



MAL LOCKWOOD: *Wild Swans, Alaska*

Sierra Club Bulletin
SEPTEMBER 1967

President's Message—Alaska

When Secretary of State William H. Seward purchased Alaska from Russia one hundred years ago—for less than 2 cents an acre—he brought off one of the most fantastic real estate deals in history: more than 365,000,000 acres of land with nearly 34,000 miles of coastline; the highest mountain on the North American continent and the third largest river; a fabulous supply of natural resources, minerals, timber, fish, and wildlife. And on our increasingly crowded planet, a magnificent supply of open space and some of the most gorgeous scenery in the world.

Because Alaska was remote, inaccessible, largely unexplored and unmapped, until fairly recently only a few adventurous souls have ventured into this vast unknown territory. Today, about 250,000 people occupy our 49th state. Nearly all were attracted by Alaska's rich mineral, timber, and fishery resources, and by the lure and promise of our last "last frontier."

But as early as 1904, Henry Gannett, member of the Alaska Harriman Expedition and long-time Chief Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, recognized that Alaska's scenery was one of its greatest assets, if not the greatest. "There are glaciers, mountains, fiords elsewhere," he wrote in a report of the expedition, "but nowhere else on earth is there such abundance and magnificence of mountain, fiord and glacier scenery. For thousands of miles the coast is a continuous panorama. For one Yosemite of California, Alaska has a hundred. The mountains and glaciers of the Cascade Range are duplicated and a thousandfold exceeded in Alaska. The Alaska coast is to become the showplace of the entire earth. . . . Its grandeur is more valuable than the gold or the fish, or the timber, for it will never be exhausted. This value measured by direct returns in money from tourists will be enormous; measured in health and pleasure it will be incalculable."

With air travel becoming cheaper and easier, with the opening up of the fabled "Inside Passage" by comfortable state-run ferries, and with the promised completion of a paved Al-Can Highway within a few years, Henry Gannett's prediction sounds as though it could come true. But Alaska, just eight years a state, faces complex land management problems, financial problems, and conservation problems of staggering magnitude. With a pioneer philosophy and tools for development—or destruction—undreamed of by Gannett, Alaska could "exhaust its grandeur."

At stake are Alaska's beautiful national parks and monuments, totaling 31 per cent of our national park lands, none of which is completely protected. Seventy per cent of our fish and wildlife lands lie in Alaska, and many of these are threatened. Some of our most magnificent national forests are in southeastern Alaska, and to date, no real protection of adequate forest wilderness has been developed. Also at stake in the near future are millions of acres of uncommitted land—a good percentage of which equals, or surpasses in beauty, the finest scenery in the "lower 48" states.

The Sierra Club has long been interested in Alaska, scheduling various outings there, devoting an outstanding publication to it, and recommending protection of various areas as it seemed necessary. This summer, however, my wife Peggy and I returned from Alaska with a sense of greater urgency—in fact, of emergency. We felt that Alaska, like too many other parts of America, must be protected now or not at all. The Board of Directors has agreed, and Alaska was made the club's sixth major project at the September 9 Directors' meeting. The time has come to look north.

— EDGAR WAYBURN



Sierra Club Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 1967

VOL. 52 — No. 8

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

CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	2
NEWS	3
THE FOREST THAT WAS	
<i>Weldon Heald</i>	5
POINT PINOLE: PARK OR PLANT SITE?	
<i>Barbara Vincent</i>	7
SIERRA CLUB BOOKS	11
ALASKA'S GLACIAL BEAUTY	
<i>Patricia Armstrong</i>	19
JAMES B. CLIFFORD	22
LAWRENCE M. DOUGLAS	22
LARRY WILLIAMS	23
OUR ELECTION PROCEDURES —	
ARE THEY ADEQUATE?	
<i>Raymond J. Sherwin</i>	23
BOOK REVIEWS	25

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

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

Ansel Adams	Frederick Eissler	Charlotte E. Mauk
Paul Brooks	Patrick D. Goldsworthy	John Oakes
Nathan C. Clark	Richard M. Leonard	Eliot Porter
	Martin Litton	

Peter Hearst *Chairman, Sierra Club Council*

David Brower	Executive Director
Michael McCloskey	Conservation Director
Hugh Nash	Editor

Published monthly by the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104. 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 San Francisco, California. Copyright 1967 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1950 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. * Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

Redwood national park bill proposed as compromise by Senate Interior Committee in hopes of attracting support of the entire conservation movement; major acquisitions would be in Redwood Creek drainage as favored by the club, by most of the nation's conservation organizations, and by 60 Congressional sponsors of the Cohelan-Metcalf bill

The stalemate that has blocked progress toward the establishment of a redwood national park may be broken. On October 10, the Senate Interior Committee approved a compromise bill, S. 2515, co-sponsored by Senator Henry Jackson, Senator Thomas Kuchel, and Senator Alan Bible. The bill is designed to incorporate the best features of the Administration's bill (for a 43,000-acre park at Mill Creek in the Smith River drainage, Del Norte County, California) and the Cohelan-Metcalf bill (for a 90,000-acre park in the watershed of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County). The Cohelan-Metcalf bill embodies the Sierra Club's proposal, based on the comprehensive 1964 study of the entire redwood region by the National Park Service, and is co-sponsored by 60 Senators and Representatives. As detailed in the August *Bulletin*, the main points at issue have been the size of the proposed park and its location. The compromise bill calls for a park of 64,000 acres—about one-third larger than the Administration's plan and one-third smaller than the Cohelan-Metcalf proposal—with a cost ceiling of \$100 million. The bill would provide for major acquisitions at Redwood Creek, as favored by the club and most other conservation organizations. The park would include Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and about 22,000 acres of private land in the lower reaches of Redwood Creek and in the Lost Man, Little Lost Man, and Skunk Cabbage Creek tributary drainages. Also included would be a northern unit in the Mill Creek area, with about 10,600 acres of largely-cut-over private land connecting Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park. The club has favored federal aid in the acquisition of private lands to round out these two state parks, but has maintained that regardless of the amount of money that Congress felt it could spend, it could buy more park values per dollar in Redwood Creek than anywhere else. The bill's emphasis on Redwood Creek—and particularly on the acquisition of unprotected virgin timberlands now in private ownership, representing a net gain for redwoods conservation—is encouraging. Senator Kuchel's sponsorship of S. 2515 is doubly significant: he is California's Senior Senator, and was the principal sponsor of the Administration bill. The Interior Committee expects S. 2515 to pass the Senate with united conservationist backing. The Sierra Club's final position can only be stated by its Board of Directors or Executive Committee, which have not yet had an opportunity to study the compromise bill. But Dr. Edgar Wayburn, club president and coordinator of its redwoods campaign, said he would favor support of S. 2515, coupled with continuing efforts to secure additional park acreage in the Redwood Creek watershed.

Diamond Jubilee celebration in San Francisco December 9

The club's Diamond Jubilee will be celebrated in San Francisco December 9. Members who might attend are urged to reserve the date. Program to be announced. Memorabilia of the club's first 75 years will be displayed.

**William Zimmerman, Jr.,
is dead**

As the *Bulletin* was going to press, the editors learned of the death of William Zimmerman, Jr., for five years the club's Washington Representative. An appreciation of Bill's great services to the club, and to the cause of conservation, will be printed in a forthcoming issue.

**Transportation Secretary
Alan S. Boyd considers
freeway rebellions to be
"a healthy thing,"
and says his department
will be sensitive to
environmental factors in
the location and design
of federal-aid highways**

Alan S. Boyd, cabinet-level Secretary of Transportation, said in September that "We are developing methods for measuring the resource values that go beyond the standard cost-benefit analyses. We intend to require that the state highway departments get the view of all interested departments in the city, state, and federal governments before highway routings are submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads for approval. If there are objections to a proposed route, we will want to know what they are in detail. We will want a well-documented case from the highway department when it requests that a route be approved despite the objections." Calling citizens' revolts against highway routings "a healthy thing," Boyd said the act creating his department gives it a "strong directive to improve on the performance of its constituent agencies in taking environmental factors into account. . . . The time is no longer with us when we can move ahead in locating transportation facilities and in designing them without being concerned with and aware of the impact on the environment. . . . I interpret the sections of the Act as an indication that we have not done well enough and must do better."

**Alaska conservationists
report illegal hunting in
Mt. McKinley National Park,
logging devastation along
the scenic Inside Passage**

As noted in the last *Bulletin*, the Board of Directors made conservation of Alaska's scenic and wilderness resources a priority objective of the club. Members may be interested to know that the Alaska Conservation Society has a non-voting class of membership for non-residents that includes, for only \$2 per year, four issues of the *News Bulletin*. Recent issues discussed many problems of interest, such as destructive logging practices along the scenic Inside Passage and illegal hunting from airplanes within one of the nation's finest wildlife sanctuaries, Mt. McKinley National Park. Address the Society at Box 192, College, Alaska 99735.

Gyro-stabilized vehicle for forest trails

The Forest Service and the Summers Gyro Car Company have developed "a new kind of forest trail cargo carrier." The three-wheel-in-line vehicle is kept upright by an 180-pound gyroscope that spins at 5,500 rpm. It travels at up to 5 mph, carries 800 pounds of payload, and can "negotiate narrow, rough forest trails and climb a 60 per cent grade." (Maximum grade for mountain highways: 9 per cent.) If the carrier makes it easier for the USFS to resist building roads where no roads ought to be, we can be grateful. But as experience with trail bikes, four-wheel-drive vehicles, and helicopters proves, there is an apparently irresistible temptation to take any kind of vehicle anywhere it can possibly go. It is to be hoped that the Forest Service will exercise discretion in the use of its mechanical mules.



The Forest That Was

Weldon F. Heald



Climax forest of western hemlocks along the White River Road to Mount Rainier National Park, photographed 39 years ago, in 1928, by author Weldon Heald. "Try to find it now!" he challenged, writing in 1967.

A PERCEPTIVE VISITOR to the Pacific Northwest cannot help but be dumbfounded that the people of Oregon and Washington apparently put no value on their magnificent original forests except a monetary one. Of the vast, almost continuous cover of giant firs, hemlocks, and cedars that once swept from the slopes of the Cascade Range to the Pacific coast, all that remains are isolated remnants in the national parks, remote mountain valleys, and piddling groves in state and municipal parks. The rest has been ruthlessly eradicated as if it had been a noisome growth of noxious weeds. But even some

of the finest Olympic National Park "rain forests" are now threatened, and conservationists wage a continuing battle to preserve virgin stands of trees in the Cascades. As a result of this century old campaign of destruction, you can drive U. S. Highway 99 from California to the Canadian border and look in vain for one sizable veteran tree.

In recent years, the process of elimination has been accelerated by the slide-rule manipulations of the saw-log forester. Under the twin multiple-use banners of "sustained yield" and "an ever-renewable resource," a crash program has been

inaugurated to harvest the remaining virgin timber within the two states as rapidly as possible. A tree's worth is judged solely by the number of board feet, yards of plywood, or pounds of pulp it contains. Those who advocate preserving representative samples of Oregon and Washington's unique, irreplaceable original forests while there is yet time are accused of selfishness and attempting to wreck the regional economy. The esthetic, recreational, educational, scientific, and inspirational values of old-growth timber are considered visionary, while its ecological, biological, watershed protection, flood control, and soil-building qualities are brushed aside to await future studies—after old-growth timber is gone.

Practically all of Washington State's remaining virgin forests are on the Olympic Peninsula or in the Cascades, a large part of which is federally owned in national forests. The Forest Service is strongly timber-oriented, and is cooperating wholeheartedly with the lumber industry in eliminating old-growth within its jurisdiction. Thousands of acres on the west slope of the Cascade Range of Washington and Oregon have been clear-cut both on private and national forest land, in some places extending from the valley floors to alpine meadows. Some entire mountains have been logged and stand barren, brown, and completely treeless. In spite of expert official assurance to the contrary, considerable damaging erosion has resulted, especially from the network of logging roads bulldozed into the mountainsides.

Patch cutting is proceeding at a fast rate up both east- and

west-side Cascade valleys, and the existence of exploitable timber is the principal reason why so much of the climax region of the northern Cascades has been excluded from any future national park plans. The pressures put upon the Forest Service by lumber and business interests are tremendous. In fact, wherever there are two sticks of commercial timber to rub together, they presumably kindle sparks of lustful desire in the breasts of local loggers. To accommodate them, the Forest Service embraces lumbering and recreation as compatible uses within its policy of "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." Even wildlife is said to prefer cut-over land.

But these grand forests are not owned locally, regionally, or even exclusively by the states of Oregon and Washington. They belong to all of us, and the Forest Service is simply our hired administrator. Thousands of Americans from coast to coast are convinced that stripping the Cascade Range of its entire natural forest cover is a short-term benefit for a relatively small number of people. But as a major attraction of our greatest and most spectacular mountain wilderness, the original vegetation would be of inestimable value to the nation and of increasing benefit to millions in the crowded generations to come.

A North Cascade National Park enthusiast expressed this thinking succinctly in a letter to the *Seattle Times*: "Let's not let 'em log off the prettiest doggone mountain playground on this whole troubled planet."

In 1940, the Bulletin published "Sierras of the South," the first of 754 pieces by Weldon Heald accepted by 146 different publications. Later, the Bulletin published Heald's "High and Dry—1940" (1941), "The Colorado Is Still Wild" (1942), "Telescope and Charleston Peaks" (1942), "The Battle of the Land" (1945), "Sierra Snows—Past and Future" (1949), "Who Discovered Rainbow Bridge?" (1955), and "The Proposed Great Basin Range National Park" (1956). "The Forest That Was" is the 754th of Heald's articles. There will be no more. At its September 9 meeting, the Board of Directors issued this statement: "The Sierra Club notes with sorrow the death of Weldon F. Heald, who was a member of the Sierra Club Board of Directors 1945-46 and 1947-49, and was a prolific writer on conservation subjects and an active conservationist over many years; it expresses its appreciation of his many fine services, and expresses its sympathy to his family."



