29

Fernandez Pass lies on the boundary at the extreme southeast corner of Yosemite Park. Over the pass in the adjoining Sierra National Forest is a broad wooded basin drained by the West Fork of Granite Creek and surrounded by peaks of the Clark Range and its southern extension to Ma-

dera Peak. Having hiked the seven forested miles to the camp and gained the two thousand feet of altitude, you will have at your toetips nearly three dozen named lakes within an easy day's walk. Many streams wander across the basin, fed by snow on the mountains to the west and north. Though camp will be at a low 9,000 feet, nearby Triple Divide Peak, Madera Peak and Merced Peak will provide interesting enough mountaineering. Fishing, primarily for brook trout, is good in most of the lakes.

We chose our campsite especially for its low altitude and the ready accessibility of much high country. Musical campfires are guaranteed. The roadhead is above Bass Lake east of Fresno. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.

Golden Lake Base Camp II—August 21—September 2

This campsite will probably be remembered as the most beautiful base camp ever chosen. Perched in the highest timber in the Pine Creek Basin, we will have a view of the entire basin, of Granite Park, and of the peaks in the Royce and Merriam group. It will be barely a morning's walk into upper French Canyon where you may wander among the many large lakes filled with golden trout, measured in pounds (no kidding). Although Camp I will feature mountaineering, we will not neglect it on Camp II. Royce and Merriam Peaks will be our back yard; Bear Creek Spire, the southeast approach, and the Four Gables are a day's climb; and we will certainly visit Mount Humphreys. In Granite Park with its lakes and many miles of above-timberline barren granite, there is much room for rambling.

All this is ample compensation for a steep hike in—eight miles and 3500 feet altitude gain to our camp at 11,500 feet. Musical campfires are guaranteed. The roadhead is at Pine Creek, just north of Bishop and west of Highway 395. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.

Mountaineering Camp

Golden Lake Mountaineering Base Camp

I—Aug. 7—19—special children's rate
This base camp will feature a program of advanced mountaineering, although our camp is not limited to climbers. We will have a group of highly qualified mountaineers to give rock-climbing instruction to beginners and to lead small parties on difficult climbs. There will be an extra charge of \$20 to participants in the mountaineering program; we provide the ropes.

In addition, we will have the usual variety of Base Camp activities. To accommo-

Beginners' climbing session by Howard Laws



date climbers' families—who may attend the camp while daddy (or mommy!) climbs—we have a special rate of \$70 for children 12 and under. See Golden Lake Base Camp II, above, for other details of the camp and its location. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer.

Canadian Camps

Mount Assiniboine Base Camps, British Columbia

Camp I—July 18—26

Camp II—July 28—August 5

Camp III—August 7—15

The rugged, glacier-clad peaks of the Canadian Rockies are the spectacular setting for our Base Camps near Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park. The lofty white spire of Mount Assiniboine itself (11,870) is surely one of the world's most dramatic mountain peaks. Unlike the massive granite structure of the Sierra Nevada, the Rockies are predominantly sedimentary rocks and the mountains were formed mainly by folding and thrust faulting. Ice Age glaciers scooped out the wide valleys and whittled the rock away to form the jagged crest we see today.

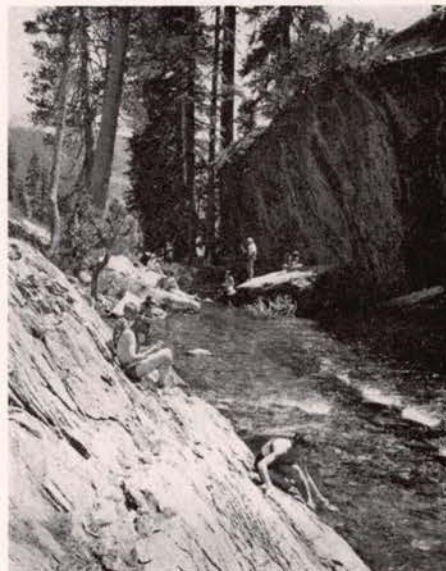
It rains much more in the Canadian Rockies than in the Sierra in summer (in fact, it rains more in almost every range in the world than in the Sierra in summer), and the pattern is different. You need to be prepared mentally and physically for stormy weather, for storms are not just afternoon thundershowers, but can last for days at a time. It is the rain, of course, that also gives the Rockies their beauty and characteristic features—the dramatic ice fields and glaciers, tremendous rivers, abundant streams and lakes, dense green forest, and lush meadows of large wildflowers. And if the flowers seem unusually brilliant to you, you aren't just imagining things; their colors really are more vivid. (It has some-

thing to do with longer days and more hours of sunlight and more pigment.)

Elevations are two to three thousand feet lower than in the Sierra for corresponding features. There are only four peaks over 12,000 feet and timberline averages 7,000 feet. Thus high altitude acclimatization is less of a problem.

Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park is on the western slope of the Continental Divide, which here forms the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. The park is southwest of Banff, near Highway 93. We will be in the midst of excellent rock-climbing country. We will have several high-powered climbers with us, who will give climbing lessons (beginning and advanced) and also lead parties on climbs. We hope to establish a small climbing camp closer to the peaks. Our tentative campsite is Egypt Lake, which is just north of the Park. Leader, Jay Holliday.

Minaret Base Camp, 1964, by Philip Hyde



1966 Wilderness

	Dates	No. Persons	Dunnage (pounds)	Res. Fee (not refundable)	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader
SPRING-TRIPS							
Hawaii	March 31-April 10	90	30	75	255	330	Ted Grubb
Canyonlands High-Light, Utah	April 3-8	50	20	15	85	100	Art Earle
Sycamore Canyon Knapsack, Arizona	April 3-8	20	20	15	35	50	Larry Williams
Grand Canyon Knapsack, Arizona	April 3-9	20	20	15	30	45	John Ricker
Escalante Canyon High-Light, Utah	May 22-28	50	22	15	120	135	Norton Meyer
Baja Knapsack, Baja California	May 22-29	20	20	15	50	65	Wes Bunnelle
CONSERVATION SPECIAL							
North Cascades, Washington	August 22-September 2	50	20	15	125	140	Bob Golden
SADDLE-LIGHT TRIP							
Kern Plateau (Sierra Nevada)	June 25-July 3	25	30	15	185	200	Bob Golden and Ike Livermore
ALASKA							
Glacier Bay Amphibious Low Trip	June 27-July 9	40	50	100	190	290	Larry Douglas
EUROPEAN ALPS							
Austria, Switzerland, Italy	July 16-August 28	(groups of 20)	50	100	(see trip supplement)		H. Stewart Kimball
EASTERN TRIPS							
Adirondack Mountains Camp, New York	August 7-13	28	30	15	55	70	Jim Fahs
White Mountains Knapsack, N. H.	August 14-20	20	20	15	40	55	Doug Campbell
Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine	August 22-September 2	28	40	15	140	155	Al Gerould
HIGH TRIPS							
Trip I, Buckeye Creek (Sierra Nevada)	July 24-August 6	100	30	15	120	135	Ted Grubb
Family High Trip (Sierra Nevada)	July 10-23	(25 families)	25	Total \$120 for one parent; \$225 for two parents; \$90 each child			Phil Berry
BASE CAMPS							
Fernandez Pass, Camp I (Sierra Nevada)	July 3-15	60	30	15	90	105*	Rick Polsdorfer
_____ Camp II	July 17-29	60	30	15	90	105	Rick Polsdorfer
Golden Lake Mountaineering Camp (Sierra)	August 7-19	60	30	15	90	105*†	Rick Polsdorfer
Golden Lake, Camp II (Sierra Nevada)	August 21-September 2	60	30	15	90	105	Rick Polsdorfer
Mount Assiniboine, B.C., Camp I	July 18-26	60	30	15	115	130	Jay Holliday
_____ Camp II	July 28-August 5	60	30	15	115	130	Jay Holliday
_____ Camp III	August 7-15	60	30	15	115	130	Jay Holliday
(*Children 12 and under \$70; †plus \$20 for climbing instruction)							
MOUNTAINEERING							
Napeequa Mountaineering Trip, Washington	August 7-13	20	20	15	30	45	Ross Petrie
BACK-COUNTRY CAMP							
State Lakes (Sierra Nevada)	July 31-August 13	55	30	15	125	140	Bob Cockrell
HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS							
Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wild Area, Colorado	July 25-August 5	50	20	15	120	135	Edgar Wayburn
Popo Agie Primitive Area, Wyoming	August 7-19	50	20	15	120	135	Larry Douglas
Shellrock Peak, Idaho Primitive Area	August 21-September 2	40	20	15	120	135	Art Earle
Circling the Ritter Range (Sierra Nevada)	August 20-September 2	50	20	15	130	145	Mike Passovoy
Eastern Olympics, Washington	August 21-September 2	50	20	15	110	125	Al Combs
Kaweah Country (Sierra Nevada)	September 3-10	50	20	15	75	90	Jerry South
RIVER TRIPS							
Grand Canyon, Arizona, Trip I	May 29-June 7	30	40	15	260	275	Tris Coffin
_____ Trip II	June 12-21	30	40	15	260	275	Doug McClellan
Rogue River, Oregon, Trip I	June 13-17	20	40	15	150	165	John Blosser
_____ Trip II	June 20-24	20	40	15	150	165	John Blosser
Yampa-Green Rivers, Utah	June 13-18	50	40	15	75	90	Steve Anderson
Gray-Desolation Family Trip, Utah	June 20-25	40	40	15	105	120	Juanita and Russell Snook
Lodore Canyon, Utah	June 27-July 2	50	40	15	80	95	Joan Polsdorfer
Middle Fork, Salmon River, Idaho, Trip I	July 25-30	20	40	15	155	170	John Wagner
_____ Trip II	August 1-6	20	40	15	155	170	Doug McClellan
Main Salmon River, Idaho	August 7-14	20	40	15	175	190	Kurt Menning
Bowron Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia	August 3-10	25	40	15	90	105	Rolf Godon

