



PHILIP HYDE: Pond near Fairview Dome, Yosemite

Sierra Club Bulletin
NOVEMBER 1966

Preview of 1967 Outings

Efficiency and Effectiveness

It has been suggested that dues money now coming to the club is being used inefficiently, and for that reason, that an increase in dues is unjustified. We dissent. Faced as it is with tasks that overtax its resources of manpower and money, the club is less than 100 percent efficient. But it has been surprisingly effective where it counted most.

Our Outing Program offers superior recreational opportunities at minimal cost, and in the process, wins converts to conservation. Our Publishing Program brings the club's message to many thousands of readers—and does so almost entirely at the readers' expense. Our redwood national park proposal has won more Congressional and public support than the Johnson Administration's alternative, and the club has fought the Grand Canyon battle effectively enough to be regarded almost universally as the Canyon's foremost defender. Empty in-baskets and reused paperclips are not the only measures of efficiency.

An organization may be thoroughly "efficient" in a superficial sense and yet be totally ineffective. Or it may be notably effective without being conspicuously efficient in a housekeeping sense. We believe the club has earned a superior rating for effectiveness, on the whole, and that effectiveness is the best indication of true efficiency.

Peaceful Coexistence

That the dambuilding Bureau of Reclamation, the redwood loggers, and heedless highway engineers regard conservationists as incurably anti-everything is not surprising. What does surprise us is the readiness of some conservationists to accept the validity of this appraisal. "Why must we always be against; why can't we ever be *for* something?"

Every conservation objective may be expressed in either positive or negative terms, and perhaps we too often emphasize the negative. We are apt to say that conservationists oppose the construction of dams in Grand Canyon. This is natural, because the initiative came from would-be dambuilders and we reacted against it. But it is just as true to say that we are *in favor* of preserving the Canyon intact and *in favor* of enlarging the national park in order to give the entire Canyon protection.

Do we oppose indiscriminate logging of virgin redwoods? Yes, we do. But we also *favor* the establishment of a redwood national park. Do we oppose Park Service and Forest Service plans for incompatible development in de facto wilderness? Yes—as part of a *positive* program to preserve the opportunity to enjoy a true wilderness experience. Do we oppose water and air pollution? We certainly do, but that's only to say that we *support* pollution abatement measures.

The real negativists are those who hasten to exploit, denude, pollute, carve up and pave over the earth, careless of tomorrow, exhausting this planet's capacity to support man and his fellow creatures. The basic objective of conservation, on the other hand, is essentially positive: to maintain an environment in which man can live in peaceful coexistence with the nature that nurtured him.



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

COVER: Philip Hyde, who has contributed many photographs to the *Bulletin* and to Sierra Club books, has a one-man photographic exhibit at Canessa Gallery, 708 Montgomery Street, San Francisco; 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., November 19 to January 20.

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

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The Greatest of All Blessings

by Arthur Hoppe

*Mr. Hoppe's syndicated column is reprinted
by courtesy of the San Francisco Chronicle*

The Lord (a little testily): What's all that noise down there, Gabriel? What are they complaining about this time?

Gabriel: Oh, no, Lord, the people are giving thanks. You remember, they set aside one day a year to thank you for the blessings you've given them.

The Lord: Yes, of course. I should have recognized the gratitude in their voices. But I hear it so seldom. Let's see, I assume they're thanking me for the bountiful harvest, as usual?

Gabriel (hesitantly): Well, that was the original purpose of the festival, Lord. But these days, what with crop surpluses costing them a million dollars a day just to store, a bountiful harvest isn't much to be thankful for.

The Lord (sighing): How times change. (He brightens.) Then they must be thanking me for the beautiful world I provided them. Ah, the sparkling blue streams, the thick green forests, the grassy plains, the crystal air. How good to know they appreciate my works. Let me look down on their upturned faces and . . . Where did they all go, Gabriel?

Gabriel (shrugging): Oh, they're there, Lord. It's just a bit difficult to see them through the smog.

The Lord: Smog? What, in my name, is that?

Gabriel: They've invented machines that pour tons of particles into the air daily, turning it a greasy brown.

The Lord: But how can they see clearly my sparkling blue streams, my thick green . . .

Gabriel: Oh, don't worry, Lord. They're not sparkling blue anymore. They're turgid. It's mostly due to soil erosion from cutting down the forests and plowing up the plains. But part of it's caused by dumping sewage, garbage, industrial wastes, detergents . . .

The Lord (shuddering): Enough, Gabriel. At least they can be thankful for the fresh blessing I send them daily—the clean rain falling gently from . . .

Gabriel: Frankly, Lord, I doubt it. The rain's still a little radioactive from the last nuclear tests. Then, because of soil erosion, it causes flash floods. And of course it snarls traffic, ruins battlefront strategy and spoils picnics.

The Lord: Nuclear tests? Battlefront strategy?

Gabriel: Oh, they're still killing each other pretty much as always. But now they've got nuclear bombs and can blow up the world. Naturally, each side keeps threatening to blow up the world if the other side doesn't knuckle under. Very touch and go.

The Lord (shocked): Blow up my world?

Gabriel (unslinging his golden horn): Shall I blow it now, Lord?

The Lord (wearily): Yes, I suppose you might as well. (As Gabriel raises the horn to his lips) No, wait! There's one thing I still don't understand.

Gabriel: What's that, Lord?

The Lord: If they spend 364 days a year busily destroying every blessing I've given them, what, in my home's name, are they thanking me for today?

Gabriel (shrugging): For tolerating their vandalism as long as you have, I suppose. Basically, each is giving thanks for being alive.

The Lord (wonderingly): Even in that mess down there?

Gabriel: Even so. Shall I blow now, Lord?

The Lord (pondering): No, not yet, not quite yet. (He smiles.) By me, Gabriel, they're right! They do have a lot to be thankful for, don't they?

Washington Office Report

The *Congressional Record* for October 25, 1966, gives a summary of legislative activities of the 89th Congress, which adjourned on October 22. In the first session, ended October 23, 1965, 3,084 measures were introduced in the Senate and 13,798 in the House, for a total of 16,882. (The word "measures," as used here, includes bills and various forms of resolutions—joint, concurrent, and simple.) Senate rules permit multiple sponsorship of a bill, so that a single bill may have two, or fifty, or more sponsors. House rules do not permit multiple sponsorship, with the result that a Representative who wishes to show interest in a bill first sponsored by another member must introduce a similar or identical bill of his own. For example, bills to authorize cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States of New York and New Jersey in the preservation and development of the Hudson River were

introduced by 57 Representatives in addition to the original sponsor, Representative Ottinger. (This measure became law.) Again, 37 other Representatives introduced companion bills to Representative Morris Udall's H.R. 4671 for the construction and operation of the Lower Colorado River Project. (This measure, which provided for the construction of dams in Grand Canyon, was not enacted into law.)

In the second session of the 89th Congress, a total of 9,684 measures were introduced, making the total for both sessions 26,566. Even allowing for the multiple introduction of identical bills in the House, the actual number of different bills and resolutions is obviously so great that only a fraction of them could be considered, much less become laws.

More significant than the number of measures introduced is the number re-

ported out of committee for action by the Senate or House. Committees of the Senate and House reported 2,151 measures in the first session and 2,048 in the second. Of these 4,000-odd bills reported to the two houses, how many became laws?

Disregarding "private bills" dealing with specific problems of individuals, families, or corporate entities, 694 measures were enacted into law. Here are the objectives of the major laws of significance to conservationists that were passed by the 89th Congress:

- To establish a Department of Transportation, under a cabinet-level secretary, in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.
- To authorize a \$325-million program of highway beautification and scenic development.