RONDAL PARTRIDGE: *Point Pinole.*

Point Pinole: Park or Plant Site?

Barbara Vincent

Mrs. Vincent was born and raised in Richmond, California, and for ten years, she has served on the Richmond Planning Commission.

IT WAS 1775, and the first Spanish sailors had just passed through the Golden Gate into San Francisco Bay. Veering hard to port, the first tiny ships found safe anchorage in the shelter of Angel Island—in Hospital Cove as it is known today. And the first spell was cast. Ever since, San Francisco Bay and the hills and headlands around it have charmed visitors and residents alike.

North from Angel Island, jutting out from the northwest shore of Richmond, is a dramatic promontory. This is Point Pinole, a wooded headland that is the center of a controversy between conservationists and the point's new owner, the Bethlehem Steel Company. Conservationists know it to be one of the finest natural park sites on the Bay. Bethlehem intends to level it, scraping excess dirt into the Bay, to create a barren platform for a steel manufacturing complex.

That Point Pinole is one of the most scenically diverse park sites along the entire shoreline of the Bay is widely acknowledged. The park values of Point Pinole have been recognized by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. And in a 1964 election, many thousands of Contra Costa County voters believed that by voting to join the East Bay Regional Park District, they were taking a step toward acquisition of a waterfront park at the point. The General Plan of Contra Costa County has long shown a park at this location. Richmond's General Plan, as adopted by the Planning Commission in 1963, also called for a park at Point Pinole. The park designation was withdrawn by the Richmond City Council in 1964, after Bethlehem purchased the property. Several months later, however, the Park and Recreation Commission and the Planning Commission recommended that the site be returned to the General Plan as a park. In January 1966, the Planning Commission again asked that the park site be returned to the General Plan—but its recommendation was rejected by the City Council, which spoke of its "commitment" to the giant steel producer. Any commitment that was made was made in private; there



Housing development in Richmond, wooded Point Pinole (in middle distance), San Pablo Bay (northern arm of San Francisco

Bay), and hills of Marin County beyond. Park at Point Pinole would be accessible to East Bay population centers.

were no public discussions of Point Pinole land use prior to Bethlehem's purchase of the site. Point Pinole's designation as a park site was known, of course, to the City Council and to Bethlehem when the purchase was negotiated.

One reason Point Pinole is still such a splendid natural area is that it has never been open to the public. Few people have had the opportunity to enjoy (or to desecrate) its beauty. The point, a portion of the Rancho San Pablo, was taken over by the Safety Nitro Powder Company in 1880 as an isolated area in which to manufacture dynamite. Twelve years later, Safety Nitro merged with the Giant Powder Company and the area became known as Giant. Atlas Powder Company purchased the plant in 1915, and continued to operate it until modern explosives made the old dynamite plant obsolete after World War II. During all these years, Point Pinole retained its charm. Long, sloping beaches to the north attracted fishermen, and a fishing village grew up along water's edge beyond the point. The villagers have been relocated now, and the village has been reduced to rubble by bulldozers. Only sticks and stones, and here and there a forlorn toy, are left to mark the spot.

Many a boy with fishing pole in hand has scooted up the beach while watchmen, bent on keeping youngsters out, fired blanks to frighten him off. But the beaches were made for romping, for young adventurers. Children from nearby suburban tracts still walk in along the beaches, skirting Bethlehem's heavy fence, to find frogs in the marsh grass and look for shells, starfish, or driftwood treasures in the sand.

ECOLOGICALLY, A VITAL AREA

Every Bay fisherman knows that the fishing is great off Point Pinole. Look from the San Rafael-Richmond Bridge

any day when the bass are running; you'll see a multitude of small boats anchored or trolling offshore. Not only are fish bred, nurtured, and caught in this area, but a map prepared by the State Department of Fish and Game shows it to be one of the best feeding and breeding grounds for waterfowl on the Bay. Tiny, one-celled organisms that breed here feed larger species. Important not only to hunters and fishermen, these shallows are vital to the oxygenation of the Bay's waters. Plant life provides oxygen to support fish and to help assimilate waste and pollutants. To disturb the mud-flats and marshes would be to disrupt the ecology of the entire Bay.

INDUSTRY AND RECREATION TOO?

Bethlehem's plans call for beaches, marshes, and tidelands to be covered with earth scraped from Point Pinole in a leveling operation. At least 700 acres of tidelands would be filled. A natural playground would be demolished, and a significant portion of the life-sustaining Bay would be blotted out. And this proposal is sanctioned by the same City Council that supported establishment of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission. The Richmond City Council voted on April 26, 1965, for Resolution Number 8627 favoring BCDC and region-wide regulation of Bay fill—at the same time making pious statements about its private, personal commitment to Bethlehem Steel. Many citizens assert that the steel company bought their park, and argue that in 2,300 acres, there should be room enough for industry and recreation too. It has also been suggested that Bethlehem could expand into industrially zoned land to the east, if expansion is necessary, leaving room for a park on Point Pinole with its tidelands undisturbed.

While Bethlehem campaigns for the removal of all im-

Point Pinole is one of the few points on the shore of San Francisco Bay that are still natural and relatively undisturbed. Photo by Rondal Partridge.



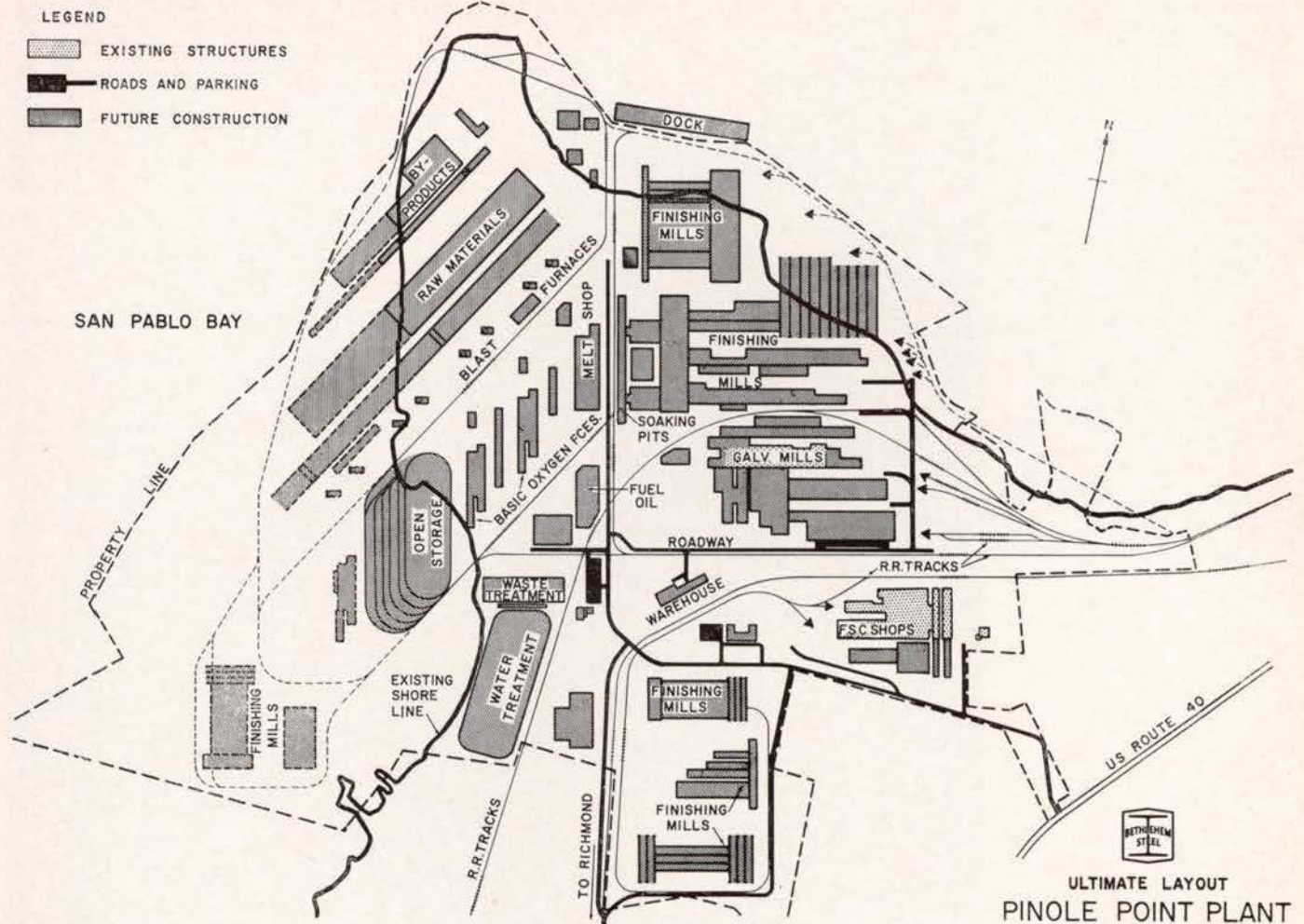
pediments to its use of the entire point, conservation groups are energetically making the case for a Point Pinole park. The Save the Bay Association has a vital interest in the disposition of Point Pinole, of course. The Sierra Club has urged the establishment of a park, and the Contra Costa Conservation League has been particularly active. Fearful of the destruction of wildlife habitat, the Associated Sportsmen of California have taken a keen interest in the matter. California's Department of Fish and Game has also urged that Bay waters in this area be kept in their natural state, and that public access be provided.

THE "WALK-IN" PROTEST MARCH

To dramatize its concern, the Contra Costa Conservation League staged a "Walk-In to the Point" one golden day in October 1966. Men, women, and children, with babies riding piggyback, walked in to picnic in the lee of Point Pinole. Others arrived by small boat and kayak. Mrs. William Siri, spokesman for the "Walk-In," told the press that "Point Pinole is the choicest and most beautiful park site in the Bay Area. All we ask for is a lease—for ten years, or until the land is actually needed for a steel plant."

Bethlehem's existing structures lie to the east of the point itself. The company has consistently refused to consider releasing any part of its large holdings for park use, however, even on a temporary lease basis. The company's "ultimate layout" map of the site shows it fully utilized, including filled land far beyond the existing shoreline. Among the structures indicated on the "ultimate layout" are blast furnaces, horrible polluters of the air.

The company has announced no timetable for construction, and when questioned by stockholders about purchase of the site, Bethlehem executive Edmund F. Martin described it as "a hedge for the future." He called Point Pinole "the last available site on San Francisco Bay." Great claims are made to the effect that the plant will employ 30,000 persons. (When? By 1975? By 2000? Corporation president Stewart S. Cort says only that this will depend on market conditions.) The 30,000 employment figure is hard to swallow. Publicity released by Bethlehem describes its rolling mill at Burns Harbor, Indiana, where a single man at a push-button console operates giant machines that fill a hall the size of several football fields. Modern steel plants, in general, operate at low employment density. Many industries with higher em-



ULTIMATE LAYOUT
PINOLE POINT PLANT

ployment potential also require much less land. Such industries would be more likely to provide stable employment, free from the lengthy layoffs for which the steel industry is notorious. Many Richmond residents feel that Bethlehem's employment claims are merely a sweetener, intended to reconcile the community to the loss of park values at Point Pinole.

Inevitably, anticipated tax benefits to the city are also cited as justification for the sacrifice of other community values. So far, Bethlehem's land has been assessed at a very low figure. Sherman L. Crary, assistant secretary-treasurer of the company, told Richmond officials that "in 1964-65, Bethlehem paid the city \$7,800 in taxes, and this year [1965-66] the bill is \$52,900." The company held title to approximately 1,800 acres at that time, so the city realized \$4.33 per acre in 1964-65 and \$29.30 per acre in 1965-66. Residential land is assessed at many times this figure. In a pleasant middle-class neighborhood where most houses are 20 to 30 years old, bare land is assessed at about \$15,820 per acre. The tax rate is \$2.44 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which nets the city about \$385 per acre on bare-land assessments alone.

The employment and tax-generating potential of a steel

plant on the point is hard to determine, and in any case, should not necessarily be the determining factor. Another factor is at least equally important: that Point Pinole is a natural parkland where parklands are needed most, in the midst of a sprawling megalopolis.

THE BATTLE FOR THE BAY

The point's fate is of more than local interest, for its defense is part of the battle to save San Francisco Bay. The hills and headlands that border the Bay lend depth, character, and excitement to the scene, providing an elegant setting for one of the most strikingly beautiful bodies of water in the world. But commercial developers have designs on every one of them: Point Pinole, San Bruno Mountain, Point San Pablo, Red Rock. . . . Should these landforms that define and enhance the Bay be pushed around and plundered for the benefit of the few, or should they be preserved intact for the lasting benefit of all? The decision, as it always does, rests ultimately with you and me. If enough of us care enough—and do enough to show we care—the remnants of natural beauty around the Bay, and the Bay itself, can be saved.



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.

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES

- \$14.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$9 annual membership dues for one person.)
- \$18.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$13.50 annual membership dues for husband and wife.)
- \$8.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$3.50 annual membership dues for Junior member, 12-21.)
- \$20.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$15.00 annual membership dues for Supporting member.)
- \$30.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$25.00 annual membership dues for Contributing member.)
- \$150. Life membership
- \$1000. Patron membership

* Admission fee, \$5. per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time. This fee is paid once only on admission.