Outings Schedule

	Dates	No. Persons	Dunnage (pounds)	Res. Fee (not refundable)	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader
WORK-PARTY TRIPS							
Clean-up Parties—McCabe Lakes (Sierra Nevada)	July 22-29	30	....	15	10	25	Dick Neal
White Cloud, Idaho	August 13-20	30	....	15	10	25	Steve Arnon
Trail Maintenance Parties							
Dinkey Lakes (Sierra Nevada)	July 10-20	30	....	15	10	25	Steve Arnon
McGee Pass (Sierra Nevada)	August 1-10	30	....	15	10	25	Steve Arnon
Cramer Lakes, Idaho	August 22-September 1	30	....	15	10	25	Dick Neal
BURRO TRIPS							
Evolution Country (Sierra Nevada)	July 9-16	26	25	15	40	55	N. Robinson, J. Simpson
Bear Creek I (Sierra Nevada)	July 16-23	26	25	15	40	55	D. White, J. Simpson
Bear Creek II (Sierra Nevada)	July 30-August 6	26	25	15	40	55	J. McClure, J. Simpson
North Fork of Kings River (Sierra Nevada)	August 7-20	22	25	15	80	95	T. Bradfield, D. Parr
WILDERNESS THRESHOLD CAMPS							
1a—Virginia Canyon (Sierra Nevada)	July 23-30	(10 families)	75 lbs.			Total \$125 for parents and one child;	Eloel and Bob Braun Kay and Keith Peterson
1b—Virginia Canyon (Sierra Nevada)	July 30-August 6	"	for				
2a—Vandeberg Lake (Sierra Nevada)	July 23-30	"	parents			\$30 each additional child	Marilyn and Bob Kirkpatrick Shirley and Don Kirkpatrick
2b—Vandeberg Lake (Sierra Nevada)	July 30-August 6	"	and one child;				
3a—Nelson Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 13-20	"	20 lbs.			child	Barbara and Bill Fuller Judy and Raleigh Ellisen
3b—Nelson Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 20-27	"	each				
4a—Barney Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 6-13	"	additional			child	Dorothy and Ken Jones Dorothy and Ken Jones
4b—Barney Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 13-20	"	child				
5a—Grouse Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 13-20	"					Helen and Ed Bodington Helen and Ed Bodington
5b—Grouse Lake (Sierra Nevada)	August 20-27	"					
6a—Mount Jefferson, Oregon	August 13-20	"					Phyllis and Jack Courtney Stephanie and Don Williams
6b—Mount Jefferson, Oregon	August 20-27	"					
7a—Kuna Crest Family Knapsack (Sierra Nevada)	August 13-20	(5 families)					Joan and Bill Busby Joan and Bill Busby
7b—Kuna Crest Family Knapsack (Sierra Nevada)	August 20-27	"					
Rocky Mountains, Colorado	July 25-August 4	(10 families)				Total \$185 for parents and one child; \$45 each additional child	Ruth and Adolph Amster Wayne and Anne Zenger Ann and Russ Dwyer
Alice Lake, Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho	July 26-August 4	"					
Bitterroot Mountains, Montana	August 1-11	"					
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS							
Lake Edison (Sierra Nevada)	July 23-30	(5 families)	....			Total \$160 for parents and one child; \$40 each additional child	Robin and Merritt Robinson Fran and Gordon Peterson
East Lake (Sierra Nevada)	July 30-August 6	"	....			
Center Basin (Sierra Nevada)	August 7-14	"	....			Total \$260 for parents and one child; \$70 each additional child	Slossie and Frank Hewitt Louise and Jack Gunn
Matterhorn (Sierra Nevada)	July 31-August 13	"	....			
KNAPSACK TRIPS							
Hockett Lakes (Sierra Nevada)	June 18-26	20	20	15	34	49	Dan Lee
Minarets (Sierra Nevada)	July 2-10	20	20	15	34	49	Steve Heidl
Kaweah Peaks Ridge (Sierra Nevada)	July 16-24	20	20	15	34	49	Bob Kundert
Little Lost Valley (Sierra Nevada)	July 23-30	20	20	15	32	47	Ruth and Walt Weyman
Evolution Country (Sierra Nevada)	July 30-August 7	20	20	15	34	49	Bob Maynard
Split Mountain-Amphitheater (Sierra Nevada)	August 13-21	20	20	15	34	49	Bob Stout
Great Western Divide (Sierra Nevada)	August 20-September 5	20	20	15	70	85	Anne Coolidge
Marble Mountains, California	August 21-28	20	20	15	32	47	Merrill Hugo
Tulainyo (Sierra Nevada)	August 27-September 5	20	20	15	36	51	Jim Watters
Three Sisters, Oregon	August 28-September 4	20	20	15	32	47	Gordon Peterson
Around Mount Lyell (Sierra Nevada)	September 10-18	20	20	15	34	49	Walt Oppenheimer
Ixta-Popo, Mexico	November 19-27	20	20	15	65	80	Bill Colvig
Grand Canyon Christmas Trip, Arizona	Dec. 27-Jan. 1, 1967	20	20	15	40	55	John Ricker
1967 FOREIGN TRIPS							
Venezuela and Surinam	January						Write to: Al Schmitz, c/o Sierra Club office, \$100 deposit, nonrefundable
French Alps	July-August						No information available until fall, 1966
Scenic Mexico, Sierra Nevada Range	November 11-28						Write to: Bill Dorris, c/o Sierra Club office

How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips

Fees and Reservations

Sierra Club outings are open 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 should file application for junior membership.

The reservation fee for each trip is \$15 per family or per person (if you come by yourself). It is not refundable and must accompany a reservation request. (Family means husband, wife, and their children under 21—all of whom must be Sierra Club members, except children under 12.)

A few trips—Hawaii, Alaska, the Alps—require an additional deposit. See the trip writeup.

The trip fee (see table) 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.

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

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 the day trip

starts, at roadhead, or during trip. For charter plane trips and other expensive trips away from the United States mainland, charter transportation costs and the reservation fee are not refundable after a specified date, unless a substitute (from the waiting list) is found to fill your place.

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

When You Write

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

1. Remit to Sierra Club, P.O. Box 7959, 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 trips requiring approval by the leader—Family Burro, Wilderness Threshold, Clean-up, Trail Maintenance, Knapsack, Burro—write the leader, % Sierra Club, re the age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all applicants, including any experience on club trips. Write the leader on a separate sheet of paper, *not on the reservation form*.

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 Precautions

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 % Sierra Club office). Let him know whether you want transportation to the roadhead or can provide it for others. Transportation is usually on a share-expense basis. The club office does not make arrangements for rides nor does it have any information on public transportation.