(continued on page 13)

Nominating Committee Proposes Eight Candidates For Election to the Club's Board of Directors

The Nominating Committee proposes as candidates for the Board of Directors at the election of April 8, 1967, the following persons whom we recommend as having the qualifications most closely approaching the standards set forth in the Nomination and Election Procedures Advisory Committee report:

Ruth Bradley (*Berkeley, Calif.*)
Paul Brooks (*Lincoln, Mass.*)
Polly Dyer (*Seattle, Wash.*)
Patrick D. Goldsworthy (*Seattle, Wash.*)
Richard M. Leonard (*Berkeley, Calif.*)
Grant McConnell (*Chicago, Ill.*)
Richard C. Sill (*Reno, Nev.*)
David Sive (*Pearl River, N.Y.*)

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

1. Only one candidate may be nominated on any one petition;
2. A petition for nomination shall be directed to the Nominating Committee through the Secretary of the Sierra Club at the main office, Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104;
3. Each petition must be signed by at least 50 members in good standing;
4. No petitions will be considered which are received at the club office after December 31, 1966;
5. No petition will be considered which is not accompanied by the

signed, written consent of the proposed candidate.

Respectfully submitted,
THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Judge Raymond J. Sherwin,
Chairman
Stewart Ogilvy
Nicholas Clinch
Richard M. Noyes
L. Bruce Meyer, M.D.
Robert Howell
Randal Dickey, Jr.

[Incumbent members of the Board of Directors whose terms are expiring are Paul Brooks, Polly Dyer, Jules Eichorn, Richard M. Leonard, and Martin Litton.]



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.



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

This multiple-purpose stub:

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

**Notice of
Address Change**

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

State

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 admission 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.....

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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.....



Marble Gorge of Grand Canyon

Sierra Club SPRING OUTINGS

THE SKY IS YOUR ROOF, the ground your bed, and all the rooms are air-conditioned on Sierra Club outings. This will be the club's sixty-second year taking people camping, not to the tourist spots you can ride to on wheels, but to the wilderness you walk into on your own two feet. Into the wild, virgin country that has no roads, buildings, or loudspeakers.

Whether you are an experienced mountaineer or whether you have never slept on the ground before, there are outings that are right for you. Trips vary markedly in the size of the group, distance covered, physical strength demanded, and in cost. This Easter, for instance, you can laze on Hawaiian beaches, or you can go on a strenuous backpack into the Grand Canyon. Some outings have a commissary crew to manage the cooking; on others, everyone

takes a turn. To make sure you and a trip are mutually compatible, read the trip description carefully; if you have doubts or questions, ask the leader. If his address is not listed, write to him % the Sierra Club.

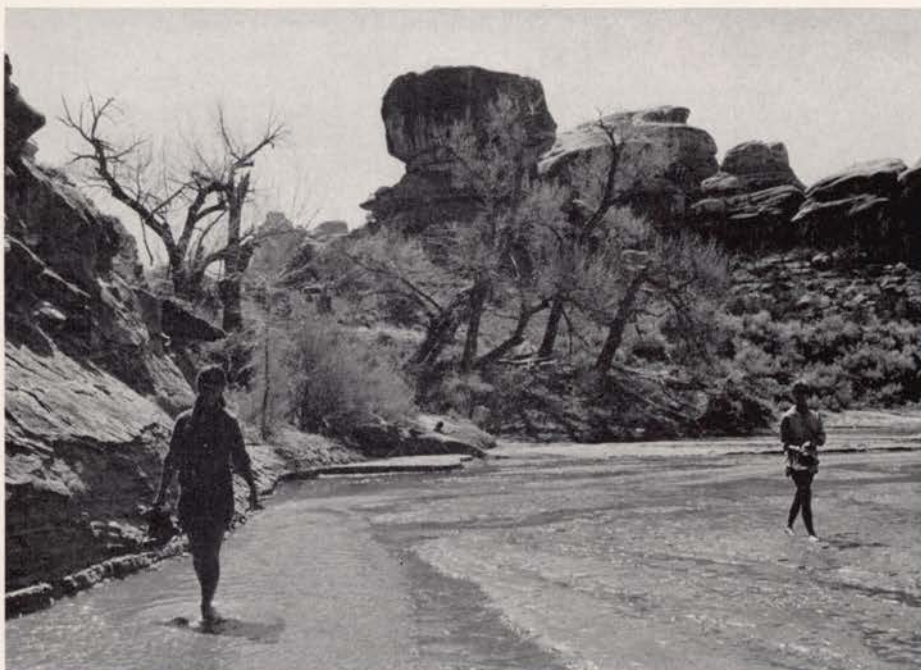
Why Outings?

Fun as our wilderness trips are, which might be justification enough for sponsoring them, the concept underlying all our outings—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. Less than two per cent of our land has remained wilderness—scattered remnants, mostly in the West—and too much of that is being nibbled away each year by

developers, loggers, and miners. Knowing wilderness, people begin to care about what happens to it. And enough people caring enough will lead, we hope, to more National Parks and more protected Wilderness Areas, before the nibblers destroy them for all time.

Southwest Wilderness

In its search for new places and off-season trips, to lighten the load on the too-popular Sierra Nevada, one of the happiest brainstormers of the Outing Committee has been its spring outings into the desert wilderness. To set the stage for your trip into the Southwest, see these two stunning Club books: *Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon* by François Leydet, and *The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado* by Eliot Porter.



Canyonlands High-Light, 1966

by Jerry Lebeck

Grand Canyon

Grand Canyon-Nankoweap Knapsack Trip, Arizona—March 19–25. Total cost, \$45. Limit, 20. Leader, John Ricker, 555 West Catalina, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

Winter and spring backpacks into the Grand Canyon are becoming a Ricker tradition. This Easter's trip, more strenuous than last year's, goes into the Nankoweap area in the northeast corner of Grand Canyon National Park. From the North Rim the group will hike down to the Colorado River, follow it downstream, turn up a side canyon to Butte Fault, and then explore the old Horsethief Trail. This is typical Grand Canyon country, with massive red, buff,

black, and white rock formations that span half a billion years of geologic history. You can expect to experience three seasons—winter on the Rim, spring on the mesas, and summer in the canyon bottoms. You will see Indian ruins, an old still, and numerous mines.

Desert canyon trips, as this one, are often "upside-down," just the reverse of mountaineering, for the downhill comes first, the climbs last. Hiking will be mostly cross country and on abandoned trails, with a 5,000-foot drop the first day. Conditioning is essential; carry heavy loads down steep slopes, for the major strain is on the feet, legs, and especially the knees. All kinds of weather are possible. Be prepared for wet cold days as well as warm clear ones.



*Angel Arch,
Canyonlands.
National Park
Service photo*

Escalante Canyon

Escalante Canyon High-Light, Utah—April 30–May 6. Total cost, \$125. Limit, 40. Leader, Howard Mitchell, 65 Hillside Avenue, San Anselmo, California.

Since the rising waters of Lake Powell have flooded the lower canyons, this spring we will wander among the canyons farther upstream. We will emphasize simply enjoying the beauties and the colorful scenery of the deep Escalante River canyon—the red and gold sandstone arches, the massive cliffs, the pools for swimming. There will be time to dawdle and time to wander, in this undisturbed, wild country. This is a "must" for water-color artists; pads will be carried free (not too large, please). Ken Sleight will again be our guide, historian, and naturalist. The weather should be pleasantly warm, but cool in the shade and at night.