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



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.

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES

- \$14.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$9 annual membership dues for one person.)
- \$18.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$13.50 annual membership dues for husband and wife.)
- \$8.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$3.50 annual membership dues for Junior member, 12-21.)
- \$20.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$15.00 annual membership dues for Supporting member.)
- \$30.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$25.00 annual membership dues for Contributing member.)
- \$150. Life membership
- \$1000. Patron membership

* Admission fee, \$5. per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time. This fee is paid once only on admission.

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

(Please save
to keep in touch
with conservation)

This multi-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

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 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.....

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.)

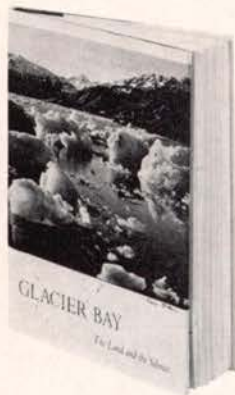
Signature of Sponsor.....Date.....

Print name and city.....

THE EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES

During the past year the Sierra Club made four exciting new additions to its world acclaimed Exhibit Format Series. *BAJA CALIFORNIA* and *the Geography of Hope*, the latest addition, is described on the inside wrap of this Bulletin. On this page are the other three newest additions. **And Remember:** Until December 1 they are available at \$22.50 for perfect Christmas gift giving.

GLACIER BAY *The Land and the Silence*



Photographs and text by *Dave Bohn*. Foreword by *L. J. Mitchell*. Edited by *David Brower*.

"Every now and then a man steps onto a landscape and stubs his toe, violently, on the wonder of it all. Not all people can share such wonder or will want to. But Dave Bohn fortunately wanted to and could, and has brought back alive the awesome landscape that Glacier Bay National Monument is. His is an extraordinary one-man show, in which the photographer also selects the cast and directs the play. The photographs — five years of them, from a tent, in the snow and the gales and floating ice, that meant numb feet, frigid hands, sometimes-wet cameras — were not made to illus-

trate the text. They were all taken for themselves. Nor was the text written for the photographs. But when the elements are brought together, the Glacier Bay country comes through — a combination of man, camera, notebook, and empathy that is not going to happen again soon." — David Brower in the *Preface to Glacier Bay*.

No single adjective or phrase can do justice to this huge land. With the publication of *Glacier Bay: The Land and the Silence*, the Sierra Club attempts to come as close as possible.

#16 in the Exhibit Format Series, 83 photographs, 16 in color \$25.00
(Special price for Sierra Club Members only until December 1, \$22.50)

KAUAI *and the Park Country of Hawaii*



Text and Photographs by *Robert Wenkam*. Edited by *Kenneth Brower*.

Kauai and the Park Country of Hawaii has long deserved inclusion in the Sierra Club's Exhibit Format Series of books. Its deep green canyons, waterfalls, pounding surf and jagged mountains are perfectly photogenic subjects for a book on the beauty of its wilderness.

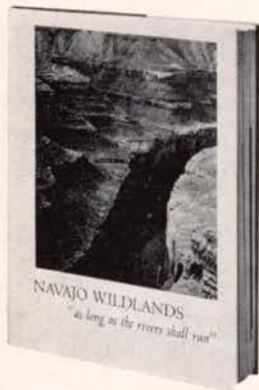
splendidly free of billboards and telephone wires, over to the windward side of that island and out to the road's end at Na Pali, to feel the sea wind there and be amazed at the surf. With the car safely behind, we walked the first part of what must surely be one of the most spectacular trails on earth."

In his foreword, David Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, tells of his trip with the author to Kauai: "Here we glimpsed the magnificence of what a Kauai National Park could encompass. We drove along a scenic highway, # 15 in the Exhibit Format Series, 72 color photographs \$25.00

In 72 color plates Robert Wenkam catches, as well as the finest photography can, the beauty of this superb scenic area. The text captures much of the dramatic history of the land itself.

(Special price for Sierra Club Members only until December 1, \$22.50)

NAVAJO WILDLANDS *As Long As the Rivers Shall Run*



Photographs by *Philip Hyde*. Text by *Stephen C. Jett*.

The Navajo tribal lands are spread over some of America's most striking wilderness areas. The landscape in the Southwest is hardly believable. In *Navajo Wildlands* Philip Hyde presents a camera portrait of this complex area that has long fascinated man. In 72 color photographs Mr. Hyde captures the gothic mood of this wilderness and its basic element — stone. For although at times it may be thinly veneered with sandy soil or somewhat disguised by sparse struggling shrubs, stone is dominant in this land. With *Navajo Wildlands* you can return again and again to the strange fascination of the sculptured formations of stone which tower over the vast barrenness.

a fate similar to that which befell Glen Canyon. The life-blood of the land — the still-living and free-flowing rivers, the *rivers that should run forever* — may be shut off by dams. In an attempt to preserve their lands, the Navajos created a Tribal Park Commission to help identify areas of scenic importance and to strive for their incorporation into a Navajo Park.

This was but the first step in solving the problems of preserving this area. With the finest text and photographs we could find, the Sierra Club tries to describe as vividly as possible the crucial problems that still lie ahead — problems that involve all America for on their solution depends the future of this great natural heritage.

But this majestic land is now threatened by #14 in the Exhibit Format Series, 72 color photographs \$25.00
(Special price for Sierra Club Members only until December 1, \$22.50)

SUMMER ISLAND: *Penobscot Country*



By *Eliot Porter*. Foreword by *Carl Buchheister*. Edited by *David Brower*.

One of America's most renowned color photographers, for half a century a summer resident of Great Spruce Head Island in Penobscot Bay, shares his years of discovering the beauty of the Maine coast. Mr. Porter's photographs in his two previous Exhibit Format books have made book history. His genius is here focused on the water, rocks, forests, and wildlife in a region that for generations has

been a classic vacationland. Many thousands of Americans will discover in these photographs the beauty that is the reason for this fame; many thousands more will rediscover its charm. Hopefully all will re-experience the irreplaceable values to be gained from knowledge of such places, and out of this experience draw inspiration for the ways to preserve them.

#13 in the Exhibit Format Series, 200 pages, 48 color, 48 varnished gravure. . . . \$25.00

EVEREST: *The West Ridge*



By *Dr. Thomas Hornbein*, photographed by the American Mount Everest Expedition and its leader, *Norman Dyhrenfurth*. Foreword by *Dr. William E. Siri*. Edited by *David Brower*.

"... quite simply the most glorious book of color photographs one can ever hope to see. Here at last the treasure chest has been thrown wide open. It is a big book, and the color has air to breathe in. The mountain air pours through these photographs and the most subtle colors are rendered with fidelity. The photographer and the en-

graver have made the perfect marriage. Perfection at last!"

The above direct quote is what the *New York Times Book Review* said about this moving story, told first-hand by the man who accepted the challenge of Everest's West Ridge. Here is all the excitement of the incredible traverse and the longest night.

#12 in the Exhibit Format Series, 200 pages, 90 color photographs. . . . \$25.00

THE WILD CASCADES: *Forgotten Parkland*



By *Harvey Manning* with lines from *Theodore Roethke*. Foreword by *Justice William O. Douglas*. Edited by *David Brower*.

"The wilderness of the North Cascades is a national resource of the future, not merely a local commodity, and we need it all, as a nation." — *Justice William O. Douglas*.

Unspoiled forests and rushing cataracts, where mirror lakes reflect spectacular glaciers, an incredible country that is potentially our greatest national park unforgettably captured in photographs

by *Ansel Adams* and others. Their genius, enhanced with a perceptive text by a writer and poet identified with the natural wonders of the area presents overwhelming evidence why the Northern Cascades belong to our national gallery of natural beauty! "An exquisite book of photographs and text." — *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

#11 in the Exhibit Format Series, 80 photographs (21 in color). . . . \$20.00

NOT MAN APART



Lines from *Robinson Jeffers*. With photographs of the Big Sur Coast by *Ansel Adams*, *Morley Baer*, *Wynn Bullock*, *Steve Crouch*, *William Garnett*, *Philip Hyde*, *Eliot Porter*, *Cole Weston*, *Edward Weston*, *Don Worth*, *Cedric Wright*, and others. Foreword by *Loren Eiseley*. Introduction by *Margaret Owings*. Edited by *David Brower*.

The Big Sur Coast of California is often called "The Jeffers Country." The poet and his environment were one. "The sea-beaten coast, the fierce freedom of its hunting hawks, possessed and spoke through him. It was one of the most uncanny and complete relationships between a man and his

natural background that I know in literature." — *from the introduction by Loren Eiseley*.

A reminder to those who already know how splendid a place it is, or an imitation of that splendor to those who have never been there, encouraging them to seek it out.

#10 in the Exhibit Format Series, 96 plates (32 in color). . . . \$25.00

GENTLE WILDERNESS: *The Sierra Nevada*



Text from *John Muir*. Photographs by *Richard Kauffman*.

Here, nearly a century later, is the Sierra Nevada that John Muir wrote of so vividly in *My First Summer in the Sierra*. But now Muir's notes and sketches are enhanced by the photographs of Richard Kauffman. The gentle wind blows through Mr. Kauffman's color photographs; the gentle light radiates from the pages. Now you can share John Muir's awe and fully understand why he wrote:

"And after ten years spent in the heart of it, rejoicing and wondering, bathing in its glorious floods of light, seeing the sunbursts of morning among the icy peaks, the noonday radiance on the trees and rocks and snow, the flush of alpenglow, and a thousand dashing waterfalls with their marvelous abundance of irised spray, it still seems to me above all others the Range of Light . . ."

#9 in the Exhibit Format Series, 168 pages, 76 color plates. . . . \$25.00

TIME AND THE RIVER FLOWING: *Grand Canyon*



By *François Leydet*. Foreword by *David Brower*. Edited by *David Brower*.

Most of the exquisite beauty of Glen Canyon was destroyed in 1963 by the building of a dam not necessary in this century and perhaps never necessary. Now the Grand Canyon itself faces the same fate. Yet in 1903 Theodore Roosevelt said of the Grand Canyon: ". . . I want to ask you to do one thing in connection with it in your own interest

and in the interest of the country . . . Leave it as it is."

The Sierra Club searched for the finest photographs available to join with the poetic skills and factual reporting of François Leydet to create this beautiful book. If enough people care and act, the tragedy that befell Glen Canyon will not destroy the Grand Canyon.

#8 in the Exhibit Format Series, 168 pages with over over 100 color photographs. . . . \$25.00

ANSEL ADAMS I: *The Eloquent Light*



By *Nancy Newhall*. Edited by *David Brower*.

Because of Ansel Adams, one of the greatest photographers of this century, the art of photography has progressed further. But also because of Ansel Adams, the wilderness of America is safer. It is a tribute to the genius of this artist that two fields of such magnitude and importance can be so greatly affected by one man's being.

The Eloquent Light is the first volume of Ansel Adams' biography. Here are preserved 37

years of a man's life — partly in the words of Nancy Newhall and the correspondence between Adams and the great names of photography. "If there remains a doubt in anybody's mind that photography is an art form, a few moments spent leafing through this unusually beautiful and appropriately titled book should dispel it forever." — *New York Times*.

#7 in the Exhibit Format Series, 176 pages, 87 black and white photographs in varnished gravure. \$20.00

THE LAST REDWOODS: *Photographs and Story of a Vanishing Scenic Resource*



By *Philip Hyde* and *François Leydet*. Foreword by *Stewart L. Udall*. Edited by *David Brower*.

The Last Redwoods casts a mood. Fog and sunshine swirl around the world's tallest trees. Surf breaks over wild beaches. Wind moves through a canyon of ferns. Here is a window on a wilderness world of giants. But these are giants besieged; the Redwoods are in danger.

In a clear and illuminating text with photographs often tragic but always eloquent is the story

of the great redwood groves that have known the milleniums and now face destruction with the ever approaching whine of the chainsaw.

"Makes movingly clear what the resource is, what is happening to it, and what opportunity still exists to make sure that a great heritage will endure." — *The Christian Science Monitor*.

#6 in the Exhibit Format Series, 66 photographs (8 in color). . . . \$17.50

THE PLACE NO ONE KNEW: *Glen Canyon on the Colorado*



By Eliot Porter. Edited by David Brower.

Glen Canyon died in 1963 — this is the Sierra Club's requiem for this great place that is no longer. Drowned forever by the dammed waters of the Colorado Storage Project is the twisting and tunneling river and its tributaries. Gone are the strange light and unique complex shapes, colors and life—Glen Canyon.

For those who did not know the canyon — and for those who did — *The Place No One Knew* is a lasting monument to the heritage that should have endured — but didn't.

#5 in the Exhibit Format Series, 184 pages, 80 color plates. \$25.00

In its last days, Eliot Porter has followed the winding river and delved into its many secret places, recording in 72 color photographs the intimate character of wild land.

"A sumptuously beautiful volume . . . supported by a sensitive and almost devotional text." — Freeman Tilden in *Natural History*.

IN WILDNESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD



By Eliot Porter. Selections from Henry David Thoreau. Edited by David Brower.

This is probably the book for which color photography was invented.

In the Introduction to this book of photographic interpretations of New England matched with superb selections from Thoreau, Joseph Wood Krutch writes: "Here, sensitively and with complete understanding, is presented through the medium of a new art that very world of American Nature which Thor-

#4 in the Exhibit Format Series, 168 pages, 72 color plates. \$25.00

eau, practicing one of the oldest arts, taught us to see better than anyone had before. Eliot Porter makes no attempt merely to *document* the selected passages. Instead — guided by sure artistic instinct — he has realized that the way to add to what Thoreau had written was to catch Thoreau's spirit, to see with his eye the kind of thing he saw and loved. As a result, Porter's pictures are truly in the spirit of Thoreau."