Notes to Novices

About Rain

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

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

Quality Equipment is Essential

Quality equipment is not necessarily the most expensive, but you can waste a great deal of money on heavy, poor quality sleeping bags, tents, and rain jackets. Look for gear that will keep you warm and dry in the worst weather and that will hold up under rough usage for many years. Practicality and durability should be your criteria.

If you intend to buy some camping gear, don't expect sporting goods salesmen to know much about adequate equipment for wilderness camping. Consult with trip leaders (ask for their telephone and address from the club office) and other experienced mountaineers. The only danger is that once you start them discussing the relative merits

of this and that, they may never stop.

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



View from Copper Creek trail

by Howard Laws

Your First Trip?

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

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

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

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

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

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP

State Lakes, Kings Canyon National Park, California—July 31–August 13

Back-Country Camp will visit a remote region of the Sierra, located between the South Fork and the Middle Fork of the Kings River and reached by a two-day trail trip. Dunnage and overnight supplies go along on the pack train. Our campsite will be on the shores of one of the State Lakes, which are encircled by Goat Crest, Cirque Crest, and Windy Ridge.

Back-Country Camp will enable us to explore and enjoy this alpine preserve—unhurriedly. You may hike to Granite Basin, other unnamed basins, Simpson Meadow, and dozens of remote lakes that should provide anglers with full creels. A scramble to the surrounding ridges will reward us with vistas of the scattered peaks of the Monarch Divide and a panoramic view of the Sierra Crest and the Great Western Divide. For the climbers there are six peaks over 12,000 feet within easy reach, including State Peak, Goat Mountain, and Marion Peak. For the knapsackers there are fine trips to Marion Lake Basin and to Tehipite Valley. (Lightweight foods and utensils will be supplied by commissary.)

From the trailhead at Cedar Grove (4,630) a nicely engineered trail leads up Copper Creek to our overnight camp in Granite Basin. On the second day we cross Granite Basin (10,000) and ascend Granite Pass

(10,670), where we have a spectacular view of the surrounding ridges and peaks. The trail then winds through rocky basins and forested slopes to State Lakes (10,200). Due to the moderately strenuous nature of this outing, it is not recommended for anyone under 16. Back-Country Camp offers a more active and primitive outing than Base Camp, facilities are simpler, and everyone lends a hand with the work. We limit camp to a friendly-sized 55.

Leader, Bob Cockrell, assisted by Ray Des Camp. Since Ketty Johnson will again preside in the kitchen, you can be sure you have a treat in store.

THE ALPS 1966

Although the charter plane is full, we do expect some cancellations. It is likely there will be vacancies that people on the waiting list can fill. To be put on the waiting list, send a \$100 deposit to the club office. There are 15 places open on the mountain trips for those who are willing to travel to Europe on their own or fly Icelandic Airways from New York. See page 28, November *Sierra Club Bulletin*; and ask the club office for the Alps Trip Supplement.

French Alps, Summer 1967

Plans are now being developed for a cooperative trip (hiking, sleeping in mountain huts, and climbing for those who wish it) with the French Alpine Club. There will be a back-to-back charter, with French Alpine Club members coming to California to join us on trips into the Sierra, and Sierra Clubbers flying to Paris to join Alpine Club members on their trips in the French Alps. No further information until fall 1966.



Synclines, Dinosaur National Monument

by Philip Hyde

RIVER TRIPS

down the Rogue, the Colorado, the Allagash . . .

River touring is an exciting wilderness adventure that requires a minimum of effort. On most of the trips you merely sit in a raft—hang on, on occasion, take pictures, fish, and enjoy the scenery. The rafts are guided by experienced boatmen who are thoroughly familiar with the waters we travel; the boatmen also double as cooks.

Among the many river trips, there is a tremendous variety of scenery and weather, from the heavily wooded areas in Oregon to the white water of the Salmon River in Idaho and the desert country of the Green and Colorado Rivers.

Most of this summer's trips have met with enthusiasm and great success in the past. We offer one new trip through the Gray-Desolation region of the Green River. For those who want more activity, we have the popular canoe trip in the Bowron Lake

country in British Columbia. River trips are safe for all ages; however, you should know something about swimming (dog-paddling will do).

It is even more important that you have no fear of the water—and don't mind getting wet from spray, having wet feet, and sitting for awhile in wet pants. We wear life jackets most of the time. A novice can safely take most of the trips.

Grand Canyon, Arizona—Marble Canyon to Lake Mead

Trip I—May 29–June 7

Trip II—June 12–21

A rare adventure. No other river has so much grandeur and excitement. Since Major Powell pioneered the Colorado River in 1869, barely a thousand people have run the majestic Marble and Grand Canyons

and viewed these mighty canyons from the river that shaped them. Last year we had two very successful and sold-out trips. Limit this summer, thirty each run. This trip is best suited to those with previous river trip experience.

We start in a narrow, shallow canyon, putting in at Lee's Ferry. We float under Navajo Bridge, through Badger Creek Rapids and Marble Canyon, and past Vasey's Paradise, Redwall Cavern, and Phantom Ranch (the only place on this 300-mile trip where people live). To savor the drama and excitement of the Colorado and its Grand Canyon, see the superb photographs and the fast-moving text in the club book by François Leydet, *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon*. Leaders: Trip I, Tris Coffin; Trip II, Douglas McClellan.

Rogue River, Oregon—Galice to Gold Beach

Trip I—June 13-17

Trip II—June 20-24

Oregon is rightfully proud of its Rogue River and its world famous salmon and steelhead runs. It has wonderful trout fishing, and terrific white water as well as stretches of smooth, quiet water.

We assemble at Galice, a few miles downstream from Grants Pass. The first day's run, depending on the water level, can be a rather mild introduction or a real splasher. Rainey Falls, the feature of the second day, is a 15-foot drop. Passengers debark and watch, as the boatmen take the big neoprene rafts over the brink. There is a hushed moment as each raft plunges almost out of sight in the foam, then a great cheer as it emerges at the bottom.

Next day we enter the narrows of Mule Creek Canyon, where the river seems almost to turn on edge to pass through the narrow cleft, two miles of churning whirlpools. More thrills await us at Blossom Bar, a short portage for the passengers while the boatmen work the rafts through the rocky rapids. At Agness roadhead we transfer to the mail boat for a scenic run to Gold Beach on the coast. The Rogue is a favorite trip for families and young people. The water is clear but not cold, ideal for swimming, and the numerous riffles invite runs on air mattresses. Leader, John Blosser.

Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 13-18

This has long been a favorite trip. Many have taken it two or three times. Last year Senator Kennedy made it popular by making the run with the Hatches. This trip combines dramatic scenery, exciting rapids, excellent campsites, and colorful canyons. At Lily Park there are some striking fresh-green box elders lining the base of tall sandstone cliffs. Among the trip's highlights are such classical old names as Harding's Hole, Anderson Hole, Big Joe Rapids, Castle Park, Mantle's Ranch and Echo Park. A thrilling run through Split Mountain climaxes the final morning, which ends in Dinosaur National Monument. We will visit the Monument Museum before our return to Vernal. Leader, Steve Anderson.

Family River Trip — Gray-Desolation Canyon of the Green River, Utah — June 20-25

This is a "first," for the Sierra Club has never run this part of the Green River. It is one of the most beautiful, awesome, and inspiring sections of the Green River, quite different from the Lodore and Dinosaur regions. Our river trail from Ouray, Utah, follows the Green as it cuts deeper and deeper through the Tavaputs plateau, until vermilion walls rise 3,000 feet on either

side. This land, a part of the Ute Indian Reservation, is one of the most isolated and primitive in all the West. The campsites are unchanged since Powell's time.

Near our first camp are the layered cliffs that prompted Powell to name them the "Book Shelves." Next are the gray-brown sandstone, shale, and limestone cliffs, with a few dwarf bushes and stunted cedars, that inspired Powell to name this the Canyon of Desolation. Some of the side canyons have windows in their walls. As we glide on, the canyon walls change in color to bright vermilions and reds; farther on, cliffs, towers, and buttes glow in many shades of reds and yellows. At McPhersons Ranch, where we lay over a day, a small stream winds down a side canyon, which we can hike up and out to the top. Last we enter Gray Canyon, with its exciting rapids and fast water. We take out at Green River. This trip is planned especially for families. The weather throughout this area is usually pleasant, swimming is good, and there are many points of interest. Couples and individuals are welcome also. Leaders, Juanita and Russell Snook.