We meet at Willow Tank Corral, near Escalante, Utah. On High-Light trips, your duffel is limited to 20 pounds, which a mule will carry; food is the lightweight variety. A small staff serves mainly to assist trip members as they take turns with cooking and all other camp duties.

An easy hike takes us down Hurricane Wash to our first camp at Coyote Gulch. Our second camp, below majestic Stevens Arch, has a fine waterfall for splashing in, side canyons to explore, and a good climb up into the arch. There will be an optional two-day Very-Light side trip to some of the remote canyons where few people have ever been. A small pack train will transport commissary and any light duffel.

Superstition Wilderness

Superstition Wilderness Backpack Trip, Arizona—March 19–25. Cost, \$45. Limit, 20. Leader, Dewey Wildoner, 4117 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85019.

This is rough, mountainous desert country, the land of the Dutchman's lost mine, with hot sand and rocks, cactus, rattlesnakes, scorpions, and mad prospectors who carry guns and are fast on the draw. To date, over sixty people have lost their lives searching for lost mines. We expect, however, to bring at least 90 per cent of our participants out alive. We will see cactus, mine tunnels, Indian ruins, cactus, the so-called Spanish map to the mines, and prospectors' camps (if we can only get close enough without being shot at, we should hear some interesting tales). The trip will be strenuous—probably not over 15 miles in any one day, but there will be some cross-country bushwhacking and boulder hopping, besides some cholla and catclaw to contend with.

Hawaii—Maui, Molokai

Hawaii Special—March 16–26. Limit, 100. Leader, Ted Grubb, 4 Lupine Avenue #7, San Francisco, Calif. 94118.

On this, our sixth Easter outing to Hawaii, we visit Molokai for the first time and return to Maui, probably the gem of all the islands. Going to Hawaii Sierra-Club-style in no way resembles the usual Island trip. We seek out the back-country and the scenic places tourists rarely see. Some are accessible by easy walks, others only by steep trails. We will explore the beaches and the coast as well as the mountains. Chief cook Hasse Bunnelle returns, promising more exotic meals from fresh, island-grown foods; a commissary crew will assist with the cooking.

Molokai has little commercial development; its leisurely pace of life is more akin to that of old Hawaii. Although Molokai's rugged topography and dense vegetation keep much of it inaccessible, we will be able to see Halawa Valley at the east end and the Kalaupapa Peninsula at the north. Maui has extensive white sand beaches, a beautiful coast line, and the great crater of the volcano Haleakala. Overnight stays in the huts maintained by the Park Service in the crater can be arranged. Our first camp will be among the palms of Fleming (Kapalua) Beach, with a view across the channel of Molokai. At the opposite end of the island, at Seven Sacred Pools, we camp beside a stream that empties into the ocean after a series of waterfalls and pools. Across the water loom the snow-capped volcanoes of Hawaii, the Big Island.

We leave San Francisco by Pan American jet on Thursday evening, March 16. From Honolulu we fly to Maui. Awaiting us there will be our island "mules," U-drive sedans that we will drive among our three camps. Other flights take us to Molokai and then back to Honolulu, for our departure on Sunday, March 26.

A reservation fee of \$75 must accompany your reservation request (\$60 of it refund-



Napali Coast from Kauai and the Park Country of Hawaii. Photo by Robert Wenkam.

able *only* if your place on the plane can be filled). Total cost, including the \$75 reservation fee, \$335 round trip from San Francisco. Personal gear is limited to 30 pounds in a duffel bag. You may carry an additional 5 to 10 pounds on the plane in a flight bag or knapsack.

Venezuela

Venezuela, Guiana, Surinam—January 14–February 12, January 28–February 26. Leader, Al Schmitz, 508 Fairbanks, Oakland, California. Although this trip is sold out and there is a small waiting list, we expect some last-minute cancellations that would allow several more people to go. If interested, write to Al.

May in the Southwest

Reservations are also being accepted for these May trips in the Southwest, see the brief previews following, this issue: Canyonlands National Park High-Light Trip, Utah; Baja Knapsack Trip, Mexico; and River Trips in Cataract Canyon, Utah, and in the Grand Canyon.

CHRISTMAS KNAPSACK TRIP, GRAND CANYON

Grand Canyon-Bridge Canyon, Arizona—December 27, 1966–January 1, 1967. Total cost, \$55. Limit, 20. Leader, Dr. John Ricker, 555 West Catalina, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

John Ricker last year inaugurated a series of Christmas-season backpacks into the Grand Canyon country. There is still time to sign up for this winter's trip into the Bridge Canyon area, where the Bureau of Reclamation is contemplating a dam in Lower Granite Gorge. There are dramatic views into Grand Canyon itself. We will cross the river and hike into Separation Canyon, a little known area where some members of the Powell expedition left the party. This is a fairly strenuous trip—partly cross country and no layover days. Warm clothing is essential, for snow and rain are always possible.

Preview and Summary of

FOR THOSE who must plan their vacations far ahead, we present this listing of all 1967 outings. At press time, places and dates of a few were still tentative and may be changed. You will find complete information and prices of all summer trips in the coming February issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. Unless otherwise specified, reservation requests for these trips are now being accepted.

HIGH TRIPS

The traditional Sierra High Trip is a roving pack trip on which stock carry the loads while you hike to a series of camps. We intentionally shun the low-altitude, easy routes along the canyon bottoms, in favor of the higher passes, the timberline camps over 9,000 feet, and the spectacular viewpoints. On moving days you hike as slow or as fast as you please, 7 to 14 miles, carrying only your lunch and a jacket. On lay-over days you do as you wish. Camp chores are minimal, although everyone expects to help occasionally. A veteran cook and a commissary crew set up camp and do all the cooking.

High Trip, Sequoia National Park—July 23–August 5. Leader, Ted Grubb. Roadhead, Mineral King.

Family High Trip, Sequoia National Park—July 9–22. Special family rates. *See* Family Outings.

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

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. The emphasis is on going light—no stoves, and food is the lightweight variety. We move about every other day, with mules carrying the loads. Hikes between camps are from 8 to 14 miles. Trip members take turns with cooking and other camp chores.

Escalante Canyon, Utah—April 30–May 6. *See* page 6.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah—May 14–19. Leader, Jerry Lebeck. A return trip to the red and yellow sandstone arches, spires, mazes, needles, and cliffs of one of our newest national parks. Also Indian ruins, pictographs, and petroglyphs.

Red Mountain Basin, Sierra Nevada—July 1–8. Leader, Jerry South. Roadhead, Courtright Reservoir.

High Uintas Primitive Area, Utah—July 23–August 4. Leader, Norton Meyer. Our first trip into the Uinta Range. Lakes at timberline, fish, high passes, peaks over 13,000 feet, forested plateaus at 10,000.

Monarch Divide-Cirque Crest, Sierra Nevada—July 29–August 12. Leader, H. Stewart Kimball. Roadhead, Cedar Grove, Kings Canyon National Park. Fourteen full days in the little-traveled high country of Marion Lake and Cartridge Pass.

Beartooth Wilderness Area, Montana—July 30–August 11. Leader, Tony Look.

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming—August 6–18. Leader, Jerry Lebeck. West side of the Wind River Range.

Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho—August 13–25. Leader, Betty Osborn. Narrow, jagged granite ridges separated by broad glaciated valleys. Many lakes, abundant wildflowers.

Canadian Border to Lake Chelan, Washington—August 13–26. Leader, Jay Holiday. Ninety scenic miles of the Pacific Crest Trail System, from the Canadian border to Stehekin. We meet at Chelan, drive by bus to the border, and return from Stehekin to Chelan by boat. We plan a charter bus from San Francisco.