THESE WE INHERIT: *The Parklands of America*



By Ansel Adams. Foreword by David Brower. Edited by David Brower.

Ansel Adams is bold—and that boldness speaks in the dynamics and beauty of his photographs. In *These We Inherit* he interprets wildness with his own special touch of drama. Result: a series of photographs that sum up the profound beauty of America's parklands — from the lushness of fern forest of Kilauea to the jubilation of waters in Yosemite and Acadia. The text is bold, too, and evokes a new understanding

#3 in the Exhibit Format Series, 42 plates, 104 pages. \$15.00

of a unique American contribution — the national park idea.

"Ansel Adams tells his story with 42 extremely beautiful photographs . . . You will be convinced that these are indeed our national heritage and that they must be preserved for all time . . . When the photograph is by Ansel Adams, it is often worth more than ten thousand words." — *San Francisco Chronicle*.

WORDS OF THE EARTH



By Cedric Wright. Foreword by Ansel Adams. Edited by Nancy Newhall.

"What is offered here is not merely a collection of nostalgic and beautiful pictures and poetic text, but a profound revelation of a most uncommon man . . ." — *From the Foreword by Ansel Adams*.

Cedric Wright — poet, photographer, naturalist — reveals his belief that every man's spiritual horizon can be expanded by his contact with nature. Wright's devotion to the High Sierra and his empathy

#2 in the Exhibit Format Series, 51 black and white prints, 96 pages. \$15.00

with the earth's living things is implicit in every sensitive photograph, in every verse, of this intensely beautiful book.

"It is Mr. Wright's gift to show us 'the unmarked face of America's wilderness' with such clarity, grandeur, and intimacy that one dwells for a time in the scene and can return to it again for refreshment." — Edward Weeks in *The Atlantic*.

THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH



By Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall. Foreword by David Brower.

"Although Thomas Jefferson argued that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom, the future's right to know the freedom of the wilderness is going fast. And it need not go at all . . . the saving is imperative to civilization and all mankind, whether or not all men yet know it." — *from the Foreword by David Brower*.

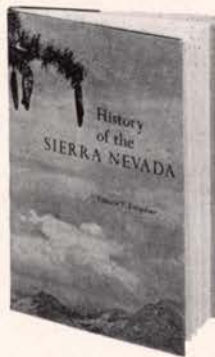
Here in the most eloquent text and image is what the land has meant to man through the ages.

#1 in the Exhibit Format Series, 112 pages, 84 gravure illustrations. \$15.00

Alongside a breathtaking panorama of Mount McKinley at sunrise are the words: "Were all learning lost, all music stilled, Man, if these resources still remained to him, could again hear singing in himself and rebuild anew the habitations of his thought."

" . . . one of the great statements in the history of conservation . . . I hope millions read this volume." — Justice William O. Douglas.

Three Special Books for Perfect Christmas Gifts



History of the SIERRA NEVADA

By Francis P. Farquhar

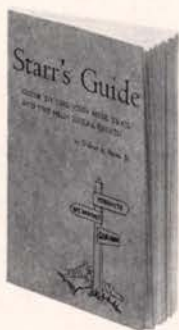
Few men know more about the mighty mountain range John Muir knew as the "range of light" than Mr. Farquhar, and few men are better qualified to make this single narrative reveal all the aspects of human endeavor related to the Sierra Nevada. The growth of geographical knowledge is traced from Spanish times through the explorations of American trappers and the struggles of the overland emigrants, to the government surveys and the more intensive exploring and mountaineering of recent times. The book is fully illustrated by drawings, original photographs and maps especially drawn to assist the reader. 262 pages.

A Christmas Special \$6.95

Regular retail price \$10.00

(This special price is in addition to your membership discounts.)

The Long Awaited New Edition of Starr's Guide



STARR'S GUIDE *To the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region*
by Walter Starr Jr.

New 10th Edition, Completely revised and up-to-date.

Ever since the first edition of *Starr's Guide* appeared over 33 years ago, it has been regarded as the "bible" of the Sierra Nevada. For several years it has been unavailable and out-of-print. Now, however, the 10th edition is available for the first time. Completely up-dated with the help of National Park superintendents and National Forest supervisors, *Starr's Guide* gives the traveler full details about this wilderness area. Exact distances between points, access roads, interesting side trips, trail conditions, and best camp sites are part of the wealth of information that has made *Starr's Guide* the "best-selling" guide since 1934.

In his foreword to the first edition in 1934, Francis P. Farquhar accurately predicted the something "special" about *Starr's Guide* when he wrote: "As time goes on new trails will be built and old routes will be changed. Further editions will be needed to keep pace with the times; and when they come, be it decades hence, may they still be known as "Starr's Guide," and may the

traveler still feel the comradeship of that eager, joyous, and generous youth who loved the beauty of the mountains and wanted others to share his love."

STARR'S GUIDE *To the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region*. 125 pages, with index. (New 10th Edition just off the press and now in stock.) \$2.00

The Spell of This Place:

GRAND CANYON OF THE LIVING COLORADO



Photographs by Ernest Braun. Text by Jeffrey Ingram.

Here is a wilderness adventure. With the aid of color photographs and exciting first-hand narrative this adventure is made as vivid as possible, short of the actual experience. This adventure is still with us today. But if the dam builders on the Colorado have their way, this wilderness experience will be destroyed with the living river.

Not only does the author let you share this exciting adventure with him, but because he has been so personally involved in fighting the Grand Canyon dam legislation, he brings you authoritative and concise definitions of the controversy itself.

Ernest Braun's 66 color photographs give an extra life-like dimension to this adventure portrait of the living Colorado. Here in full color are the monumental beauty of the canyon and the extraordinary action of the living river still free and flowing. Never will the fight to save Grand Canyon take on a more personal importance to you as when you realize that almost all of these beautiful photographs were taken in places the Bureau of Reclamation *has marked for inundation*.

112 pages with color photographs. 8½ x 11 inches, paper, \$4.95; cloth, \$7.50.

HISTORICAL & REGIONAL STUDIES

- **STORM KING and the Rights of Nature**
Photographs by Laurence Pringle. Text by Charles Reich, Rod Vandivert and the Circuit Court of Appeals.
The highly meaningful decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals that power companies must recognize natural esthetic values. With photographs of the area that inspired this historic decision. \$9.50
- **JOHN MUIR AND THE SIERRA CLUB**
The Battle for Yosemite, by Holway R. Jones
Here for the first time are invaluable records of the struggle by Muir and his colleagues to preserve the Yosemite area — from 1864 to the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916. 244 pages with color endpaper map. \$10.00
- **ISLAND IN TIME — The Point Reyes Peninsula**
By Harold Gilliam, with photographs by Philip Hyde.
What we inherit on the shores of this amazing peninsula must serve uncountable millions in the more crowded time to come. 88 pages, 40 pages of plates, 8 in color. paper, \$4.95; cloth, \$7.50
- **JOHN MUIR'S STUDIES IN THE SIERRA**
Edited by William E. Colby.
Yosemite as it was in Muir's time with a section of illustrations from photographs made 90 years ago by Eadward Muybridge. 142 pages, \$3.75
- **WILDERNESS AND RECREATION**
A report on Resources, Values and Problems.
The most complete compilation of data on American wilderness. Cloth, 352 pages. \$5.75
- **FRANCOIS MATTHES AND THE MARKS OF TIME:**
Yosemite and the High Sierra
Edited by Fritiof Fryxell.
15 of Matthes' essays, edited and with a biography of Matthes by Professor Fritiof Fryxell of Augustana College, Illinois. 192 pages, illustrated with endpaper map. \$7.50
- **RAMBLINGS**
A Journal of Ramblings Through the High Sierra of California by the University Excursion Party. By Joseph LeConte.
All the original illustrations of the Yosemite and High Sierra country as LeConte saw it in 1870. 167 pages. \$3.75
- **GALEN CLARK, YOSEMITE GUARDIAN**
By Shirley Sargent.
"One of the grand old men of Yosemite, Galen Clark receives the recognition he deserves from the pen of Shirley Sargent" — Douglass H. Hubbard, Chief Park Naturalist for Yosemite. 172 pages, 16 pages of illustrations. \$5.75

BOOKS FROM THE MOUNTAINEERS

- **THE NORTH CASCADES**
By Harvey Manning. Photographs by Tom Miller. 10 x 12 inches, 96 pages, including 83 photographs and 10 maps. \$10.00
- **MOUNTAINEERING: THE FREEDOM OF THE HILLS**
Edited by Harvey Manning. 444 pages, fully illustrated, cloth. \$7.50
- **MOUNTAIN RESCUE TECHNIQUES**
By Wastl Mariner. Paperback, knapsack size, 200 pages. \$3.50
- **ROUTES AND ROCKS: Hiker's Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan**
By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor. \$5.00
- **BOOKS FROM FIVE ASSOCIATES**
- **AN INTRODUCTION TO HAWAII**
By Ansel Adams and Edward Joesting. 9 x 12 inches, 100 pages, 69 plates, 16 in color. cloth, \$9.50; paper, \$5.95
- **YOSEMITE VALLEY**
By Ansel Adams. 64 pages, 45 plates. cloth, \$6.00; paper, \$3.50
- **DEATH VALLEY**
By Ansel Adams. Two maps, photographs, many in color. cloth, \$5.50; paper, \$3.00

WILDERNESS CONFERENCE BOOKS

- **WILDERNESS IN A CHANGING WORLD**
(Ninth Conference) *Edited by Bruce Kilgore*
At the ninth in this series of biennial meetings in San Francisco many myths on conservation were laid to rest by a roster of eminent Americans. Myths like "Wilderness can be preserved by leaving it alone" and "Dams on our rivers are necessary to produce essential power" were forever buried.
The contributors include Senator Clinton P. Anderson, James Bonner, David Brower, Edward P. Cliff, Harold Gilliam, Clark Kerr, Luna B. Leopold, Ashley Montagu, Peggy Wayburn, and others.
- **TOMORROW'S WILDERNESS**
(Eighth Conference) *Edited by François Leydet*
Discussants include Paul Brooks, Fairfield Osborn, Wallace Stegner, Nathaniel Owings, and Stewart Udall. Foreword by Howard Zahniser.
- **WILDERNESS: AMERICA'S LIVING HERITAGE**
(Seventh Conference) *Edited by David Brower*
Among the contributors are Justice William O. Douglas, Sigurd Olson, Ansel Adams, Joseph Wood Krutch, Gerard Piel, and Paul B. Sears.
- **THE MEANING OF WILDERNESS TO SCIENCE**
(Sixth Conference) *Edited by David Brower*
The contributors include Stanley A. Cain, Ian McTaggart Cowan, Raymond B. Cowles, Frank Fraser Darling, and Luna B. Leopold.
- **WILDLANDS IN OUR CIVILIZATION**
(Fifth Conference with highlights of first four conferences)
Edited by David Brower
Contributions by David Brower, Bridge Cook, A. Starker Leopold, George Marshall, Charlotte E. Mauk, Wallace Stegner, Lowell Sumner, Lee Merriman Talbot, Howard Zahniser, and others.
Each book is 6 x 9½ inches, lavishly illustrated with outstanding nature photographs. \$5.75 each.

THE WILDERNESS IDEA



**SPECIAL
PRICE
FOR THE
SET —**

When you order all five of the above Wilderness Conference Books. \$24.95.

WILDERNESS EXPLORATION GUIDES

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO YOSEMITE VALLEY

Edited by Steve Roper

Geology, climbing history, necessary equipment, and about 250 routes — some of them the world's most difficult — are clearly described here. Many photographs and line drawings. Cloth, \$4.75.

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE HIGH SIERRA

Edited by Hervey Voge

This guide covers cross-country routes, campsites, and mountaineering routes to some 540 named and 235 unnamed summits. Includes early history, advice on approaches, camping, trails, and topography. 298 pages, 16 pages of photographs, 22 line drawings, 11 maps, index, \$4.75.

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE TETON RANGE

Edited by Leigh Ortenburger

Mountaineer Leigh Ortenburger has a firsthand acquaintance with most of the known handholds and footholds in the Teton Range, America's favorite climbing ground. 336 pages, including 24 pages of photographs, 45 line drawings by Eldon Dye, 3 maps, index, \$6.00.

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK *By J. Gordon Edwards*

"... For explorers who would like to climb, or who once did, or who even now are looking for new footholds in Glacier National Park." 144 pages, including 48 pages of photographs by Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, Cedric Wright, the author, and others; 18 line drawings, 8 maps, index, \$4.75.

A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT *By Steve Roper*

Author Steve Roper has made over 50 trips to the monument before writing this valuable climber's guide, published by The Ski Hut. He concentrates mainly on helpful distances and compass directions. Contains five maps, and several photographs. Paperback, \$2.75.

BELAYING THE LEADER: An Omnibus on Climbing Safety

Exciting articles by experienced climbers for mountaineers who wish to grow old — gracefully, or at all. 96 pages, illustrated, \$1.95.

MANUAL OF SKI MOUNTAINEERING

Edited by David Brower

A valuable how-to-go guide with informative sections on each phase of ski mountaineering. 256 pages, illustrated, \$3.75.

THE MAMMOTH LAKES SIERRA

Edited by Genny Schumacher

Up-to-date information about the roadside and trail of the eastern slope of the Sierra. Photographs, drawings, and a map, 6 x 9¼ inches, 146 pages, cloth, \$3.50.