Lodore Canyon, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 27-July 2

Here is one of the most spectacular trips of the Green River area. After putting in at Brown's Park and drifting slowly through twisting rivers and canyons, we have a final swift run through the towering canyon walls of the Lodore. After the Yampa joins us at Echo Park, we have a last thrilling run through Split Mountain, ending our trip in Dinosaur National Monument. Plan to visit the fine exhibits in the Monument Museum. Leader, Joan Polsdorfer.



Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho —Dagger Falls to Shoup

Trip I—July 25-30

Trip II—August 1-6

This trip on one of our most interesting northern rivers will have excitement, ample white water, and a variety of scenery, from heavily wooded regions to open areas in the elk country. There are numerous beautiful campsites all along the river. Fishing is unexcelled. We may encounter steelhead and salmon, depending upon the season and the run. The river is always full of trout. After an exciting run through Impossible Canyon, our trip ends where the Middle Fork joins the main Salmon, just below Shoup. Leaders: Trip I, John Wagner; Trip II, Doug McClellan.

DOCTORS . . . we need you.

Do you need a wilderness vacation?

Several of our 1966 outings have openings for doctors, particularly Base Camps, High-Lights, Clean-ups, and Trail Maintenance Trips. In return for your presence, you receive the entire trip free. For further information telephone (981-8634) or write the Outings Office, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104.

Main Salmon River, Idaho — Shoup to Riggins — August 7-14

This is the famous "River of No Return." We start below Shoup and float through the Idaho Primitive Area. There is much smooth, quiet water, which is broken by good rapids and exciting ripples. The river is lined with rugged rocky slopes and dense pine forests. Campsites are on long flat sand bars and beaches. This area, explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition many years ago, is filled with history and folklore. Leader, Kurt Menning.

Bowron-Spectacle Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia—August 3-10

This trip is in the densely wooded lake country of British Columbia, famous throughout the Western Hemisphere for its fishing, on the western slope of the Rockies. A series of long, narrow lakes connected by streams or short portages forms a perfect rectangle, allowing us to make an 8-day loop back to our starting point on Bowron Lake. Unusual experiences may include walking in ankle-deep moss, lining the canoes up a small creek over beaver dams, a side trip to a thundering 80-foot waterfall, two portages assisted by cart and track, and seeing moose, loons, and eagles.

From Bowron Lake a float plane will fly us, our supplies, and canoes to Isaac Lake, bypassing a difficult 7-mile portage.

Isaac Lake, 25 miles long and a mile wide, is rimmed on all sides by towering peaks that shelter a few glaciers. At the end of Isaac Lake we portage around some rapids, falls, and a log jam, and make our way to the Cariboo River for a fast ride to Lanezi Lake.

Although you need no previous canoeing experience, you do need the physical stamina to walk several miles with a 30-pound pack and to paddle several hours a day. Rain gear sturdy enough to withstand several days' rain is essential. Leader, Rolf Godon.

Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine—August 22-September 2 — see Eastern Trips.



*Photograph by
Bob Notz*

... camps

... burro trips

... backpacks

FAMILY OUTINGS

A wilderness vacation for the family—easy enough for little ones, simple enough for mother to do her share of “nothing,” inexpensive, away from crowds. Impossible? Here are 25 just such outings to choose from this summer. On most, you walk into a camp and stay there; a few are traveling trips in which you hike from camp to camp.

If you have hesitated to take small children into the wilderness, here is a chance to go with experienced leader families. They

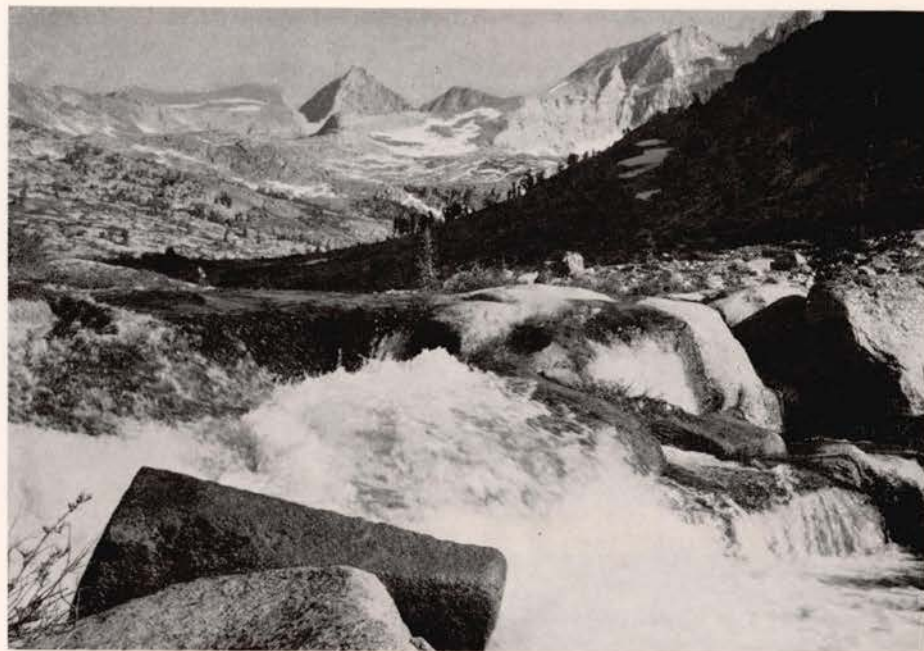
will gladly share their wilderness know-how and counsel you on the equipment and clothing you will need, on mountain safety, and camp cooking—preparing you for a lifetime of high-country camping on your own. They plan the food, while all families take turns preparing the meals in camp. If you think your child is a fussy eater and wonder at the wisdom of exposing him to strange menus, you needn't worry, for experience has shown that children eat everything offered after they have been in the mountains

a few days. Though young children sometimes complain a bit on the trail, they get along fine, and in camp they are full of energy. It is more often the older folks who find it strenuous, particularly if they have not prepared themselves for the physical demands of high-country hiking and living. Some preliminary hikes near home and, if possible, one or two days at high altitude prior to the trip help toughen soft city muscles and make the trip much more enjoyable.

Wilderness Threshold Camps

These camps on the "threshold" of wilderness are especially planned to introduce families with little camping experience to a wilderness outing. The hike in is easy enough for little people (no riding horses are available) and mules carry all the loads. Everyone takes turns with camp chores, about one day of duty a week, leaving all (yes, mother too) free to do as they please most of the time. Evenings are planned around a community campfire, with the early part devoted to the children.

Threshold Camps welcome children over the age of one year (those under a year by special permission of the leaders). Only parents and their *own* children are accepted. Limit for each camp, ten families.



For first-year participants

To introduce more families to our wilderness program, this year we are restricting most of the reservations for the following ten Sierra camps to *first-year participants*, with a very few openings for second-year campers.

Virginia Canyon

1a—July 23-30

1b—July 30-August 6

To reach our camp in Virginia Canyon within the northern part of Yosemite National Park, we hike eight miles while climbing 1200 feet. The roadhead at Virginia Lakes (west of Highway 395, south of Bridgeport) is 336 miles from San Francisco, 373 from Los Angeles. Leaders: 1a, Eloel and Bob Braun; 1b, Kay and Keith Peterson.

Vandeberg Lake

2a—July 23-30

2b—July 30-August 6

Our camp (8600) is on Vandeberg Lake in the Granite Creek area, northwest of Bass Lake and just south of Yosemite National Park. Our roadhead is on Norris Creek, an 85-mile drive from Fresno. The hike in is about four and a half miles, fairly steep in a few places, but nothing a five- or six-year-old couldn't manage. There are no neon lights, parking meters, sidewalks, or supermarkets. Leaders: 2a, Marilyn and Bob Kirkpatrick; 2b, Shirley and Don Kirkpatrick.