Sixty Lakes Basin, Sierra Nevada—September 2–9. Leader, Jerry South.

FAMILY OUTINGS

While families are welcome on most Sierra Club trips, and while one of the joys of club trips that we hold dear is the mixing of all ages, we are finding that there is a demand for outings tailored to the special needs of families with young children. (And we do mean *young*. Wilderness Threshold Camps take children one year old, even younger if the leader permits.) These outings, designated as Family Trips, offer special family rates and are less strenuous in every way. Altitudes are lower, altitude gains are smaller, and hikes are shorter.

The Wilderness Threshold Camps are basic to our program of family outings. These camps on the "threshold" of wilderness are planned especially to introduce families with little camping experience to the wilderness. The camp is limited to ten families, and the leader families are selected for their experience in camping with small children. We expect a Threshold Camp to give you

the confidence and know-how that you will begin high-country camping on your own, and to prepare you for some of the longer and more complicated club trips. After you have learned some of the tricks—how to be comfortable, well-fed, warm, and dry with only lightweight food and gear—then try a two-week Base Camp, or a Family High Trip or Family Burro trip on which you move from camp to camp.

Wilderness Threshold Camps

Last year we had 10, this year we offer 12 one-week camps in the Sierra Nevada. The hike is easy enough for little people, and mules carry the loads. The leaders plan the food, and all families take turns preparing the meals in camp. Campsites will be at Young Lake, Edith Lake, Granite Creek, and in the Frying Pan area, between mid-July and the end of August. To enable more families to participate in our outings, we are allocating most reservations to families new to our program. Each camp will be allowed a few second-year families, however—those who need more experience or whose very young children make it difficult for them to join other outings.



Our veterans, as well as new participants, are welcome on these other camps: a ten-day Sierra camp at Beck Lake, July 26; two one-week camps in the northwest, beginning July 22 and 29; and two one-week camps at Crater Lakes in the Colorado Rockies, beginning July 23 and 30.

No reservations for any Threshold Camps will be accepted until the February Bulletin is published.

Family Burro Trips, Sierra Nevada

Previous experience in burro handling and camping is not essential. We require only that both parents come. One parent alone just doesn't have the time and strength left over from camp and trail duties to enjoy the trip. Limited to five families each. Children must be over 4½.

the 1967 Wilderness Outings

Virginia Lakes—July 22–29. Leaders, the Merritt Robinson family. Northern Yosemite country. Trip ends at Twin Lakes near Bridgeport.

Virginia Lakes—July 30–August 13. Leaders, the Gordon Peterson family. Same roadhead and same destination, but time for exploring more of northern Yosemite on this two-week trip.

Humphreys Basin—August 13–20. Leaders, the Jim Watters family. Piute Pass to Pine Creek, visiting Humphreys Basin and French Canyon.

Base Camp with Family Rates

Activities will range from the leisurely to the strenuous, but with more of the leisurely and more that are appropriate for families with young children. *See below* Base Camps, for details of Base Camp program and set-up.

Midnight Lake, Sierra Nevada, July 1–14.

Northern Yosemite—August 5–18.

Family High Trip Sequoia National Park

For families who have been on Threshold and Base Camps and now want to try a moving pack trip. *See above* High Trip, for explanation of High Trip routine. On this family trip, moves will be short, 4 to 5 miles. Minimum age, seven years. Roadhead, Mineral King.

Family High Trip — July 9–22. Family rates. Leader, Ted Grubb.

Family River Trip

See below River Trips. Family rates on the Rogue trip, Oregon, June 19–23.

Sierra Nevada Family Knapsack Trip

Fish Creek Family Knapsack—August 19–27. Leaders, Carol and Howard Dienger. For experienced knapsackers whose children and spouse can carry packs. A trip in the colorful country surrounding Red Slate Mountain.

EASTERN TRIPS

Adirondack Mountains Camp, New York—August 6–12. Trips and activities to suit many interests.

Abitibe River Canoe Trip, Ontario, Canada—August 6–15. Leader, Wilbur Squire. An unusual opportunity to see the wild, but rapidly developing, country of northern Ontario. Trip starts near Cochrane and terminates near James Bay.

Baxter Park Knapsack Trip, Maine—August 13–19. The Mount Katahdin area offers an endless variety of interesting backpack trips.

Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine—August 20–31. An ever-popular trip through the unspoiled woods of northern Maine. A fine trip for families. Minimum age, 9 years.

CLEAN-UP PARTIES

Clean-up Parties, since 1958, have been looking for (and finding) revolting campsites and turning them back into the beauty spots they were before people littered them with old clothes, bottles, and cans. We burn what we can and sack what we can't, for mules to haul out. Trip members have all the pleasures of other mountain trips, plus the satisfaction of restoring scenery and actively spreading the conservation message. We work each day until early afternoon. It is the publicity of this small effort that is important; the press has been generous with its coverage. Enthusiastic workers of all ages are welcome.

Sierra Clean-up: August 7–14; August 16–23.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PARTIES

Trail Maintenance Parties are strenuous trips for senior high and college-age members who want to have fun and at the same time contribute some useful work to the wilderness. We repair and build trails, under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. There is plenty of time to hike, climb, swim, and loaf, for we work hard one day and play hard the next. Your acceptance is contingent upon the leader's approval and is based on the letter you write him. Correspond (airmail, please) with either Steve Arnon or Dick Neal, Lowell A-44, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Hell-for-Sure-Pass, Sierra Nevada—July 1–10. LeConte Divide and Red Mountain Basin. Magnificent views from a high altitude basin, after a long hike in.

Jackass Pass, Wind River Range, Wyoming—July 13–22. Abundant wildlife amid dramatic granite canyons.

Alice Lake, Idaho Sawtooth—July 26–August 4. Another return by popular acclaim (our fourth year) to this truly beautiful wilderness.

Red Slate Mountain, Sierra Nevada—August 26–September 4. A return to McGee Pass to put the finishing touches on last year's trail project.

BASE CAMPS

Base Camp traditionally appeals to a wide range of abilities, ages, and enthusiasms. It can serve as a base for strenuous mountaineering and difficult climbing; there you can also spend a leisurely wilderness vacation with a minimum of effort on your part. In addition to providing "something for everyone" at all sessions, one camp will feature mountaineering and climbing, and two camps will have special family rates.

Base Camps are usually one day's hike in from a roadend. Horses are often available for those who wish to ride in. You need pack nothing on your back; mules carry all the loads, thirty pounds per person. While you expect to help whenever you are needed, camp chores are minimal. An experienced cook and several assistants whip out the excellent food Base Camp has always been noted for. The days are yours to do with as you please. A minimum of organization—definite meal times and sign-out lists for your safety—makes for a maximum of spontaneity. Leaders are available for hikes, natural history sessions, photography, overnight backpacks, and rock-climbing. You may go out on overnight trips if you wish, either backpacking or staying at established outpost camps. Children six and over are welcome at all camps.

Midnight Lake—special family rates—July 1–14. Camp is at the head of a broad, gently sloping valley with many lakes and small streams, tributaries of Bishop Creek in the eastern Sierra. Emphasis on the leisurely, such as short hikes and nature walks. Meal and campfire hours will be planned for families.

Midnight Lake Mountaineering Camp—July 15–28. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer. Experts will be on hand to teach and lead fifth- and sixth-class climbs, and snow- and ice-mountaineering. Nearby peaks include Mount Darwin, Haeckel, Powell, and Thompson.