DEEPEST VALLEY *Edited by Genny Schumacher*

A companion volume to "The Mammoth Lakes Sierra," this book tells about the geological and natural wonders from Bishop south to Little Lake. Well-illustrated, with map, 6 x 9¼ inches, 208 pages, paper, \$2.95; cloth, \$4.75.

EXPLORING GLACIERS — WITH A CAMERA

By A. E. Harrison

A "do-it-yourself" book on ice. Well-illustrated, 80 pages, 50 photographs, \$1.95.

GOING LIGHT — WITH BACKPACK OR BURRO

Editor by David Brower

A lighthearted, informative treatment of wilderness traveling and camping. Eighth printing, and still going fast! 166 pages, illustrated, cloth, \$2.50.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO YOSEMITE

By Virginia and Ansel Adams

Included in the Sierra Club edition of this old favorite are new maps, new design, and an important new section: "Ansel Adams on Mountain Photography." 192 pages, cloth, \$4.75; paper, \$2.95.

FOOD FOR KNAPSACKERS

By Winnie Thomas and Hasse Bunnelle

\$1.25.

16-mm FILMS—Color and Sound

THE GRAND CANYON

By Martin Litton and Jeffrey Ingram

In "The Grand Canyon," the Sierra Club has produced a film that has the artistry, purpose and technical excellence of the club's Exhibit Format Series of books. "The Grand Canyon" photography is superb — revealing a place that hardly anyone knows well enough. Martin Litton's knowledge of the Canyon's secret places is hard to match, and his ability to run the river and a camera simultaneously can never be matched safely. This film is far and away the Sierra Club's best film. "The Grand Canyon" shows movingly that the Canyon is a universe by itself and that a living river is vital to keeping the Canyon alive. The film makes it beautifully clear that a little 93-mile reservoir, far down though it might be in a mile-deep canyon, would be one of the greatest mistakes this nation could make.

26 minutes; sound and full color.

\$285

GLEN CANYON *By Philip Pennington and others.*

Glen Canyon was a uniquely beautiful stretch of the Colorado River. It was also remote and little known. Few had visited it, and fewer still had returned to re-explore it, as Phil Pennington did. Glen Canyon was a place no one knew, and it had a potential damsite at its lower end. The Bureau of Reclamation closed the gates of Glen Canyon Dam in January 1963, but not before Mr. Pennington had made half a dozen trips to Glen, recording on film the incredible colors and sculpture of the numerous side canyons — now all lost forever. Seeing on film Glen Canyon as it serves notice of the ever-present danger to our land from exploiters of the public heritage. Here is a vivid look at an overdammed river and part of what has been lost.

29 minutes; sound and full color.

\$285

WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN *By David Brower*

Wilderness, people, and the national park idea in the Northern Cascades of Washington. Two boys and their father explore the mountain world at the head of Lake Chelan, "the American Alps." A poetically beautiful, award-winning film.

30 minutes.

\$285

NATURE NEXT DOOR *By Robert Stebbins*

This film is for people who care about children — including children. With many scenes of insects, reptiles, amphibians, flowers, and plants of a regional park natural area, it is excellent for teaching the conservation ethic in grades four through eight.

28 minutes.

\$265

"Nature Next Door" booklet by Robert C. Stebbins provides basic information for understanding creatures of the woods and ponds and can be used separately or in conjunction with this film. 24 pages, 8½ x 11 inches, \$7.75; 10 copies for \$5.

AN ISLAND IN TIME

By Laurel Reynolds and Mindy Willis

An introduction to the Point Reyes National Seashore. Superb photography, strong in human interest, showing a coastline rich in scenic beauty and wildlife. The film speaks implicitly for all our seashores that can still be saved, and about what belongs along them.

28 minutes.

\$285

WILDERNESS RIVER TRAIL *By Charles Eggert*

Highlights of river trips through Dinosaur National Monument, showing why this spectacular unit of the National Park System should not be impaired by dams or other developments destructive to its extraordinary beauty. Campers of all ages glide under brilliant cliffs or run rapids thrillingly but safely in rubber rafts.

24 minutes.

\$285

TWO YOSEMITES *By David Brower*

A sharply contrasting portrayal of two beautiful Sierra Valleys — Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy — both part of a great national park, one of them saved, the other irretrievably and needlessly lost to all because too many people believed a myth.

10 minutes.

\$125

WASTED WOODS *By Harvey Richards*

A commentary on the destructive logging carried on in the Northwest. Junior high through adult. Color, optical sound.

15 minutes.

\$200

PORTFOLIOS • PRINTS • NOTES • CARDS



PORTFOLIO ONE:

THE SEASONS by Eliot Porter

From the Smithsonian exhibit of the same name, these 12 color prints give new depth to the four seasons. Each print is 8 x 10 inches and is mounted on 15 x 20-inch white board. The set in a gold-stamped tie case. \$225.

Available also on 6 monthly payments of \$38.75



PORTFOLIO FOUR:

IN MEMORY OF RUSSELL VARIAN

By Ansel Adams

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

Available also on 6 monthly payments of \$25.75



GENTLE WILDERNESS PORTFOLIO

By Richard Kauffman

15 lithographic reproductions (10 x 12 inches) on heavy art paper (13 x 17), ready for framing. The set comes in a handsome protective box inscribed with a quotation from John Muir. \$6.95



COLOR WILDERNESS PRINTS

Ten assorted plates (10¼ x 13½). Suitable for matting and framing. Taken from six superb Exhibit Format Books. \$2.95 per set

In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World

The Place No One Knew:

Glen Canyon on the Colorado

Time and the River Flowing:

Grand Canyon

Summer Island: Penobscot Country

Everest: The West Ridge

Kauai and the Park Country of Hawaii



ELOQUENT LIGHT NOTES

Expanded format notes (6 x 9 inches) featuring Ansel Adams subjects and excerpts from his writings. These notes, available in sets of 12, are ideal for Christmas giving and for your own "thank yous." \$2.95



WILDERNESS GREETING NOTES

Beautifully reproduced (and reduced) photographs and texts from famous Sierra Club books, handsomely boxed for holiday gift giving.

Color notes are available in sets of 20 notes (4 assorted subjects) \$3.95

Black and white notes in sets of 24 (8 assorted subjects) for \$2.95

All of these fine photographs are non-seasonal and may be used year 'round.



WILDERNESS CARDS

Postcards in four sizes of little-known but magnificent parts of America. Set of 49 cards, \$2.95

NEW! Sierra Club Full Color

Exhibit Format 1968 CALENDARS

For many years, members have asked us to take some of the best Exhibit Format photographs and create a wall calendar. In this way you, and the lucky people who receive them as gifts, could have a different Exhibit Format photograph on the wall for a full month. And now we have done it . . . available just in time for Christmas. Each calendar is full Exhibit Format size with each photograph shown in its original full color accompanied by appropriate quotes. Order yours now. \$3.95 each.

AND REMEMBER:

On The Loose, the Sierra Club's best seller, makes a perfect Christmas gift. Priced at only \$6.95 and handsomely boxed in a slip-case, *On The Loose* is the ideal gift for teen-agers and young adults. See the inside of this Bulletin's wrapper for a full description of this beautiful book.

AND . . . speaking of gift giving, **Sierra Club Giant Wilderness Posters** also make ideal gifts for use in the home, office and in the student's room, at home and at school. See the back of the wrapper for full listings on these exciting new full-color posters.

SAVE MONEY!

(Especially on your Christmas gifts)

Membership in the Sierra Club entitles you to big money-saving discounts on all Club publications. (These discounts are *in addition* to any other discounts, such as pre-publication prices.) **Simply use the attached member's order form to do your Christmas shopping now and to take advantage of your discounts.**

SIERRA CLUB MEMBERS ORDER FORM

(For your added convenience new releases and special prices are shown in bold type.)

Please send me the following:

No. of
copies

EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES

Amount

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| _____ | 17. Baja California and the Geography of Hope. \$25 | _____ |
| | (Special price for Sierra Club Members only until Dec. 1, \$22.50) | |
| _____ | 16. Glacier Bay: The Land and the Silence. \$25 | _____ |
| | (Special price for Sierra Club Members only until Dec. 1, \$22.50) | |
| _____ | 15. Kauai and the Park Country of Hawaii. \$25 | _____ |
| | (Special price for Sierra Club Members only until Dec. 1, \$22.50) | |
| _____ | 14. Navajo Wildlands: As Long As the Rivers Shall Run. \$25 | _____ |
| | (Special price for Sierra Club Members only until Dec. 1, \$22.50) | |
| _____ | 13. Summer Island: Penobscot Country. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 12. Everest: The West Ridge. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 11. Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland. \$20 | _____ |
| _____ | 10. Not Man Apart. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 9. Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 8. Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 7. Ansel Adams, Volume I: The Eloquent Light. \$20 | _____ |
| _____ | 6. The Last Redwoods: A Vanishing Scenic Resource. \$17.50 | _____ |
| _____ | 5. The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado. \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 4. "In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World." \$25 | _____ |
| _____ | 3. These We Inherit: The Parklands of America. \$15 | _____ |
| _____ | 2. Words of the Earth. \$15 | _____ |
| _____ | 1. This Is the American Earth. \$15 | _____ |

<p>ON THE LOOSE (Hardbound in beautiful slipcase) \$6.95 This Sierra Club best-seller is the ideal Christmas gift!</p>

PRINTS, NOTES, CARDS AND PORTFOLIOS

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "Kauai"). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "Summer Island"). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "Everest: The West Ridge"). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "In Wildness . . ."). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "The Place No One Knew"). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Color Wilderness Prints (from "Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon"). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Eloquent Light Notes. \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Wilderness Greeting Notes (color). \$3.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Wilderness Greeting Notes (black and white). \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Wilderness Cards. \$2.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Gentle Wilderness Portfolio. \$6.95 | _____ |
| _____ | Portfolio One: The Seasons (Eliot Porter). \$225 | _____ |
| _____ | Portfolio Four: In Memory of Russell Varian (Ansel Adams). \$150 | _____ |
| _____ | Sierra Club 1968 Wall Calendar. \$3.95 | _____ |

HISTORICAL AND REGIONAL STUDIES

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | Grand Canyon of the Living Colorado, \$4.95; cloth, \$7.50 | _____ |
| _____ | Storm King and the Rights of Nature. \$9.50 | _____ |
| _____ | Island in Time — The Point Reyes Peninsula. Paper, \$4.95; cloth, \$7.50 | _____ |
| _____ | John Muir's Studies in the Sierra. \$3.75 | _____ |
| _____ | LeConte's Ramblings Through the High Sierra. \$3.75 | _____ |
| _____ | François Matthes and the Marks of Time: Yosemite. \$7.50 | _____ |
| _____ | Galen Clark, Yosemite Guardian. \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | John Muir and the Sierra Club. \$10.00 | _____ |
| _____ | Wilderness and Recreation. \$5.75 | _____ |

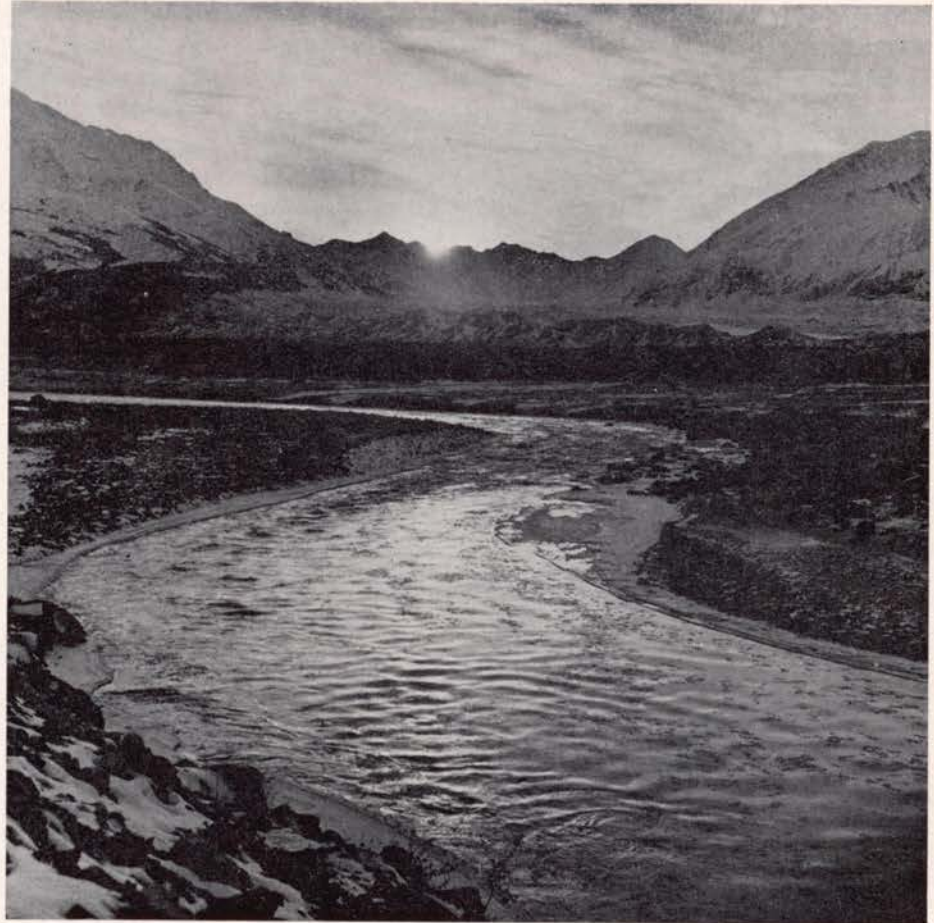
WILDERNESS CONFERENCE BOOKS

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | Wilderness in a Changing World (Ninth Conference). \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | Tomorrow's Wilderness (Eighth Conference). \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | Wilderness: America's Living Heritage (Seventh Conference). \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | The Meaning of Wilderness to Science (Sixth Conference). \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | Wildlands in Our Civilization (Fifth Conference with highlights of first four conferences). \$5.75 | _____ |
| _____ | THE WILDERNESS IDEA (Set of all five wilderness conference books). \$24.95 | _____ |

<p>HISTORY OF THE SIERRA NEVADA (Regular price \$10. Special price for Sierra Club Members only \$6.95, while our supply lasts.)</p>

(Continued on Back)

Black Rapids Glacier, near Richardson Highway, Alaska, photographed by Mal Lockwood. Other photographs accompanying this article are from color transparencies by the author, Patricia Armstrong. Color is an important element in these glacial scenes. We regret the absence of color in our presentation, and the loss of picture quality that almost inevitably occurs when color transparencies are translated into black-and-white prints.