Nelson Lake

3a—August 13-20

3b—August 20-27

Our lakeside camp in a wild alpine basin is protected from Yosemite Park's maddening crowd by a high granite palisade. From our roadhead at Parsons Lodge (Tuolumne Meadows) it is a 6½-mile hike via Elizabeth Lake and Echo Creek Pass to our campsite, which is encircled by the splintery summits of Rafferty, Unicorn, Cockscomb, and Matthes Crest. Leaders: 3a, Barbara and Bill Fuller; 3b, Judy and Raleigh Ellisen.

Barney Lake

4a—August 6-13

4b—August 13-20

The Hoover Wilderness Area on the east side of the Sierra will be the setting for our trip. A four-mile hike with 1200 feet of climbing will take us to our campsite at Barney Lake. Hikes from camp will include Peeler and Crown Lakes and several 11,000-foot peaks. Roadhead will be at Twin Lakes, southwest of Bridgeport, which is 270 miles from San Francisco and 360 from Los Angeles. Leaders, Dorothy and Ken Jones.

Grouse Lake

5a—August 13-20

5b—August 20-27

A beautiful lake on the edge of the Emigrant Basin Primitive Area, south of Sonora Pass, is our objective. Campsite will be below the lake on Lily Creek (7500). Hiking distance is about eight miles with 1,000 feet of climbing. Roadhead is at Aspen Meadow reached via Pinecrest on Route 108. Driving distance is 250 miles from San Francisco, 400 from Los Angeles. Leaders, Helen and Ed Bodington.

For veterans

The following trips are open to our veterans, as well as to new participants also.

Colorado Rockies—July 25-August 4

Our campsite (just below 10,000 feet) will be near Three Island Lake on the headwaters of the Elk River in the Mount Zirkel Wild Area. The six-mile trail in climbs about 1800 feet; there are spectacular views of Mount Zirkel and Dome Peak. From camp we can hike to many alpine lakes and streams. This should be a good trip for families with all but the youngest children. The roadhead at Seedhouse Campground in the Routt National Forest is about 200 miles northwest of Denver, 1100 miles from San Francisco and 950 miles from Los Angeles. Leaders, Ruth and Adolph Amster.

Photograph by Adolph Amster



Idaho Sawtooth—July 26–August 4

Scenic Alice Lake (8,324) in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area will be the setting for our campsite. Many side trips are possible and the fishing is good. Hiking distance is six miles with an 1,338-foot climb. Roadhead at Pettit Lake is 840 miles from San Francisco, 985 from Los Angeles. Leaders, Anne and Wayne Zenger.

Montana Bitterroots—August 1–11

Lewis and Clark, in their Journals, wrote about crossing the Bitterroot Mountains in southwestern Montana over Lolo Pass. In the heart of the Bitterroots is our destination, Tin Cup Lake. We are near several good fishing lakes and streams, and since here the Bitterroots form the boundary between Idaho and Montana, it is but a short hike into Idaho. The granite peaks of the range are rugged but not high (Trapper, the highest, is 10,124 feet). From Darby (U.S. 93) we follow Tin Cup Creek for six

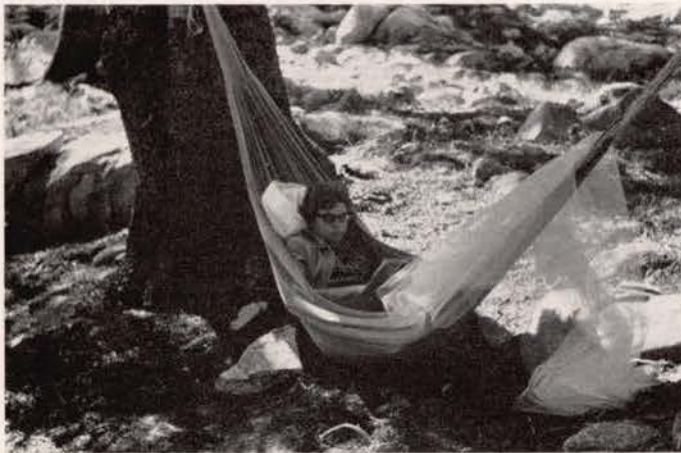
miles to our starting point. An easy trail continues up the wide canyon for ten miles to the lake (and a swim). The elevation at the roadhead is 4,000 feet; at Tin Cup Lake it is less than 5500. Darby is 1,000 miles from San Francisco by any one of three scenic routes. Leaders, Ann and Russ Dwyer.

Mount Jefferson, Oregon

6a—August 13–20

6b—August 20–27

Our trip will go into the Eight Lakes Basin of the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. Tentative campsite is Blue Lake. Roadhead is at Marian Creek off State Highway 22 at Marian Forks, approximately 70 miles northwest of Bend, Oregon, and about 600 miles from San Francisco. Camp is less than five miles from the roadhead and the change in elevation is less than 2,000 feet. There are many small lakes and challenging peaks nearby. Leaders: 6a, Phyllis and Jack Courtney; 6b, Stephanie and Don Williams.



Photographs by
Bob Notz



Family Knapsack

Family Knapsack

7a—August 13–20

7b—August 20–27

For families able and eager to have more scenic variety and to experience the freedom that knapsacking offers. Both trips will cover the same route, a loop around the Kuna Crest, beginning and ending at Tuolumne Meadows in Yosemite Park. This is an area of special scenic reward throughout. The trail takes us up the Dana Fork and over Parker Pass, then to Kolip Peak Pass with its famous panoramic views, then down to Alger Lake, Gem Lake, and west to the headwaters of Rush Creek, where we meet the John Muir Trail. From here we go to Donohue Pass for another sweeping panorama before the long gradual walk down Lyell Fork Canyon to Tuolumne Meadows.

We will travel 29 miles during five hiking days, with two layover days for parents to relax while children fish and explore. Adults will take turns cooking. Food caches spotted in advance will help keep packs light. As last year, the emphasis will be on enjoying the country while hiking through it at a leisurely pace.

Each week will be limited to five families. Applicants (the entire family) must have had Threshold Trip experience, or its equivalent. When you apply, send in a summary of your family's wilderness camping experience. Children should be eight years or older and able to carry their sleeping bags and extra clothing. Weight limits, including knapsack: 22 lbs. per adult, 13 lbs. per child. Adults will carry, in addition, some community gear. Lightweight equipment, especially sleeping bags, is essential. Leaders, Joan and Bill Busby.

Family Burro Trips

Family Burro Trips offer families—with children over 4½ years old—the opportunity to gain unique experience in wilderness travel and camping. Skill in burro handling and camping is not necessary; with the leader's help and the burros' (uncertain!) cooperation, all soon learn to manage capably. The older children love to help with the burros, and the one or two assigned to each family often become family pets.

Moving days generally average from 5 to 10 miles. On layover days the adults may fish, climb that interesting mountain, do laundry, or just plain loaf; while the children play in the water, ride the burros, or indulge in the endless fancies of childhood. Each trip is limited to five families plus the leader family. We require only that both

parents come. One parent alone just doesn't have time left over from camp and trail duties to enjoy the trip.

Lake Thomas Edison—July 23-30

A short, easy loop trip. We will explore parts of the western edge of the Sierra crest, in the Sierra National Forest, and will enjoy fabulous views of the Silver and Mono Divides. Our loop begins and ends at Lake Edison and includes Goodale Pass, Lake of the Lone Indian, and Silver Pass. Leaders, Merritt and Robin Robinson.

East Lake—July 30-August 6

After we leave Onion Valley and hike over Kearsarge Pass, we enter one of the most scenic areas of Kings Canyon National Park. We pass Bullfrog Lake with its view of Mount Brewer and the graceful pyramid of West Vidette, drop down to Bubbs Creek and Vidette Meadows, and then continue on to East Lake at the base of Mount Brewer. Here we will have time to fish and climb the peaks of the area. Leaders, Gordon and Fran Peterson.

Center Basin—August 7-14

We also start from Onion Valley and go over Kearsarge Pass into Kings Canyon National Park, but at Vidette Meadows we turn east and proceed up-canyon along the John Muir Trail for a short distance. We then leave the trail and make the easy climb into seldom visited Center Basin. Leaders, Frank and Slossie Hewitt.

Matterhorn—July 31-August 13

A loop trip from Virginia Lakes to Twin Lakes, exploring the northeastern edge of Yosemite National Park, with its contrasts of green gentle canyons and barren rugged peaks. Two weeks will allow us time to enjoy leisurely this spectacular region dominated by Matterhorn Peak. Leaders, Jack and Louise Gunn.