Mount Assiniboine Base Camp, Canadian Rockies—July 16–28. Leaders, Mary and Al Combs. Planned for the serious climber, the dedicated hiker, as well as the relaxed base camper. Our 7200-foot

Lake Magog campsite is at the base of 11,870-foot Mount Assiniboine, *two* days hike from the roadhead. Unlike most base camps, participants will take turns with all camp chores. To ease travel costs and effort, there will be a charter bus from San Francisco to Banff and return.

Northern Yosemite: August 5–18, special family rates; August 19–September 1.

Shadow Lake, Wind River Range, Wyoming: August 6–18; August 20–September 1. Leader, Rick Polsdorfer. Dark, granite canyon walls tower above broad glacial valleys in the Wind River Mountains; Shadow Lake is in their southern portion, east of the crest. With high camps at Lonesome Lake below the Cirque of Towers and at Pyramid Lake under Mount Hooker, possible activities will range from sixth-class climbing to short, easy hikes to nearby lakes.

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Most independent and self-sufficient of all are the backpackers. Carrying everything they need to eat, sleep, and stay dry with on their own backs, they can ignore trails when it suits them and roam the wildest of the back country.

All knapsack trips demand physical strength and endurance, although we plan some especially for those with little backpack experience. They vary from Leisure Trips (fewer miles, smaller altitude gains, more layover days) to very strenuous cross-country trips. 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 knapsacks usually weigh between 30 and 40 pounds. Trip members take turns preparing the meals and doing all camp chores. Summer trips are in the Sierra Nevada, unless otherwise designated. Limit each trip, 20 people.

Grand Canyon-Bridge Canyon Christmas Trip, Arizona—December 27, 1966–January 1, 1967. See page 7.

Superstition Wilderness, Arizona, March 19–25. See page 6.

Grand Canyon-Nankoweap, Arizona—March 19–25. See page 6.

Baja California, Mexico—May 20–26. Leader, Wes Bunnelle. On the east side of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, we will explore the deep canyon we saw on the 1966 Baja trip. No trails; mostly we will hike up the stream bed and over streamside rocks. We meet on Sunday, 150 miles south of the Mexican border. The outing ends the following Saturday afternoon.

White Divide—June 24–July 2. Leader, Jim Watters. Goddard Creek and the Tuna-

ma country in Kings Canyon Park. Fast-paced scrambler for the adventurous.

Rocky Basin Lakes—July 1–9. Leader, Bill Colvig. A small plane flies us in to our starting point at Tunnel Meadows. Eight days of variety, mostly off trail, with elevations ranging from 6400 to 13,700 feet.

Around Mount Darwin—July 8–16. Leader, Walt Oppenheimer. A moderate cross-country tour in the heart of the Evolution country.

South Yosemite Circle — July 15–30. Leader, Jim Skillin. In two weeks, Illilouette Creek, Buena Vista Crest, and the Clark Range. Moderate pace. Food cache.

Lyell Leisure Trip—July 22–29. Leaders, Ruth and Walt Weyman. On trail and off trail, from Tuolumne Meadows to Mount Lyell, Simmons Peak, Vogelsang Peak, and return.

Lake Chelan-Entiat Mountains, Washington—July 24–August 3. Leader, Dave Corkran. Moderately paced 11-day trip combining trail and cross-country travel, in the North Cascades west of Lake Chelan.

Pinnacles-Bear Lakes—July 29–August 6. Leader, Bob Maynard. Humphreys Basin and remote lakes beyond. Moderate trip, although much of it cross country.

Cirque of Towers, Wyoming—August 7–18. Leader, Peter Ledee. Moderate 12-day trip among the glaciers and towering peaks of the Wind River Range. Both trail and cross-country hiking.

Mono Divide-Seven Gables—August 12–20. Leader, Dave Perkins. A leisurely paced outing over Mono Pass into the fine country of the northern John Muir Wilderness.

Fish Creek Family Knapsack—August 19–27. See above Family Outings.

Trinity Alps Leisure Trip, northern California — August 20–27. Leader, Merrill Hugo. A naturalist will accompany us to the central Trinity Alps. We visit Emerald Lake and the Silego Meadows area.

Thunder Mountain—August 26–September 4. Leader, Gordon Peterson. Exploring cross-country on the Kings-Kern Divide, with the opportunity to climb a number of remote peaks.

Hilgard-Silver Divide—September 2–16. Leader, Norton Meyer. Wandering the Sierra Crest, from Bear Creek to Fish Creek. Moderate cross-country loop, with a food cache midway.

Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico—September 10–16. Leader, John McComb. A "first" into the mountains of northern New Mexico. Altitudes from 7,000 to 13,000 feet.

Sawtooth Ridge—September 30–October 7. Leader, Bill Simmons. Late-season loop around the spectacular Sawtooth Ridge of northern Yosemite Park.

Grand Canyon-Tonto Trail Christmas Knapsack—December 27, 1967–January 1, 1968. Leader, John Ricker.

SIERRA BURRO TRIPS

For do-it-yourself-ers who will enjoy a turn at cooking, pot-washing, and learning the wonders of burro-finding, packing, and leading. On about half of the days we travel—from 6 to 12 miles, often at timberline altitudes. On the others, you do as you choose. These trips are in the northern portion of Yosemite National Park. Limit, 26.

Virginia Lakes to Twin Lakes—July 8–15. Leaders, Ned Robinson, John Simpson.

Twin Lakes to Virginia Lakes—July 15–22. Leaders, Don White, John Simpson.

Twin Lakes to Tuolumne Meadows—July 30–August 12. Leaders, Ted Bradfield, Doug Parr.

Tuolumne Meadows Loop—August 13–26. Leaders, Tom Pillsbury, Ted Bradfield.

See also above Family Outings, for Family Burro Trips.

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP

Kaweah Back-Country Camp—July 23–August 5. Leader, Allen Van Norman. Back-Country Camp is a variation of Base Camp that provides a more active and primitive outing. The group is smaller, camp facilities are simpler, and everyone lends a hand with the work. Camp will be near Big Five Lakes in Sequoia National Park, near the red and black peaks of the Kaweahs. Two days' hike in from Mineral King roadhead.

RIVER TRIPS

Most of our River Trips are wilderness adventure with a minimum of effort. Most are float trips requiring no previous experience. Skilled boatmen guide the large rubber rafts, while you merely sit and watch the scenery go by. The boatmen also double as cooks. Traveling usually ends in the early afternoon, leaving time for hiking, fishing, and swimming. While you need not be a swimmer, it is essential that you have no fear of water and that you don't mind getting wet from spray, having wet feet, and sitting awhile in wet pants. You should at least be able to dog-paddle. It is mandatory to wear the life jackets provided. Most trips have from 20 to 30 people.

Cataract Canyon, Utah—May 21–25. Leader, Tris Coffin. Green River to Hite, on the Colorado River. After floating down colorful and interesting canyons, the trip

ends with the forty miles of crashing rapids in Cataract Canyon.

Grand Canyon, Arizona: May 28–June 6, leader, Monroe Agee; **June 11–20,** leader, Doug McClellan; **June 25–July 4,** leader, John Wagner. Rare adventure, Marble Canyon to Lake Mead. Since Major Powell pioneered the Colorado River in 1869, barely a thousand people have run the majestic Marble and Grand Canyons. Last summer's two trips were sold out; next summer we offer three.

Rogue River, Oregon: June 12–16, leader, Sam MacNeal; **Family River Trip, June 19–23,** leaders, Juanita and Russell Snook. Galice to Gold Beach. Steelhead fishing, ideal swimming, the water clear but not cold, riffles that invite runs on air mattresses.