Alaska's Glacial Beauty

Patricia Armstrong

ON THE MORNING of December 3, 1936, the owner of the Black Rapids Roadhouse along the Richardson Highway in Alaska looked out of her window to see the Black Rapids Glacier tumbling down the valley toward her. The jumbled mass of blue ice blocks rumbled forward at the unbelievable speed of over 100 feet a day. In just six months it advanced four miles and finally came to rest a scant half mile from the Roadhouse.

In the summer of 1966 the Steele Glacier, near Kluane Lake in the Yukon Territory, began a similar rampage. What caused these sudden glacial advances? The climate is supposed to be warming up. Most of the glaciers are retreating like the Mendenhall near Juneau, which has melted back two miles in the last 200 years. And most phenomenal, the glaciers of Glacier Bay have opened up over 60 miles of fiord in the same time span.

Why is the Steele surging forward now? Why is the Taku, only a few miles from the Mendenhall, advancing slowly? It has moved over 7600 feet in the last 27 years, while other glaciers fed from the same ice field have retreated.

This is what the glaciologist comes to Alaska to find out, for here are the world's largest glaciers outside of Greenland and Antarctica. Mountains rise right out of the sea and tower over 13,000 feet within a few miles of the coast in the wet, maritime climate. With over 100 inches of precipitation a year—Juneau gets 180 inches, Valdez and Sitka 200 inches—it is no wonder there is such an accumulation of glaciers. And because these glaciers are especially sensitive to changes in climate, they are the object of world study.

Glaciers have been defined as rivers of ice, and indeed, there are similarities. The glaciers of southeast Alaska are born in the high mountain areas where the annual snowfall does not melt over the summer and is thus accumulated over the years until the very weight of the snow compacts it into ice and the ice begins to deform and flow down the valleys and into the sea.

There are two main zones of a glacier: the accumulation zone, which is snow covered all year long, and the ablation zone, which is bare ice. The dividing line between the two areas is called the névé-line or the firn-limit and it fluctuates

from year to year and season to season. It can be measured only once a year—just after the summer ablation is over and before the new winter accumulation begins.



Terminus, Mendenhall Glacier

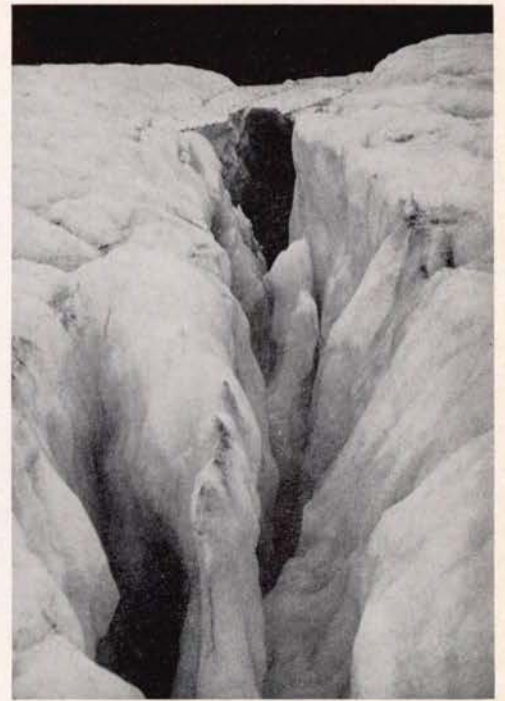
The terminus of the Mendenhall Glacier is probably the most photographed glacier attraction in Alaska. It is located well below the névé-line only a few miles from the sea. Its bare ice is criss-crossed by crevasses formed during its journey down valley. The terminus rests in a lake of its own melt water and icebergs frequently calve from the front and plunge into the water.



Ablation zone and thermokarst

Some of the most violent calving of bergs takes place where the river flows out from under the glacier. The tunnel melted by the thermal effect of the water is called a thermokarst and it reveals the lovely blue color of the pure glacial ice.

The ablation zone is where the ice and snow of the glacier are lost due to calving and melting. The sun and flowing melt water help to remove the ice. Crevasses originate in areas where the ice is compressed or extended as it flows along its valley bed. The effect of the sun causes the scalloping of the walls and the melt water flowing into the crevasses helps to carve them deeper.



Crevasse

During the winter, crevasses fill with snow and snow bridges often develop over the top of them. Some of these bridges last well into the summer in the ablation zone.

One of the best sources of crevasses is an ice fall. And here at the Vaughn Lewis Ice Fall, the differential flow over the fall has caused the convex wave-ogives to be formed along



Vaughn Lewis Ice Fall and medial moraines

the foliation planes of the ice. The ice fall here is about a mile long and drops 1600 feet. The waves are 80 feet from crest to crest, and the crests rise 35 feet above the troughs.

Also visible in this picture are the many medial moraines formed when feeder glaciers join (Gilkey from the right and the Vaughn Lewis from the left). These moraines are accumulations of rocks that were along the sides of the glaciers (lateral moraines) until the two streams joined. Each black stripe witnesses a junction between two glaciers.

Above the névé-line or firn-limit the ice is hidden by the accumulation of snow from year to year. This material looks like tiny ice balls and is called firn. The accumulation area is called névé, hence the terms névé-line and firn-limit to designate the boundary between the accumulation and ablation zones.

On the Juneau Ice Field, 60 to 100 feet of snow falls in an average year. This blankets the whole glacier, but it soon melts in the warmer, lower altitudes until the ice is exposed. In the colder, higher altitudes the melting rate is nearly balanced by the accumulation rate of rare summer snow storms, thus the middle altitudes where no new snow falls ablate the most during the summer.

One of the characteristics of the middle altitude névé is the presence of suncups, here seen at dawn with rims of ice.



Suncups in firn

These concave polygons are caused by the melting action of the sun, and do not occur at higher altitudes where the temperature is lower and the wind velocity higher.

Another characteristic of the large névé of the Juneau Ice Field is the many nunataks which poke their jagged mountain tops out of the firn.

Alongside these buried mountains are cirques and bergschrunds where the ice is pulling away from the rock wall and

Bergschrund



moving down valley. Bergschrunds are similar to crevasses except that they occur along the side and parallel to the wall, while crevasses often occur in mid-glacier and are always perpendicular to the stresses that create them. Both may be several yards wide and up to 200 feet deep. The strata exposed in the walls of crevasses and bergschrunds are caused by the layers of snow deposited through the years, and are the object of study for those interested in past climates.

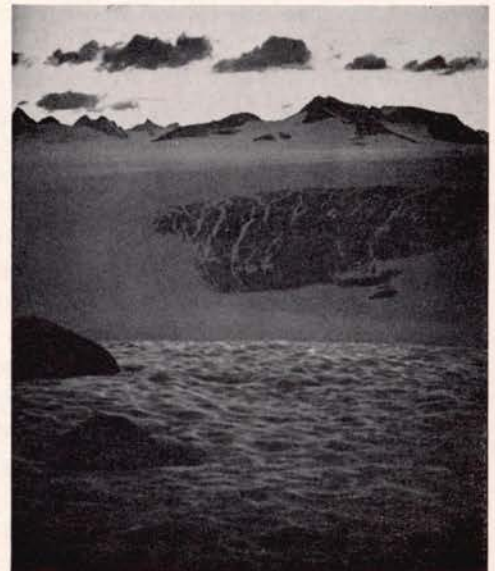
Most difficult to explain are the frequent lakes trapped between the nunatak and glacier. They are jewel-like in color



Lake between nunatak and glacier

due to the glacier-ground rock flour suspended in them. For months they sparkle in the summer sunlight as melt water makes them deeper and ice bergs float serenely on their surface. Then mysteriously they vanish, leaving strange shapes that tower eight or ten feet high in the empty lake basin.

A typical sunset on the glacier reveals nunataks silhouetted against the sky, suncups etched in the firn, and an ice fall just beginning to show. These beauties are everyday fare for the glaciologist in Alaska.



James B. Clifford, 1900-1967

Jim Clifford, a devoted club member since 1941 and a club leader for many years, passed away on July 21, 1967, while on a fishing trip near Boulder, Colorado.

Born in Athens, Ohio, on October 27, 1900, Jim served as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of Alameda County for 30 years until his retirement in 1960. From his professional experience and competence, as well as from his enthusiasm and drive, the club benefited immeasurably.

Long an active skier and outdoorsman, he served for many years on our Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee. He was Chairman during the years 1948-50, and was Treasurer during 1951-55 and from 1960 until his untimely death. Especially after his retirement, his seemingly unbounded energies were devoted to club activities and service.

Among the trophies displayed at C.T.L., Jim's name is engraved on many cups and plaques as evidence of his skiing interest and ability. Throughout the year, whether it was "work party" season or otherwise, even after a hard day's skiing, he was often at work with hammer and wrench in

Lawrence M. Douglas, 1923-1967

Meeting Larry Douglas, you knew that here was a man of the West and of the mountains. His strength, endurance, patience, and ingenuity were proverbial among the hundreds he led to new country and new self-knowledge. Every one of them has reason to remember his personal interest and courtesy, his stubborn concern for detail and the right way to do a thing.

We were neighbors for many years, hiked and camped family-style before he and Helen developed the Wilderness Threshold Trips, and we scouted the Idaho Primitive Area together. Planning a route or commissary, or on foot in high terrain, Larry was himself: at ease, controlled, competent, and in charge.

He pushed himself hard, and others if he judged they could take it. With those not so strong or well prepared he was kind, relaxed, and helpful. As a member of the Outing Committee, heading the Wilderness Threshold and recently the High-Light programs, he had large responsibilities. But on the trail, he cared about and cared for every individual.

Twenty-two Sierra Club members, including his wife and two of his three children, were under Larry's leadership in Alaska when he fell to his death on July 7. Several of them have written of what he had done for them on this and previous trips: ". . . the tremendous energy he put into this encounter . . . feeling of strong comradeship . . . excited anticipation of all the beauties and challenges . . . a master at instilling confidence. . . ."

The weather had closed in on the party after eight varied and exciting days at Glacier Bay. Final camp was on a rocky

hand, making his special contributions to Lodge construction and maintenance. He played a key role in the remodeling of the north wing, and in the recent reconstruction of the cubicles. In addition, Jim and his wife Virginia shared the duties of Treasurer for C.T.L., keeping close watch on proposed expenditures, analyzing the inward and outward flow of funds, maintaining effective services to our members, and planning ahead for future improvements in the Lodge that has meant so much to so many members of the club.

Jim participated in other community affairs and projects. As a 32nd degree Mason, he was a member of the Diamond Lodge and of the Shriner's Drill Team of Aahmes Temple. In recent years, he was an active leader in junior baseball, serving as League Commissioner of the Lion's Junior Baseball Program in the Peninsula area.

Jim will be missed on work parties and on Sunday slaloms, missed for his warm laugh and infectious enthusiasm, missed for his deep dedication to the work behind the scenes that is so necessary to the success of Clair Tappaan Lodge. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his wife Virginia, and to their son Jimmy.—CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE COMMITTEE

nunatak of the Juneau Ice Cap, where rain, sleet, snow, and poor visibility canceled the scheduled hikes and climbs and held the people in their tents. Larry decided to end the trip a day early, and organized three parties for the five-mile hike down to Juneau. He went first with the six slowest and least experienced.

Safely across the glacier, Larry scouted the steep dirt slope ahead, returned to the group, and was helping one of them when the wet, shallow soil slipped under his feet and sent him tumbling far down the rocks. He slid and fell possibly 700 feet to the snow-covered glacier below. Help from the crew of a research station quickly brought a helicopter, but Larry died of head injuries before he could be moved.

Ted Grubb, another of the Sierra Club's most experienced outing leaders, who was present, has written of his great respect for Larry's field leadership. All reports emphasize his precautions for the safety of the group. Helen writes, "I know so well Larry's skill, his inborn talent for mountaineering, his love of sharing this with others, and his sensitivity to those he led, that if it were humanly possible for this accident to have been averted, he would have been able to."

Born in Meridian, Idaho, Larry fished and hiked his native hills with a grandfather who taught him about the woods. He was graduated from the University of Idaho in civil engineering, served in the Navy in World War II, and formed his own appraisal and valuation engineering firm, Lawrence Douglas and Associates, in Mill Valley, where he made his home in 1949. His children, Cheryl, Anita, and Craig, have often followed him into the mountains, like so many others who are in his debt for a worthy introduction to wilderness.

—FRED GUNSKY

Larry Williams, 1929–1967

“In a Sierra rainstorm,” he advised, “hike in your shorts and store your clothes in your knapsack. Then you’ll have them dry after the rain is over.” So Larry Williams taught and acted, in his blithe and rugged way. This same joyous spirit made him a good companion on the mountain, and this rugged yet responsible leadership distinguished him and set him apart, respected and loved by those who knew him. Yet it may have been these same qualities that influenced him to disembark his passengers from an ailing plane and to take off alone to remedy the trouble.