Photograph by Bob Notz



Donald feeding "Grandma" by Gordon Peterson

North Cascades Conservation Special

North Cascades Special, Glacier Peak, Washington—August 22-September 2

The North Cascades Study Team's report, published January 6, recommends the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and several Wilderness Areas in Washington State. Trips in this region are of particular interest and importance now that a park proposal is officially before the country. (See the North Cascades story beginning on page 3 of this issue.) Glacier Peak is central to the whole study report, and recommendations for boundary adjustments on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are an important part of the report.

We've designed a three-camp pack trip especially to see this region on the west side of Glacier Peak, between the Sauk and Suiattle rivers. The trip will be High-Light style, though at an easier pace. From the Sauk River roadhead, near Darrington, we will move to successive camps at White Pass, Kennedy Hot Spring, and Fire Creek Pass, spending several days at each site. There are many possibilities for superb hikes, climbs, and overnight backpack trips. The terrain we will travel varies from flower- and grass-covered ridges above timberline to dense Douglas fir forest in the valley bottoms. The trip ends at the Suiattle River roadhead. Leader, Bob Golden.

For more details on any outing, ask the club office for that specific

TRIP SUPPLEMENT

Our trips vary greatly in size, cost, in physical stamina demanded, and in distance covered; ages range from one year to over eighty. New members, particularly, may have difficulty judging from these brief *Bulletin* write-ups which outings are best suited to their experience and ability. Don't be lured into the wrong camp! If you are in doubt as to whether you and a trip are mutually compatible, ask for a TRIP SUPPLEMENT before you send in a reservation. Everyone who makes a reservation automatically receives a supplement.

Mountaineering Backpack

For the knapsacker who knows he can carry a heavy pack cross country at high altitudes and who is looking for something special, we have an unusual trip in the Glacier Peak area that will involve rock and ice climbing.

Napeequa Valley Mountaineering Trip, Washington—August 7-13

We'll meet Sunday morning at the end of the White River Road near Lake Wenatchee, Washington, and will be on the trail by noon. We will spend a few days in the

Napeequa Valley — a large secluded high mountain area near Glacier Peak that offers excellent basic exploring and climbing. We intend to have a training session in snow- and ice-mountaineering. Our return will be round-about, taking several days and involving cross-country travel over rugged terrain, snow fields, and glaciers. You must be willing to carry community as well as personal mountaineering equipment, in addition to the usual knapsack items. A strenuous trip for experienced knapsackers. Leader, Ross Petrie.



Napeequa Valley by Richard Brooks

Mountaineers and would-be mountaineers, see also, under Base Camps, **Golden Lake Mountaineering Camp**. Instruction for beginners as well as guided climbs.

EASTERN TRIPS

During the three years in which Sierra Club trips have been run in the eastern United States, members from across the country have come to admire the wilderness still existing in the midst of regions inhabited from colonial times. Here timeworn mountains and tranquil streams replace the rugged heights and rushing torrents of the West, yet they are no less attractive.

We are repeating the ever popular Allagash River Canoe Trip and the Adirondack Camp, and adding a Knapsack Trip through New Hampshire's White Mountains. These trips are scheduled consecutively so that you can attend two or three easily.

Adirondack Mountains Camp, New York—August 7-13

In northern New York State over two million acres have been set aside as part of the State Forest Preserve. The state constitution requires that this Preserve be kept "forever wild"—which has been interpreted to prohibit timber cutting, road building, and the use of motorized vehicles on trails. The well developed trail system and the fine scenery have made this region very popular with hikers and campers.

Our camp this year will be at the edge of the state-owned land in the high peaks area of the Preserve. We will have access to numerous trails leading to Mount Colden, Mount Haystack, Mount Marcy, and other Adirondack 46-ers. But all is not mountains; Adirondack lakes are lovely also. Among them are Heart Lake, Flowed Land,

and AuSable Lake. The Adirondacks are not young mountains, but they have aged with charm. Here, only hours from the large metropolitan centers, is scenery scarce changed from the early days of the republic. Leader, James Fahs.

White Mountains Knapsack Trip, New Hampshire—August 14-20

The White Mountain National Forest is one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the Northeast. From Profile Clearing in Franconia Notch we hike to the top of Mount Lafayette, where we pick up the Appalachian Trail. Our route traverses the high ridge joining Mount Lafayette over Mount Garfield to South Twin. Continuing east, we leave the Appalachian Trail at the edge of the cliffs overlooking Zealand Notch, swing north to Zealand Pond and then east to Mount Clinton by way of Crawford House. Here we pick up the Appalachian Trail again and ascend Mount Washington (6,228), a huge mountain mass with great ravines cut deep into its sides. If we are lucky, the winds will not be too strong. From Mount Washington we will swing around the Presidential Range, hiking over the summits of Jefferson, Adams, and Madison. We then drop down to end our trip at Glen House.

This is a trail outing, with the mileage (43) and elevations (1900 to 6300) moderate. Car shuttling will be required. Leader, Doug Campbell.

Canoe Trip on the Allagash River, Northern Maine—August 22-September 2

Ever since Thoreau's time, the Allagash has been the classic of eastern canoe trips. This is the fourth summer that a Sierra Club trip has been run on this river, and it is proving to be one of the experiences that no member should miss. We paddle through one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the East and enjoy samples of every sort of canoeing—lakes, rivers, and white water.

Any hardy nine-year-old is welcome without experience. From the adults we expect a little previous experience, particularly the ability to do the J-stroke.

This year we will add another two days to the trip, giving us eleven canoeing days for the 98 miles from Telos Lake on the western border of Baxter State Park to Allagash, Maine, on Route 161, where the river flows into the St. John. Our trip begins and ends at Millinocket, Maine, with a chartered bus taking us to and from the river. Leader, Al Gerould.

Our sincere thanks to the following who donated their time and talent to this outings issue: Vivian and John Schagen, Edna Keough, Betty Osborn. Susana Cox designed the layout.

GENNY SCHUMACHER, *Editor*



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

On a WILDERNESS VACATION where

QUALITY

is not always obvious

you should ask questions !

1. What makes the difference between a straight "run down the river" and a memory-making vacation?
2. Why do so many of our boatmen get invited to parties and ski trips the following winter?
3. How can a strong hiker and a novice enjoy the same vacation?
4. What are the best rivers for combining hiking with rafting?
5. How long each day are we on the rafts?
6. What rivers are best for fishing?
7. It doesn't "just happen" that one set of spark plugs lasts through 300 miles of the Grand Canyon. How come? (This answer makes interesting reading.) Incidentally, most northern trips run *without motors*. Is this important to you?
8. Do I have to be a good swimmer?
9. What are the practical age limits?
10. What about sanitary facilities?
11. Can I take a hot shower? (Don't be too sure of this answer.)
12. With a raft designed to support 18 tons—what is the proper approach to the commissary problem?
13. Is there a family plan? Is it possible to earn part or all of my trip?
14. Are there opportunities for free lance writing or photography?
15. How early do I sign up?

These questions and many others are answered in our folder

FACTS ABOUT RIVER TOURING

Send for your FREE copy NOW

Send for Our Complete 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.

MAPS Now Available of the GRAND CANYON

from Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead

We have reproduced this valuable series of 15 U.S.G.S. River Survey maps (10 plans and 5 profiles) in an appropriate size (11 x 14). This series when it was available from the government cost \$7.50. No other maps give so much detail, including mile by mile reference points, river gradient (5 ft. contours) and adjacent topography.

Send for your set now **\$5** including tax and postage

NAME	HOME PHONE	
ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
We now receive your announcements <input type="checkbox"/>		
Please send "FACTS" and schedule for '66 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Please add our name to your mailing list <input type="checkbox"/>		
We are interested in <input type="checkbox"/> Arizona <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/> Idaho	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grand Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Oregon	
<input type="checkbox"/> Others		

NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

U.S. Court of Appeals sets aside order of the FPC granting license to build a hydro plant at Storm King, partly on esthetic grounds

The Federal Power Commission's grant of a license to the Consolidated Edison Company to build a hydroelectric plant at Storm King, in the scenic Hudson Highlands, was set aside late in December by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The court ruled that "the commission's renewed proceedings must include as a basic concern the preservation of natural beauty and of national historic shrines, keeping in mind that, in our affluent society, the cost of a project is only one of several factors to be considered." The petition to review and set aside the commission's order was brought by the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference, in which the Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club has played a leading role. The court's decision, says Chapter Chairman Harry Nees, may be "as important a milestone and precedent as the Echo Park victory a decade ago." A full discussion of the Storm King issue will appear in the *Bulletin* soon.