Yampa-Green Rivers, Utah—June 12–16. Leader, "Prof." R. W. Davis. Long a favorite trip, ending in Dinosaur National Monument.

Gray-Desolation Canyon, Utah—June 19–24. Leader, Hermann Horn. From Ouray, our river trail follows the Green River as it cuts deeper and deeper through the Tavaputs plateau, until vermilion walls rise 3,000 feet on either side. This part of the Ute Indian Reservation is one of the most isolated and primitive areas in all the West.

Lodore Canyon, Utah—June 26–30. Leader, Steve Anderson. After putting in at Brown's Park and drifting slowly down the twisting Green River, we have a swift run through the towering canyon walls of the Lodore. Trip ends at Dinosaur National Monument.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho: June 26–July 1, leader, Clark Burton; **July 3–8,** leader, Kurt Menning. The river is always full of trout, and we may also encounter steelhead and salmon. The scenery is varied, from heavily wooded regions to open areas in the elk country. After an exciting run through Impossible Canyon, our trip ends where the Middle Fork joins the Main Salmon, just below Shoup.

Salmon River, Idaho—July 10–17. Leader, Hunter Owens. Shoup to Riggins. We float through the Idaho Primitive Area, where the river is lined with rugged rocky slopes and dense pine forests.

Bowron-Spectacle Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia—August 2–11. A series of long, narrow lakes connected by streams or short portages forms a perfect rectangle, enabling us to make an eight-day loop back to our starting point on Bowron Lake. Previous canoeing experience not necessary, although you need the physical stamina to walk several miles with a 30-pound pack and to paddle several hours a day.



1962 High-Light

by Andrew W. Crofut, Jr.

Snake River Foldboat and Canoe Trip, Wyoming—August 7–16. Leader, Rolf Godon. Participants bring their own boats—kayak, foldboat, or canoe—and must have some experience in moving water. A boat trip combined with hikes into the dramatic Teton Range near Jackson Hole.

SADDLE-LIGHT TRIP

Kern Plateau Saddle-Light—late June. Leader, Ike Livermore.

SPECIALS

Venezuela — January 14–February 26. See page 7.

Hawaii Special—March 16–26. See page 7.

Redwood Special, northern California—early June. Leader, Edgar Wayburn. Day-

trips out from our campsite in Prairie Creek Redwood State Park will enable you to see for yourself what the controversy over the proposed Redwood National Park is all about. We plan hikes along Redwood Creek, along the beach from Redwood Creek north to Gold Bluffs, and within Humboldt, Del Norte Coast, and Jedediah Smith Redwood State Parks.

Glacier Bay and Juneau Ice Cap, Alaska—June 26–July 8. Leader, Larry Douglas. Two-week excursion near Juneau, including one week near John Hopkins Inlet of Glacier Bay National Monument. Deposit (not refundable), \$75.

French Alps—July 16–August 25. See September–October *Bulletin*. A \$125 (not refundable) deposit will reserve space on the charter plane.

How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips

RESERVATIONS AND FEES

Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members; children over 12 should file application for junior membership. A non-member may apply for membership by completing a membership application (see November and February *Bulletins*, or ask for one) and sending his admission fee and annual dues along with his reservation fee.

The reservation fee for each trip is \$15 per family or per person (if you come by yourself) unless otherwise specified. It is not refundable and must accompany a reservation request. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21—all of whom must be Sierra Club members, except children under 12. Grandchildren, nieces, and nephews are not considered as immediate family and should send in separate requests and reservation fees.

When special trips—Hawaii, Venezuela, Alaska, the French Alps—warrant a greater deposit, it is also non-refundable, unless your place can be filled by a substitute. In such cases, all but the \$15 will be refunded.

If a trip is full, you are notified; we put you either on the waiting list or on the alternate trip you chose. If a vacancy does not occur, all fees will be refunded.

The trip fee must be paid by the deadline date, two months before the trip starts. If we do not hear from you, your place will be filled from the waiting list.

Refunds of trip charges (not including the non-refundable 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.

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*. Extra envelopes upon request.

1. Remit to Sierra Club, P.O. Box 7959, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, California 94120.

2. Specify trip 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, re the age, sex, and (briefly) relevant experience of all applicants, including any experience on club trips. Write on a separate sheet of paper, not on the reservation form. See trip write-up for leader's address.

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.

About Equipment

and Rain



ONE OF THE KEYS to a happy time in the wilderness is lightweight equipment that will keep you warm, dry, and comfortable in the worst weather and that will hold up under rough handling. Quality equipment, however, is not necessarily the most expensive. Winter is the ideal time to begin shopping, while you have time to look and compare. If you need help, consult with some of the club's experienced mountaineers (ask the club office for their telephone and address). Don't be surprised if they disagree, however. There are many combinations of tarps, tents, sleeping bags, ponchos, and jackets that will do the job.

You can save yourself money and misery by reading up on camping equipment, in these time-tested publications of the Sierra Club: *Knapsacking Equipment*, a leaflet on the essentials of lightweight equipment, revised 1965, 50¢; *Going Light—with Back-*

pack and Burro, edited by David Brower, a classic now in its ninth printing, 166 pages, illustrated, cloth, \$2.50; *Cutter's List* by Dr. Robert Cutter, a leaflet on the clothing and equipment appropriate for the various club outings that we send to each trip applicant, free.

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—occasionally for ten days straight. Have a waterproof shelter (a large tarp may do) and clothing such as a poncho that will shed a downpour. Don't expect to stay dry in a jacket labeled "water repellent." Test your rain gear under the shower or lawn sprinkler.

Sierra Club

REQUEST FOR OUTING RESERVATIONS

One family or one individual may use this form to apply for one or more trips.

unless otherwise specified. It is not refundable and must accompany this reservation request. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21. Grandchildren, nieces, and nephews are not considered immediate family and should send in separate requests and reservation fees.

When special trips warrant a greater deposit, it is also not refundable, unless your place can be filled by a substitute. In such cases, all but the \$15 reservation fee will be refunded.

4) When you write a trip leader (re additional information or re-reservations requiring the leader's approval), write him on a separate sheet of paper, not on this reservation form. See trip writeup for his address.

er Sen- which Sen- son, who was floor, had fought vigor- hat lands for high- an from parks and only as a last resort. Representatives, the was changed to read not be carved from s "there is no eco- alternative." This e been ruinous, for (continued on page 15)

How to request outing reservations

- 1) Read carefully "How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips" in the November and February *Sierra Club Bulletins*.
- 2) Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members; children over 12 should file application for junior membership. A non-member may apply for membership by completing the membership application below and sending his admission fee and annual dues along with his reservation fee.
- 3) The reservation fee for each trip is \$15 per family or per person

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PLEASE PRINT

Please reserve space for _____ persons on the

Name of trip

Alternate choice, if trip full

Dates of trip

Dates

PLEASE PRINT

Please reserve space for _____ persons on the

Name of trip

Alternate choice, if trip full

PLEASE PRINT

Dates of trip

Dates

Print full name of each person requesting reservations	Member or applicant?	Age if under 21	Relationship	Address — zip code, please	Home and business phones, and area code

Amount of reservation fee enclosed, @ \$15 per trip. Make check payable to Sierra Club. \$ _____

The *Bulletin's* editors are grateful to Genny Schumacher (who very capably edited the Outing Section of this issue), to Susana Fousekis (who assisted Genny), and to Evelyn Mitchell (who supplied drawings). We are grateful too for the prompt and full cooperation of outing leaders.