Born in Berkeley on June 30, 1929, he progressed through the Berkeley and Oakland schools to enter the University of California. Here he was an active member of the University Hiking Club, met and married Laury, and went into the Oakland School System as a science teacher. The mountains meant more to him than teaching science, and he dreamed of spending as much time in them as he could and of teaching the craft of mountaineering to his pupils. As the children

came along, this meant taking them there, too; and well I remember a knapsack trip where Laury carried their first-born on an Indian-type cradleboard at the age of six weeks.

It was a natural transition from the University Hiking Club to the Sierra Club. His interests soon brought him into Outing Committee activities where over the years he contributed much in policy formation, especially in the areas of technical climbing and later in the leadership of both domestic and foreign trips.

Since climbing was his specialty, he not only participated in the club’s Mountain Rescue Service and Mountaineering Committee, but dreamed of forming a school for technical climbing—a type of facility numerous and well known in Europe, but undertaken by few here in the United States. Several years ago, he started the Mountaineering Guide Service in the Palisade region of the Sierra Nevada, and as the years passed, the school was building a reputation worthy of its founder. He was just beginning to see his way clear to make this his main vocation when he took off that Sunday afternoon in July in his ailing plane.—H. STEWART KIMBALL

Our Election Procedures — Are They Adequate?

Raymond J. Sherwin

The author is Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, Solano County. Judge Sherwin was Chairman of the Nominating Committee, 1965–66 and 1966–67, and a member of the Nominating and Election Procedures Advisory Committee (NEPAC). He is Chairman of the NEPAC Implementation Committee.

THE SIERRA CLUB’S population explosion is entangling it in all kinds of problems, external and internal. Difficulties with outsiders, such as the Internal Revenue Service, may react to our advantage by cementing us together and by rousing widespread resentment against our adversaries. Internal disputes may have the opposite effect, can be debilitating, and cast the longer shadow.

An informed membership can work these problems out. If these comments do no more than stimulate others to write about phases with which they are particularly familiar, the club will benefit. At the very least, we should be able to appreciate which problems are real and which are imaginary.

The theme of this article is the election process, the manner in which we vote on propositions and select the men and women who are charged with the responsibility of running the club.

The Nominating and Election Procedures Advisory Com-

mittee (NEPAC) conducted studies that resulted in spelling out several important problem areas: (1) a suspicion that the Board of Directors was an irresponsive, self-perpetuating body; (2) a tendency for new board members to be persons of fame or prestige without regard to whether they had adequate background and experience to contribute substantially to the board’s deliberations; (3) the difficulty of supplying adequate information about candidates to enable members to vote intelligently; and (4) need for revision of petition procedure.

SUSPICION OF THE BOARD

The experience of the Nominating Committee confirmed the existence of the suspicions reported by NEPAC, namely, the suspicion that members of the board were motivated primarily by the desire to remain in office and were not concerned with chapter or member problems. For instance, an excerpt from one letter to me read: “. . . I hope you will get some new blood on the board and stir up those fellows living in their ivory (Mills) tower. . . .” Ultimately, we concluded that the suspicions were wholly unwarranted. Perhaps the writer had not observed that new faces have appeared on the board after each of the last five elections, and that seven of the present 15 directors are serving their first or second term. Certainly, there was not the slightest evidence of any

effort on the part of the board to influence nominations or to control the election. As with a number of other club problems, the suspicion results from a hiatus in communications.

The process of selecting board members consists of two parts, nomination and election. With respect to nominations, the first year after NEPAC's report was submitted, the President and the Board of Directors instructed the Nominating Committee to comply with the report insofar as it was consistent with existing bylaws. This meant that the committee was free to renominate incumbents or not, as we chose. We gave their performances the same scrutiny that we gave to the potential of other candidates. Major criteria were: the contributions the candidates had made to conservation; their record in the Sierra Club or other conservation organizations; their reputation for sound judgment; whether they might fairly represent the whole club or just a clique thereof, geographical or otherwise; whether they seemed to exhibit the energy and disposition to do the backbreaking homework necessary to participate effectively in board meetings; and especially, if they lived far from San Francisco, whether their situations were such that they could and would attend.

We sought the names of potential board members through announcements in the *Bulletin* and by mailings that went to all chapter chairmen and editors, among others. The response was disappointingly sterile; all but a handful of the names we received had already been suggested by one or more members of the Nominating Committee. Only one suggestion came from a board member, and that person we happened not to nominate. For the 1966 election, we happened to renominate all incumbents who were willing to run, but only after considerable debate as to one or two of them. We also nominated four others. For the 1967 election, we nominated three incumbents and five others. In no case was board pressure a factor in any decision.

In summary, the judgments as to which candidates were the best qualified were the Nominating Committee's. We took pride in our slates. Whether our decisions were valid, only time will tell. There is convincing evidence that with rare exceptions, it takes the time and experience of at least one term of office for any director, however perceptive, to learn enough about the club's internal affairs to be able to make consistent contributions to the board's deliberations.

The second phase of the election process begins even before all the candidates have been selected, whether by committee nomination or by petition. Again, we encountered no evidence of any concert of action *by* board members to protect their fellows. At most, there was an attempt by the sponsors of a petition candidate to identify him with certain incumbents who were up for reelection.

What disturbed me, however, were the many questions addressed to us. Friends, even casual acquaintances, repeatedly asked my opinion about the candidates. This points up the next, double-barrelled problem.

It is scarcely necessary to name names to support the proposition that there has been a trend in recent years

towards the election of persons of fame and prestige. This may be good, provided that these persons also possess the background or willingness to learn the infinite details that affect board decisions, especially on internal matters—or provided their presence is complemented by that of others who do have such knowledge. There are several fitting the latter description whose service as board members would profit the club.

I acknowledge part of the fault. In discussing nominations, we did consider the question of electability. We considered that there was little purpose in nominating persons who had run before and lost unless something had happened in the meantime to brighten their chances.

This question involved the larger one, *viz.*, how could we inform the voters of the relative merits of potential candidates? We did not even know how best to state the qualifications of those who are nominated so as to give the members an intelligent basis for choice.

First the Sierra Club Council, then NEPAC wrestled with various possible remedies. The latter recommended that electioneering be avoided as incompatible with the spirit and traditions of the club. It also suggested that the ballot brochures be prepared by a competent professional writer who was sufficiently divorced from club disputes to be objective. Information for use in the brochures was to be obtained by the use of a standard questionnaire. We complied to the letter, but doubt that the result was satisfactory. What seems to have happened is that in attempting to maintain fairness and objectivity, we presented what appeared to be a slate of equally qualified candidates.

The Sierra Club Council and some individual members had proposed that it would be better to allow each candidate to prepare a two- or three-hundred-word statement to supplement other information in the brochure. NEPAC considered and rejected this on the grounds that a person's disposition and ability to extol his own merits had too little relevance to his potential as a director. Another objection was the danger that opportunistic candidates might affix themselves to a momentarily popular issue, and thereby distract attention from the question of whether they had sustained powers. I think the members of the Nominating Committee had similar reservations, though the primary reason we did not experiment was because of our instructions to follow NEPAC's recommendations. Perhaps it is time now to try another method with the brochures—but will this turn our elections into distasteful political campaigns?

However the brochures are handled, it is not likely to be enough. Only a consistent flow of information about the actions, inactions, and diverse points of view of the members of the directorate will enable members to judge whom they wish to represent them. The *Bulletin* has made a start in this direction by summarizing the actions of the board. Should not this policy be expanded, so as to reveal what the votes were on important and controversial issues and the reasons each director advanced for voting as he did?

Another problem of concern is the petition, which allows

50 members of the club to nominate anyone for director and to place any issue on the ballot. Conceived as a safety valve to allow members to have an effective way of insuring that meritorious candidates or propositions could be placed on the ballot, the petition can be misused. One example is the incident that occurred some years ago when one or two aspirants to office presented a petition with five nominees—themselves, and others who were either already nominated by the committee or were immensely popular, or both.

That particular gambit is no longer possible because, on NEPAC's recommendation, the board adopted the policy that only one nominee might be presented by each separate petition. But on another occasion, there was a petition that placed a proposed bylaw amendment on the ballot that would have required a loyalty-oath type of statement on applications for membership. The proposition was defeated 7,010 to 1,152.

No one, as far as I know, has suggested that the petition be eliminated altogether. But at the time of the origin of the procedure, there were less than 3,000 members in the Sierra Club. In other words, the signatures of at least 1.75 per cent of the membership were required at that time for a valid petition.* Our membership has now grown to almost 60,000, yet we have retained the 50-member provision for

petitions. The percentage now required has shrunk to the ridiculous figure of less than nine-hundredths of 1 per cent.

Would it not be more reasonable to specify that the number of sponsors required for a petition ought to be proportionate to the membership? If a proposition is worthy of consideration by the entire membership, would it not support the arguments that might be necessary to persuade a more substantial number of members to sign it? The additional time involved to get more signatures should be an advantage, in that it would also involve more discussion and deliberation.

The growth in membership, prestige, and influence of the Sierra Club has its reasons. Among them is the unusual talent exhibited by its leaders and volunteer workers over the years. It is our responsibility to devise means of identifying new members of ability, and to bring them into positions of influence.

*Verbal communication from Francis P. Farquhar. To the best of his recollection, the relevant section of the bylaws was last amended in 1923, when the membership of the directorate was increased from nine to 15 and the petition procedure for nomination was added. He did not recollect when the petition procedure for placing policy measures on the ballot came into being. The chronology appended to the 1960 edition of the *Sierra Club Handbook* reveals that the club attained a membership of 1,000 in 1908, and of 10,000 in 1956. The graph on page 93 indicates 2,800 or 2,900 members in 1923.

Book Reviews

FREEWAYS. By Lawrence Halprin. Reinhold, New York. 1966. 160 pages. \$12.50.

"The most significant conclusion I have come to, I believe, is that freeways, as well as every other transportation mechanism, must be an integral part of the rebuilding of cities."

Lawrence Halprin's words sound almost uninspiring, a part of the conventional wisdom, but the many photographs and drawings in his book, *Freeways*, demonstrate forcefully that the words have validity. This book works most effectively as a text for freeway designers. It lists, for example, some "basic principles" for rural roads ("The flowing, mobile road alignment should result in long, sinuous, curvilinear patterns"); it attempts to list and define those "community values" in the cities for which our freeways should show more respect; it classifies freeways by types and evaluates these types according to stated criteria ("community impact of

at-grade freeways is extremely unsatisfactory particularly if enough space is not allowed for buffering").

The book even contains a description of Halprin's own system for "choreographing" the movement of a driver in his car through the urban landscape. This is a tool to help the freeway designer "visualize the highway experience."

In the last half of the book, Halprin uses a series of often-stunning illustrations to show new concepts of freeway design, incorporating his basic principle that the highway is an integral and potentially beneficent part of the city building. From around the world, he shows good interchanges and bad interchanges, old and new ones, good alignments and bad ones, the "traffic architecture" of Venice and Florence, and impressive modern examples of traffic architecture in Tokyo, New York, Chicago, Stockholm, and San Francisco.

As a text for freeway designers, *Freeways* is brilliant. One doubts, however, that it is being thoroughly studied in our

engineering schools or that its message has penetrated to the top of our highway bureaucracies. It is difficult, for example, to imagine an elegant picture book of this kind standing on the desk of a district engineer of the California Division of Highways, alongside the Streets and Highways Code. Perhaps the book would be in common usage today if it had been published in 1956 when the multi-billion dollar federal interstate highway program began to reshape postwar America with such monumental insensitivity.

The tone of the book is set early on, with several passages conveying the wonder of freeway travel. Here is one: "Disassociated, encased in speed, you have nowhere to go but forward, until, in an involved unbraiding, your freeway unwinds and passes under, over, and around a beautiful and complex series of geometric ramps and overpasses—under and over and again—away you go." This is not an anti-freeway book in any conventional sense. The bulk of it is dedicated to supporting one of Halprin's



SKY ISLAND

Weldon F. Heald

This handsome book presents a rich display in both text and pictures of the authors' "escape to reality." It describes one of the last real "wilderness" areas in the U.S.—the Chiricahua Mountains in southeastern Arizona where the author and his wife lived—and the remarkably large number of plant and animal ecologies all scrambled together in a range of conditions otherwise encountered only in a journey from northwestern Mexico to Canada's Hudson Bay. Beautifully illustrated with more than 80 photographs and drawings.

\$5.95

VAN NOSTRAND

120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 08540

concluding contentions, that "what is required is a new urban form derived from the freeway in the city but not subservient to it." Whatever this statement means, it is difficult to accept. It is hard to believe that the civilization which produced Chartres Cathedral or the grand design of America's national capital must now accept exhaust-shrouded roadways as the basic condition of its existence.

Halprin does ask, "Is it possible to maintain beautiful cities and yet move traffic through them on freeways?" And later on he says, "We must come to the realization that cities have a built-in maximum capacity for cars which we cannot exceed. Once this limit is reached, the number of cars should be controlled within a city in order to preserve amenity as well as function"; furthermore, we are given a few photographs of other modes of transportation—hydrofoils, electric cars, monorails, elephant trains, skyrides, cable cars, rapid transit, moving sidewalks—together with the admon-

ition that "we need balanced transportation systems in cities, many and varied kinds of carriers at work, each serving different needs, different speeds, and a variety of purposes."