Redwood national park proposals of the club gain support—but the issue still hangs in the balance

Grounds for encouragement, but not complacency, are provided by recent developments in the campaign for an adequate Redwood National Park in the Redwood Creek watershed. Sixteen Congressmen introduced bills similar to Cohelan's H.R. 11723, bringing the total to 20, and others have committed themselves to do the same. California's Governor Brown has pledged his crucial support for a park (see below). The great majority of conservation organizations have closed ranks behind the Sierra Club proposal (which is embodied in the Cohelan bill). The full-page advertisements (see Jan. *SCB*) that the club placed in five newspapers inspired a greater flood of supporting letters, according to Washington sources, than have ever before been received on a park issue. The administration has yet to present its own proposal, but there are disquieting rumors that (on grounds of economy) it will advocate a minimal park in the wrong place. Sufficient evidence of support for the Cohelan bill—before the administration has committed itself—could make it embarrassing to think small. It is time for an increase, not a slackening, of effort.

Governor Brown pledges support for a redwood national park, presents awards to club and several club members

At a banquet climaxing the Governor's Conference on California Beauty, held January 11–12 in Los Angeles, Governor Brown pledged support for a redwood national park. This course had been urged upon him earlier in the day by Sierra Club President Will Siri, speaking for an Open Space panel of which he was moderator. The Governor also announced the establishment of annual awards for conservation of the state's beauty, the first of which was received by President Siri in behalf of the club. A number of other conservation organizations also received awards, including the Save the Bay Association, the California Roadside Council, the Save the Redwoods League, and California Tomorrow. Special citations were awarded three individuals: Ansel Adams, photographer; Fred Farr, State Senator; and Margaret Owings, member of the State Park Commission. All three individuals honored are members of the Sierra Club.

***Not Man Apart* inspires residents of Big Sur area to join the Sierra Club**

Among those who have applied for Sierra Club membership as a result of reading one of the club's books—in this case, *Not Man Apart*—are actress Kim Novak and her husband, Richard Johnson.

**One-man committee urges
dismemberment of
Olympic National Park
for the benefit of
loggers, hunters, and
housing subdividers**

The Overly report (see page 6) recommending dismemberment of Olympic National Park is an ominous threat to the entire National Park System. And as the Olympic Park Associates point out, the 59,000-acre land grab is "justified" only on the basis that it would yield billions of board feet of timber to loggers, relinquish parklands to housing subdividers, and make it easier to bag a Roosevelt Elk—all at the public's expense. The Executive Committee resolved on January 22 that: "The Sierra Club joins the Olympic Park Associates in opposing any reductions in the size of Olympic National Park in the area north of Lake Quinalt or along the Bogachiel River. It believes these areas, which are now in the park, are essential to its integrity. Further, it urges that no other reductions in the size of the park be considered unless a thorough study of the need for boundary changes is conducted by the National Park Service or other competent public commission."

**January is best month ever
for new memberships**

Less than 3¼ per cent of the club's members were dropped for nonpayment of dues last year, and at year's end, membership totaled 34,000. Applications for membership totaled 1,100 in the first three weeks of January—enough to offset the dropped members, and more than have ever before been received in an entire month.

**Carl W. Buchheister
withdraws as candidate
for election to the
Board of Directors**

Judge Raymond J. Sherwin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, received the following telegram January 17: "Owing to illness and other circumstances of very recent origin, I am unhappily obliged to ask the Nominating Committee of the Sierra Club to withdraw my name from consideration. Carl W. Buchheister." Mr. Buchheister, President of the National Audubon Society, was nominated by the committee. Five members of the 15-member Board of Directors will be elected in April; there are now nine candidates for the five positions.

**Board of Directors
meets March 5-6
in San Francisco**

The next meeting of the Sierra Club's Board of Directors will be held on March 5-6 in San Francisco. All regular meetings of the Board are open to club members and observers.



SEE Gerry FOR LIGHT, PACKABLE GEAR

HOURS:

Mon thru Sat 9:30-5:30
OPEN THURSDAY TIL 9 p.m.

**GERRY MOUNTAIN
SPORTS**

315 Sutter Street
(Entrance also on Tillman Place)
362-8477



KNAPSACK. All Nylon. Wt.: 1 lb., 5 oz. Folds small. \$14.50



DOWN SWEATER. Nylon & Finest Down. Warm as four ordinary sweaters. Wt: 1 lb. Packs in 205 Cu. In. \$22.95



TENT. All Nylon. Wt: complete 5 lbs. Packs in 500 Cu. In., Poles, in 14 inch sections. \$85.00

GERRY SLEEPERS: Nylon & Finest Down. Pack small—Carry Light! Cascade Reg. 20°, 3 lbs., 6 oz., \$62.95; Alpine Reg. 0°, 3 lbs., 12 oz., \$86.50

Book Reviews

NATIONAL PARKS OF THE WEST. By the editors of *Sunset Books and Sunset Magazine*. Illustrated. 319 pages. Lane Magazine & Book Company, Menlo Park, 1965. \$11.75.

Eye-catching, useful, informative—this book is all of that and much more. The Sunset editors have outdone themselves and produced, in this reviewer's opinion, the handsomest and most comprehensive single volume yet issued on the national parks of the west.

The book is soundly organized. A first chapter, "The National Park Idea," traces the evolution of the National Park System and Park Service from the 1864 law preserving Yosemite Valley to the present day. This chapter explains the philosophy underlying the park idea, clearly differentiates the policies and practices of the Park Service from those of the Forest Service, describes the contributions of some of the prime movers of the park idea, and points to some of the dangers threatening the park system today: over-visitation, over-development, and the invasion of park lands for uses such as dams and freeways.

The bulk of the book consists of a chapter on each national park, discussing historical and physical particulars and describing the most interesting features. Canyonlands National Park was established too recently to get more than one photograph in the introduction. On the other hand, a double-spread color photograph of Image Lake and Glacier Peak in the North Cascades is captioned "The Next National Park?"

A series of appendices grouped in a section titled "Park Facts" includes "Access to Western Parks," "Traveler's

Guide," "Historical Chronology," "Park Statistics," "National Park or National Forest," "Park Life Zones," "National Monuments," bibliography and index.

Much additional information is contained in drawings and diagrams, and in the legends to the illustrations. These illustrations are alone more than worth the price of the book. *National Parks of the West* is lavishly, almost gaudily, illustrated. There are 36 pages of color plates, more than 230 black-and-white photographs. Contributors include several—Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, Cedric Wright—well known to readers of Sierra Club books, and a host of others famed for their outdoor photography.

The editors can well be proud of a splendid job on a superb subject.

FRANÇOIS LEYDET

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT: An Economic Approach to Some Problems in Using Land, Water, and Air. By *Orris C. Herfindahl and Allen V. Kneese*. 96 pages. Johns Hopkins Press for Resources for the Future, Baltimore, 1965. \$2.00.

Conservationists have been shy of the economists' approach to resources problems, with good reason. Here is a substantial step by economists toward a reconciliation.

The crux of the matter is a discussion of "externalities" in the introductory chapter. If a logging operation upstream leads to disaster in a cherished redwood grove downstream, the effect is an "externality" and the logger is not liable. Ecologists, with their concern for inter-relatedness and for all manner of unexpected consequences coming from dis-

turbed landscapes, will understand what this is about. John Muir said it: "When we try to pick out anything by itself we find it hitched to everything in the universe." It is a pleasure to see economists also concerned.

Herfindahl and Kneese strongly urge that society set a reasonable price upon "externalities." Thus, as is done in the Ruhr Valley, polluters of water might be charged the cost of restoring it to proper quality. The authors, being economists, are of course better versed in economics than in technology. They seem to have been gulled (along with the public) into the idea that the linear alkyl sulfonate detergents currently replacing the "biologically hard" alkylbenzene sulfonate detergents are "biologically soft." In fact, they are better described as "half-hard." It may take another stage of protest before they are replaced by detergents as biologically soft as soap. Again, the authors have not found their way into the literature of carbon dioxide buildup in the air and have chosen a superficial reference. But in a survey as broad as this, who has not done the same?