(*Washington Report, cont'd*)

- To expand and extend the air pollution program.
- To establish a program for restoration of clean rivers, as a supplement to the existing program for water pollution control.
- To authorize a \$1.1 billion program of public works to revive the economy of 11 States in the Appalachia region.
- To provide grants and increased loans for water facilities in agricultural areas.
- To increase the authorization for a program of water research to permit the expenditure of \$85 million in 10 years.
- To establish a Federal Water Resources Council and River Basin Commission to coordinate planning.
- To extend the saline water program to June 30, 1972, and authorize appropriations of \$185 million.
- To authorize and approve the establishment of a number of national parks, seashores, recreation areas, and other nature reserves — Assateague Island, Spruce Knob, Delaware Water Gap (Tocks Island), San Juan Island, Big Horn Canyon, Guadalupe, Cape Lookout, Pictured Rocks, and Indiana Dunes.

Congressional Committees

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will apparently function next year with little change in membership. Only Senator Simpson of Wyoming, who retired voluntarily, will leave a vacancy. The House Interior Committee, on the other hand, will be much changed. The chairmen of three Interior subcommittees will be replaced—Rogers of Texas and O'Brien of New York because of voluntary retirement and Rivers of Alaska, who has been chairman of the subcommittee on parks and recreation, because of his election defeat. In addition, there will be six other Democratic seats to be filled.

Administrative Changes

Two major personnel changes in the Department of the Interior should be recorded. John A. Carver, Jr. has been replaced as Under Secretary by Charles F. Luce, formerly administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration. (Mr. Carver moves to the Federal Power Commission, which will have the power, after December 31, 1966, to grant licenses to private applicants for the construction of dams on the Colorado River within Grand Canyon.) Charles H. Stoddard, former director of the Bureau of Land Management, has left Interior and is succeeded by Boyd Rasmussen, formerly of the Forest Service.

Potomac River

A year or more ago, President Johnson assigned to Interior Secretary Udall the task of submitting an over-all plan for the development and preservation of the Potomac River Basin. The Corps of Engineers and other planners were instructed to make their reports or recommendations to the Secretary, who would then transmit his findings to the President by way of the Bureau of the Budget. The Secretary was also instructed to submit his plans to the governors of the several States in the basin, and include their comments in his submission to the President. The result, in the President's words, would make the Potomac a "show case" for the nation.

What has happened? At public hearings on September 22, 23 and 26, before the Subcommittee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Committee on Public Works, representatives of the Corps of Engineers submitted to the committee *their* reports on the Potomac. The reports and oral testimony dealt with the Corps' report of August 1966 as well as the "interim report" of January 1966. In a nutshell, these reports merely restated the Corps' long-standing plans for a multitude of dams on the Potomac. As to the highly controversial Seneca Dam, which conservationists thought had been abandoned, the Corps recommended that the damsite and necessary appurtenant lands be purchased so that these would be available at some future time if it should be determined that a dam should be built. Meanwhile, the area could be used for recreation. The plan also included 14 other dams that are needed, the Corps

said, for flood control and water supply. It assumed also that the Bloomington Dam, previously authorized by the Congress, would be constructed.

Of course, the Corps' witnesses (and the Department of the Army, in writing) have stated that the reports submitted to the Congress are not official. Nevertheless, the Corps' report has been released to the Congress and to the public in open disregard of the President's instructions. The report was not formally approved by the Secretary of the Army, who is presumably the administrative officer to whom the Corps is responsible. The report was not sent to Secretary Udall or to the Bureau of the Budget—but it was apparently sent or delivered, informally of course, to the governors of the several States in the Potomac Basin. In the face of this record, including the printed testimony of the Corps' representatives, a special assistant to Secretary of the Army Resor wrote on October 27 as follows: "The Interim Report of the Corps of Engineers is still under review in the Executive Branch and consequently was not submitted to the 89th Congress prior to adjournment." This incident is cited as an example of insubordination that makes more difficult the legitimate opposition of conservation groups to the Corps of Engineers' programs.

Transportation Act

Newspapers paid little attention to two paragraphs in the act establishing a new Federal Department of Transportation. The first is Section 2(b)(2): "It is hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort shall be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites." Members of Congress apparently paid scant attention to this statement of policy, but argument arose over Section 4(f). As the bill passed the Senate, it included language (for which Senator Henry M. Jackson, who was floor manager for the bill, had fought vigorously) to the effect that lands for highways should be taken from parks and other reserved areas only as a last resort.

In the House of Representatives, the pertinent language was changed to read that highways should not be carved from reserved lands unless "there is no economic engineering alternative." This language would have been ruinous, for
(continued on page 15)

Senate Hearings Indicate Marked Preference

For a Redwood National Park at Redwood Creek

Becking party discovers tallest redwood and record-height trees of four other species

OVERWHELMING SUPPORT for a redwood national park—and more specifically, for a park located in the Redwood Creek watershed—is revealed by an analysis of oral and written testimony presented to the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (Hearings on S. 2962, Parts I and II.)

At field hearings in Crescent City, California, on June 17–18, the subcommittee heard 78 witnesses oppose a redwood national park and 48 witnesses speak in favor of one. Since Crescent City is dominated by the lumber industry, and since spokesmen for the industry descended on the hearings en masse, the 78/48 ratio is deceptive. At subsequent hearings on neutral ground, in Washington D.C. on August 17, 11 witnesses spoke in favor of a redwood national park and only two witnesses spoke in opposition.

More significant is the tally of letters received by the subcommittee and incorporated in the hearings record. Letters favoring a redwood national park outnumbered letters against by 299 to 21. And petitions favoring a park were signed by 15,525 persons, while petitions opposing a park were signed by 192. Totaling the oral testimony, letters, and signatures on petitions, we find 15,883 expressions of support for a redwood national park as opposed to 293 expressions of opposition.

Of those who favor a park, the vast majority prefer the Redwood Creek proposal sponsored by the Sierra Club rather than the Mill Creek proposal advanced by the Johnson Administration. Oral testimony favored the Redwood Creek site by a margin of 44 to 10. Letters in the hearings record favor Redwood Creek over Mill Creek by 267 to 3. All 15,525 signatories of pro-park petitions endorsed the Redwood Creek site. Expressions of support for a park at Redwood Creek total 15,836, and for a park at Mill Creek, 13. Statements favor-



ing a park but not specifying a site numbered 34.

Names on a petition cannot be given the same weight as oral testimony or letters. But however much you may choose to discount the petitions, pro-park sentiment far exceeds anti-park sentiment—and support for the club's Redwood Creek proposal far exceeds support for the Administration's Mill Creek alternative.

The unmistakable expression of preference for a Redwood Creek site is particularly striking in view of the fact that it was the Administration's Mill Creek proposal, embodied in S. 2962, that was specifically before the subcommittee.

National organizations supporting the Administration in the hearings record are the National Audubon Society, the National Conference on State Parks, and the Save-the-Redwoods League.

National organizations favoring Redwood Creek are the Defenders of Wildlife, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Garden Club of America, the Izaak Walton League of America, the Sierra Club, the Trustees for Conservation, The Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

Other organizations that recorded their preference for Redwood Creek are Active Conservation Tactics, the California Alpine Club, Citizens for a Redwood National Park, Citizens for Regional Parks and Recreation, the Colorado Mountain Club, the Contra Costa Hills Club, the Contra Costa Park and Recreation Council, the Emergency Committee for the Redwoods, the Federation of Garden Clubs of New York, the Huntington (N.Y.) Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League (Indiana Division), the Mazamas, The Mountaineers, the Diablo Men's Garden Clubs, The Nature Conservancy (Southern California Branch), The Nature Friends, the Olympic Park Associates, the Pasadena (Calif.) Audubon Society, the Regional Park Association, the Tamalpais Conservation

Club, and the Thurston County (Wash.) Poggie Club.