In chapters dealing with water pollution, air pollution, pesticides, urban places, rural places, and "research strategy," questions are more common than answers. How many dollars worth does your neighbor's hi-fi benefit him and disturb you? Can economic processes encourage the diversity which ecologists seek? How much is the future worth today? The authors do not purport to answer all questions. But the book is certainly worth reading. It is short and it gets to its points quickly.

DANIEL LUTEN



Hammer, Germany "The Quality Foldboat"

Gold Medal Winner
of the California State Fair

We maintain the largest stock of Double & Single seaters, accessories and parts in the west!

Write for FREE Catalog to:

ROLF GODON CO. 15 California St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

Mountaineers with rescue training, teaching ability, and an interest in youth. Summer jobs available as instructors.

Apply

Colorado **OUTWARD BOUND** School
Box 1177, Englewood, Colorado 80110

Lewiston. Adminis-
 the two Secretaries,
 y have jurisdiction.
 monuments. Very
 m to have national
 authorizes an appro-
 period to enhance
 that these are being
 onal agree- any

(One Reservation Application Per Family Per Trip)

OUTING RESERVATION

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

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Please answer all questions.

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

Please Read Carefully

1. Please note that the *reservation fee* is \$15 per person or family (husband, wife, children under 21) unless otherwise specified. The reservation fee is nonrefundable, and must accompany this request. Where special trips warrant a greater reservation fee, it is also nonrefundable unless your place can be filled by someone on the waiting list. In such cases all but the \$15 will be refunded.
2. Please include names for all persons covered by a single reservation. Additions can be made only if there is space available. Persons on a waiting list will be accepted as vacancies occur.
3. Sierra Club outings are open only to: members, applicants for membership, or members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges.
4. Nonmembers of the Sierra Club, including juniors (ages 12-21), may apply for membership by completing membership application and including the initiation fee and annual dues with this reservation.
5. For trips needing leader-approval, please write to the leader regarding your experience. Use a separate sheet of paper, *not this application*.

on
 We
 scopy and
 us when this issue
 upheaval and delay.
 Letters, and hope
 ring their thoughts
 for submitting de-
 ing Manager Betty
 my Schumacher for
 and Susana Cox for
 ction and layout.

Book Reviews

NATIONAL PARK
By the editors of Sunset Magazine. Illustrated by Lane Magazine & Blo Park, 1965. \$11.75

Eye-catching, use this book is all of the The Sunset editors selves and produce opinion, the handsomely comprehensive single volume of the nation's

The
 che
 t

PLACE
 STAMP
 HERE

SIERRA CLUB
P. O. Box 7959, Rincon Annex
San Francisco, California 94120



We maintain the parts in the west!

ROLF GODDARD

Washington Office Report

In spite of repeated delays on many conservation issues, the record of the first Session of the 89th Congress is impressive. So that members may have this record in simple form, here is a list of the more important laws enacted last year:

AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT (P.L. 89-33)—Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire 3,250 acres to preserve these fossil quarries for public use.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE (P.L. 89-195)—Principal controversy concerned construction of a road across the wildlife refuge.

DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (P.L. 89-158)—Directs the Secretary of the Army to acquire about 14,800 acres including about 12,000 acres which would be covered by water. After acquisition of the land, it would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE—Provides that Ellis Island, once the great port of entry for immigrants from Europe, should be developed as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

FIRE ISLAND EXTENSION (P.L. 89-244)—Authorizes acceptance of donations of certain property for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL MONUMENT (P.L. 89-102)—Commemorates completion of the transcontinental railway, in Utah.

GREAT FALLS EXCHANGE (P.L. 89-255)—Permits the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, by exchange with the local power company, highly valuable lands adjacent to the Great Falls of the Potomac.

HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (P.L. 89-119)—Authorizes preservation of President Hoover's home in Iowa.

HUBBELL NATIONAL MONUMENT (P.L. 89-148)—Authorizes preservation of an old trading post on a Navajo Indian reservation, long operated by the Hubbell family.

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK (P.L. 89-111)—Added Cedar Grove and Tehipiti Valley to the park. Originally omitted because of alleged hydroelectric potential, there was not the slightest dissent to their addition last year; everybody agreed that the two areas belonged in the park.

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL PARK (P.L. 89-19)—Authorizes acquisition of an area that calls to mind the Nez Perce Indians' friendship with white settlers until the government decided to break its treaty with them, when Chief Joseph led his band of more than 500 men, women and children on the famous retreat almost to the Canadian border.

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT (P.L. 89-54)—Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept approximately 340 acres of land, together with a 17th century Spanish mission and the ruins of an ancient Indian pueblo.

WHISKEY-TOWN, SHASTA, TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (P.L. 89-336)—Permits recreational use of certain reservoirs in the Central Valley Project, California. These are

Whiskey-Town, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston. Administration of the areas would remain under the two Secretaries, of Agriculture and Interior, who presently have jurisdiction.

So much for this group of parks and monuments. Very briefly, I wish to report on acts which seem to have national or at least regional impact.

ANADROMOUS FISH (P.L. 89-304)—Authorizes an appropriation of \$25 million for a five-year period to enhance anadromous fishery resources. It is alleged that these are being depleted and must be restored to carry out international agreements. The Secretary of the Interior may make grants to any state, but no more than \$1 million to any state in a fiscal year.

PESTICIDES RESEARCH (P.L. 89-232)—Appropriates \$13,200,000 to permit Interior to continue its studies of the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT (P.L. 89-321)—Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to retire 40 million acres of farm land from cultivation and use it for wildlife, recreation, and pollution control.

POLLUTION CONTROL. The new federal Water and Pollution Control Act did not become law without a long struggle. In the end, two significant amendments were passed: a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was created, and an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was made head of the new bureau; and a compromise was reached on water quality standards. It requires the states, in order to qualify for federal grants, to file a letter of intent within one year to the effect that the state has, after public hearings, adopted criteria applicable to interstate waters. The Secretary must then decide whether or not the criteria are acceptable.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION. The Bureau of Public Roads is evidently determined to make it work, as best it can, but it would be surprising if a number of substantial amendments are not submitted at this Second Session. ■

Readers inform us that in previous years, their copies of the Outing Issue arrived as much as a week later than neighbors'—and that outings they hoped to go on were filled by the time their reservations reached the office. The Bulletin attempts to get its entire issue into the mail on one day, or at worst, on successive days. Beyond that, there's not much we can do. We regret that some members are handicapped by geography and the vagaries of the postal system.

News of the North Cascades reached us when this issue was almost ready for the printer, causing upheaval and delay. We particularly regret the need to omit Letters, and hope readers will not be dissuaded from sharing their thoughts with us.

The editors thank the Outing Leaders for submitting descriptions of their trips promptly, Outing Manager Betty Osborn for seeing to it that they did, Genny Schumacher for editing the Outing Section of this issue, and Susana Cox for helping Mrs. Schumacher with photo selection and layout.



JOHN WARTH: Entiat River road, near end

Forgotten Parkland in the North Cascades?

The Suiattle River basin (front cover) is a scenic climax of the North Cascades. The North Cascades Study Team Report would leave this, the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, under Forest Service administration. The Forest Service has already allowed the Wilderness Area's periphery, itself fully of national-park caliber, to be severely damaged. Many conservationists wonder whether the Forest Service will adequately protect what is left and whether it will support legislation that enables and requires it to do so.

The Entiat River portal, a fragment of which is shown above, is part of the peripheral country of national-park caliber. Conservationists recommended that it be part of a national recreation area administered by the National Park Service, with hunting permitted within it. The Study Team Report would let this and other critical parts of the

Glacier Peak periphery become ordinary multiple-use national forest.

Readers are urged to send for a copy of *The North Cascades Study Report* (190 pages, 9" x 11½", with many maps and illustrations available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Washington 25, D. C.), and to review carefully its wealth of information and to compare its information with that in *The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland*, the Sierra Club book from which the cover illustrations have been selected.

This is the last chance for what is in fact wilderness in the North Cascades, dedicated and undedicated. The Study Team recommendations would let about half of it go. What is your recommendation? You can help by letting Secretaries Orville Freeman and Stewart Udall know.—D.B.