One highly important advantage of Redwood Creek over Mill Creek has received too little attention in the *Bulletin* and elsewhere. Last summer a 385-foot redwood, the tallest living thing yet discovered, was found in the Redwood Creek watershed. (See composite photograph on the facing page; the tree is too tall to be photographed in one exposure.) The new champion is 17 feet taller than the previous record holder, which also grows in the Redwood Creek area.

Forest research consultant Rudolph W. Becking of Arcata, California, and his exploration party found that some combination of environmental conditions makes the valley of Redwood Creek one of the most extraordinary forested areas in the world. Their survey led to revision of the list of ten tallest redwoods, of which the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth are located in the Redwood Creek watershed. (If a still taller redwood is found, chances are it will be found in the Redwood Creek area too.) The Becking party also measured trees of world-record height of several other species: a douglas fir 285 feet high (64 feet taller than the listed champion), a 250-foot grand fir (75 feet taller than the former record holder), a 217-foot western hemlock (92 feet taller than any measured before) and a red alder 126 feet high (taller by 34 feet than any tree of this species discovered elsewhere).

Redwood Creek, where the Grand Champion Redwood grows among world-record holders of several other species, certainly has unsurpassed credentials as the site for a national park. There is no good reason to settle for less. ■

(Washington Report, cont'd)

it would have made "economy" the justification for every road project planned to cross a restricted area. Fortunately, the Senators led by Senator Jackson stood firm; the Senate language was accepted by House conferees, and was incorporated in the act as approved:

"4(f). The Secretary [of Transportation] shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the States, in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands trav-

ersed. After the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any land from a public park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site, unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use."

A month earlier, on September 13, President Johnson signed P.L. 89-574, which included an amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966 incorporating language similar to the above. The language amends Chapter 1 of Title 23 of the U.S. Code as follows:

"Section 138. It is hereby declared to be the national policy that in carrying out the provisions of this title, the Secretary shall use maximum effort to preserve Federal, State and local government parklands and historic sites and the beauty and historic value of such lands and sites. . . . After July 1, 1968, the Secretary shall not approve under section 105 of this title any program for a project which requires the use for such project of any land from a Federal, State or local park or historic site unless such program includes all possible planning, including alternatives to the use of such land, to minimize any harm to such park or site resulting from such use."

How effective these provisions will be is impossible to predict. Obviously, they place a new responsibility on the Federal officials who dole out Federal aid money. They can no longer say that all responsibility for planning rests with State and local officials.

—WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.

Proposition Three Wins

Proposition Three, an amendment to the state constitution, was approved by California voters by a comfortable margin. As Donald Aitken explained in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, the amendment empowers the legislature to pass laws providing that agricultural and other open-space lands may be assessed for tax purposes according to their use (instead of at "full cash value," which skyrockets when developers and land speculators arrive on the scene). The amendment recognizes that the highest and best use of a piece of land is not necessarily the use that would put the most money into somebody's pocket.

California conservationists await with anxiety clarification of the attitude of Governor-elect Ronald Reagan. Reagan is reported to have said with regard to redwoods that when you've seen one tree you've seen them all. And at a time when conservationists consider it crucial for more parklands to be acquired to serve the needs of today and tomorrow, Reagan is reported to favor selling off "surplus" parklands.

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Letters

THERE HAS BEEN considerable contention over the use of motorcycles on wilderness trails. The letter of Dr. Ichelson in your March issue advocating the bikes, and your restatement of the club's opposition to them, again skirt rather than emphasize what I consider to be a key point of the issue: the noise made by such motor bikes.

It is questionable whether the bikes are more or less damaging to trails than pack trains. Bikes eat no meadow grasses. They leave no manure (and why do we recommend tetanus shots for outing participants?). They can carry fewer tin cans. Barring their possible offensiveness to our "conservative" conservationist sensibilities, the only real objective complaint that can be made about the bikes is the terrible racket they produce.

The point to be made here is that this noise can and should be controlled. It would be quite practical from an acoustical point of view to reduce the noise of motorcycles to considerably below the level now prevalent. (They need not be significantly noisier than an automobile engine.) If this were done, would not many of us prefer to share trails with motorbikes rather than with pack trains?

Perhaps the Sierra Club should take a position advocating proper noise control treatment of trail bikes, in those areas where their use is permitted. This will be good practice for the day when helicopters, which are very noisy, are put to use carrying vacationers into wilderness areas.

DAVID N. KEAST
Van Nuys, California

The following letters all concern the Internal Revenue Service's threat to rescind the tax-deductibility of donations to the club because of its "political activity" in defense of Grand Canyon.

SUPPORTERS of conservation must rally to face some of the biggest and most important battles in the history of the conservation movement, so this is no time to be stopped by the unfairly punitive measures of the IRS, which planned these actions specifically to stymie the effectiveness of the club. I am happy to join the battle in earnest with this contribution, tax-deductible or not.

GARY L. PICHON
Dixon, California

WHEN I WAS working for the IRS, I would have thought it highly inappropriate to make a public announcement of a tax investigation prior to its conclusion. I plan to deduct this contribution.

HOWARD E. ENGLE, JR.
Turner, Oregon

YES [we should fight the IRS action]. Or, we could ask all members who joined since 1949 to quit—this would allow me to stay in!—and go back to being a nice, quiet outings club of around 2,000 members. We could just worry about the tops of peaks then, and avoid overcommitting ourselves to principles. I say *damn* the IRS torpedoes, full speed ahead!

PHILIP HYDE
Taylorsville, California

IT IS MY FEELING that the Sierra Club and all other national conservation organizations must go all out in this battle. The IRS ruling must be challenged and beaten, or if necessary, the tax law must be changed. If we lose on both scores, then the hell with tax deductibility—for to remain silent now would destroy the whole meaning and purpose of conservation groups.

MAURICE BARBASH
Babylon, New York

IT SEEMS a terribly strained, if not downright stupid, construction of the statute to find a "substantial portion" of the income of the organization is spent to influence legislation. . . . If such an organization is to be throttled in this manner in an attempt to silence the expression of

its opinion and informing of the public, the conservation movement will surely suffer and there will be a clear danger to preservation of other of our resources, as well as our rights.

RICHARD M. HULL, ATTORNEY
Springfield, Illinois

I ADMIRE the courage with which you have met this threat. Please don't lose your nerve when things get sticky, as they surely will if we fight back. And we should fight! I am tired of having Big Brother twist my arm.

THURLOW S. CULLEY, JR.
Chatsworth, California

ENCLOSED IS A CHECK which I intend to consider as tax-deductible in spite of IRS harassment. . . . A court fight, if opportunity makes it possible or necessary, will be a service not only to other conservationists, but to the country. It would be worth the considerable expense and distraction from primary goals which it would require. Presumably press coverage would provide valuable publicity about primary club goals, as it does in the case of the book publishing program.

DAVID TILLES
Medford, Massachusetts

IT GIVES US a great sense of pride to be even a small part of an organization that has taken such a forthright stand in such an important matter. . . .

NEIL K. TILTON
Malibu, California

50-50 Vote of Members Defeats Dues Increase

An increase in dues, recommended by the Sierra Club Council after long study and endorsed by the Board of Directors, failed to pass in a special membership election. The vote was 9,887 *for* the increase and 9,818 *against*. A two-thirds affirmative vote was required for passage.