But somehow, none of this seems to carry much conviction in a book preponderantly dedicated to "a new urban form derived from the freeway."

In a way, this book is a reflection of public policy in this country. We ask some important questions about our urban transportation mess, we know what the solutions might be and pay lip service to "balanced transportation systems," but then we devote all of our time, imagination, love and money to building road beds for cars, to the permanent and increasing detriment of the American landscape. —ALFRED HELLER

THE LIFE OF THE CAVE. By Charles Mohr and Thomas Poulson. Illustrated. 232 pages. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 1966. \$4.95.

Civilization today lives with many time bombs. Not the least of these is man's relation and interaction with his environment—in other words, his ecology.

The study of these subtle relationships is highly complex and not easily followed. Only in a few instances can we isolate a closed system and investigate it in detail. A space capsule offers one such case, but prolonged and detailed studies are not cheaply bought. The study of lakes—limnology—offers another example, but here the isolation is somewhat destroyed by interaction with wind and shore.

On searching farther, we find that we have literally at our feet an outstanding example of a closed ecology, namely a cave.

With minor exceptions, all animal life is nourished by plants, and in turn the plant chlorophyll depends absolutely upon light. To restate and apply this principle, all cavern life rests ultimately upon sunlight and those products which walk, crawl, or are washed into the cave in a descending pyramid of life whose base rests in sunlight at the cave entrance and whose apex lies in darkness.

It is to the credit of Charles Mohr and Thomas Poulson that they have taken the complexities of this pyramid and translated the obscurity of biological treatises into a readable version for the layman.

Much of their description is in narrative form and describes visits at different seasons to a cave in the state of Kentucky. The blind and adapted forms inside the cave are contrasted with their better-fed more active counterparts on the outside. Gradually one begins to appreciate the economy of movement that governs the underground; the necessity to locate and capture food with minimal wasted effort, and the discarding of unnecessary functions and ability such as sight. Biological clocks that evolve in many species relate egg laying to the spring floods, the changes starting long before any indications of those floods, thus giving the fewer eggs that are laid a greater chance at food and life.

It would be difficult to visualize many of these unfamiliar animals, the blind crayfish, the salamanders, and the rhadimid beetles, but fortunately the book is profusely illustrated by good color plates, one or more to the page. I cannot claim that these plates meet the standards of the Sierra Club Format Series—few publications do—but for a field in which the popular literature is largely trash, this book, with or without color plates, offers a refreshing change.

California cavers will feel neglected. The authors of the book are unfamiliar with California cave ecology and many of their comments are inapplicable in this area. Both Shasta Caverns and Boyden's Cave were deleted from the condensed list of commercial caves while the failure to note the key paleontological caves of Samwel, Potter Creek, and Hawver reflects a preoccupation with eastern and Appalachian states that pervades the book. The text suffers in not clarifying that it discusses a restricted locality even though many of the broader principles are more universal. But this is a common error, indeed the most common to be found in the caving literature.

To call Carlsbad "the largest and most magnificent underground chambers known to man" is highly provincial and

ARTAMON
razor
has an angle



This classic European solid brass razor gives Master-Barber shave with ordinary blades. The head is set on precise angle to get closer to your beard, glide smoothly, and slice whiskers effortlessly. No more chop-chop and scraping action of common drug store razors. **Best shave ever or Your Money back!** In leather pouch \$6.95 2 for \$13.50. In plastic case \$5.50 2 for \$10.00. Add 35c post. and 5% tax.

J. D. BROWNE
Kentfield, Calif. 94904



MEXICO
CHRISTMAS
gala rail tour
Dec. 16-31, 1967*

LEISURELY train trip through scenic Copper Canyon, Mazatlan, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Morelia, Patzcuaro, San Miguel de Allende, and Guanajuato. Air-conditioned cars, lounge, private diner, bottled water.

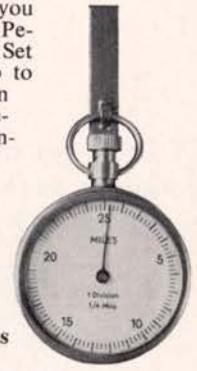
Personally escorted
MOST MEALS
From \$472

*Also Feb. 24—
Mar. 10, 1968

WAMPLER tours
Box 45-SCB, Berkeley 94701

Pedometer

How many miles do you walk each day? Your Pedometer will tell you. Set it to your stride, clip to your belt, or slip in your pocket. Pedometer operates on the pendulum principle and tallies your walking score accurately. Rugged precision instrument sold by mail on Money Back Guarantee. Shipped same day.



\$6.98, 2 for \$13.50 plus 25¢ postage, 4% tax

Brumml Industries
Industrial Bldg., P.O. Box 922,
Sausalito, California

ignores many outstanding European caves among others. The map of major cave areas speaks for itself to those who have worked with western speleology, and the representation of California cave areas is far from accurate.

Next to provincialism, the greatest weakness of the book lies in the text captions. Photographs were collected from

many sources to form a fine and interesting collection. At the same time, the authors may have depended too heavily on the original accompanying captions. I find it difficult to accept that persons of their experience would themselves refer to a carabiner as a "metal spool" as is the case on one photograph. This could have resulted from careless populariza-

tion, but throughout most of the book, a balanced blend is maintained between simplicity and technicality.

All in all, I highly recommend the book as an outstanding and readable text for any nature library. I hardly need recommend it to cavers. Most of them have long since ordered their own copy.

—R. DESAUSSURE

A Wilderness Outing by Raft . . . **PUERTO VALLARTA TO SAN BLAS**

Travel Mexico's warm, tropical West Coast.

Learn the simplicity and freedom of ocean rafting and shore camping.

DEC. 6-15

DEC. 20-29

JAN. 24-FEB. 2

FEB. 7-16



For the past several years Trip Members of the American River Touring Association have enjoyed a new and totally unique winter vacation. Travel by raft along Mexico's tropical West Coast has opened a beautiful shoreline wilderness to people who once longed for a truly "different" kind of adventure. What Trip Leader Lou Elliott best describes as a "rare blend of mountain, river and ocean," is now readily accessible by rafts especially designed for safe and comfortable ocean travel. Use coupon below for more information.

American River
Touring Association

1016 JACKSON STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94607
Telephone (415) 451-8040

NAME	HOME PHONE	
ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

We are interested in:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danube | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amazon | <input type="checkbox"/> Utah |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Canyon | <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Idaho | <input type="checkbox"/> Stanislaus |

Two new uses proposed for plastics

"A little bit of pollution in the air may be good for all of us"

Tens of thousands visit Sierra Club exhibit at Time & Life Building in New York between August fifth and September fourth

A California highway commissioner recently suggested that maintenance money might be saved by landscaping roadsides with plastic plants. One citizen's counter-proposal: money-saving plastic highway commissioners.

A meeting of the American Academy of Occupational Medicine heard a claim that "a little bit of pollution in the air may be good for all of us." But other speakers reported that non-smoker death rates from lung cancer are several times higher in smoggy cities than in smog-free rural areas.

Time Inc. helped the club celebrate its 75th anniversary by making its exhibition center in the Time & Life Building available for a special show, *America's Wilderness: A Heritage to Preserve*. Features included color prints of Grand Canyon by Ernest Braun, of Glen Canyon by Eliot Porter, and of redwoods by various photographers; Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall's exhibit, *The Crucial Resource*; transparencies by many club photographers, professional and amateur; the 25-minute movie, "The Grand Canyon" (shown hourly). Even after the center closed at night, the show went on; a huge rear-projection screen was set up in a window facing the Avenue of the Americas, and passersby were treated to an automatic slide show until midnight. The exhibit, which opened August 5 and closed September 4, drew more than 45,000 visitors. (Receptionists counted that many while not otherwise occupied.) The club's New York staff reports that the show generated more phone inquiries and office visits than it could handle. Impressed, WOR-TV donated spot announcements, scheduled a broadcast of the Grand Canyon film, and planned a special program on the club. The American Association for the Advancement of Science asked for a Sierra Club exhibit at its annual convention in December, and similar requests came from a number of other organizations. To mount such an exhibit unaided would have been beyond the club's means, but in addition to providing the showplace, Time Inc. generously contributed production facilities and costs.

Change of Address

Please affix Bulletin label here and write new address below. Mail to the Sierra Club Membership Dept., Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104. Thank you.

NAME _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
NEW ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

Statement required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946, June 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208), and October 23, 1962, showing the OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published monthly at San Francisco, California—for October 1, 1967.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and executive director are:
Publisher: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor: Hugh Nash; Executive Director: David R. Brower.
2. The owner is the Sierra Club, an incorporated non-profit membership organization, not issuing stock; Edgar Wayburn, M.D., President, 30 Sea View Terrace, San Francisco, California; William Siri, Treasurer, 1015 Leneve Place, Richmond, California.
3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

The average number of copies of each issue of the publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 40,450.

(Signed) Hugh Nash



He was alone. He was unheeded, happy, and near to the wild heart of life. He was alone and young and willful and wild-hearted, alone amidst a waste of wild air and brackish waters and the seaharvest of shells and tangle and veiled grey sunlight. —JAMES JOYCE

ON THE LOOSE

Photographs and
hand-lettered text
by
Terry and Renny Russell.

Here is a homage to the unadorned grandeur of the land, sky, the water—and to the spirit of freedom that loves it.

128 pages, 6½ x 9½ with color photographs. Individually slipcased. \$6.95.

GIANT FULL COLOR WILDERNESS POSTERS



“In Wildness Is the
Preservation of the World”

IN THE SIERRA CLUB EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES

(Poster shown is *Autumn: Tree and Rock* from *In Wildness is the Preservation of the World* No. U 8272.)

The Sierra Club introduces a new way to bring the beauty of the wilderness into your home.

No Sierra Club member has to be told of the exciting full color photographs in Sierra Club books. In fact, for years they have been winning awards not only for their intrinsic beauty but also for the finest techniques with which they are reproduced.

We have always believed that these beautiful photographs could—and should—be used in some other way to help “sell” the wilderness idea. Then the thought occurred to us—why not borrow the new poster craze idea that is sweeping the country right now and put it to use for us and for the “wilderness idea.” That is just what we did—we can’t wait until you see the results!

From all the full color photographs in our books we have selected 13 which we feel are the most striking. Utilizing the same reproduction techniques that have become known as “Sierra Club color” in the trade, we have reproduced these exciting photographs on heavy poster paper in giant size—a full 25 x 37 inches.

While we may refer to these posters as “something new in wilderness propaganda” we only mean that they eloquently speak for themselves of the beauty of the wilderness. The posters themselves contain no “messages” of any kind. They only name the book from which that particular photograph was taken.

In this way you will be proud to display them in your home or office. Since we borrowed the poster idea from the “younger generation,” they are ideal for the student’s room, either at home or at school.

Of course, we can’t reproduce all the posters here nor can we fully describe the impact they make. All we can say is order a few now and we are certain you will come back for many more for Christmas gift giving.

13 different full color posters are now available for immediate delivery!

Each photograph is taken from a Sierra Club book and is reproduced in famed “Sierra Club Color” on heavy poster paper—25 x 37 inches. Posters are individually rolled in plastic to insure perfect condition on arrival. They may be purchased individually or in two different sets of 6 each.

<i>Poster Title:</i>	<i>From the Sierra Club Book:</i>	<i>Order Number:</i>
Autumn: Tree and Rock	“In Wildness . . .”	U 8272
Waimea Canyon	Kauai	U 8274
Boy and Hat	On the Loose	U 8275
Oar and River	Grand Canyon	U 8276
Muir Inlet	Glacier Bay	U 8279
Evening: Canyon de Chelly	Navajo Wildlands	U 8281

The six posters listed above may be purchased together in SET #1, \$12.50 (You save \$2.50)

Spruce Forest	“In Wildness . . .”	U 8271
Climbers on Hummingbird Ridge (Mt. Logan, Yukon)	Ascent (Sierra Club Mountaineering Journal)	U 8273
Wave and Foam: Barking Sands Beach	Kauai	U 8277
Serenade to the Sea	On the Loose	U 8278
Lost Man Creek	Last Redwoods	U 8282
Miners Ridge and Ten Mile Peaks	Wild Cascades	U 8283

The six posters listed above may be purchased together in Set #2, \$12.50 (You save \$2.50)

- Giant Yucca in Bloom Baja California U 8284
(Available only individually—not included in either set.)

All posters may be ordered individually, \$2.50 each. Sets, as shown above, \$12.50 each.

Please order by number.

Remember: Sierra Club Members Discounts apply to all poster purchases, too!



Send your order now to:

SIERRA CLUB BOOKS, Book Warehouse, Borough of Totowa, Paterson, New Jersey 07512

Sierra Club Bulletin

1050 MILLS TOWER BUILDING • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

Dear Member:

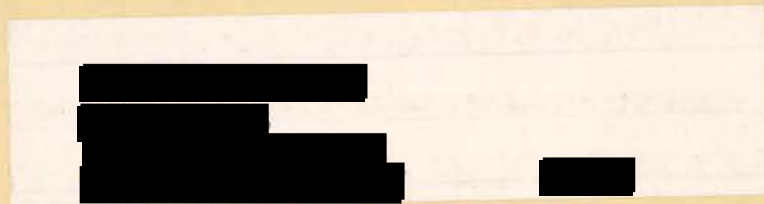
Sierra Club publications as Christmas gifts is an established tradition growing as fast as the club itself. For your convenience the Bulletin's editor has provided us with these special pages and an eight page center spread. Among the several new books featured on these pages is NAVAJO WILDLANDS which you may recognize as first announced last year at this same time. It was pre-ordered on a scale unprecedented even for a Sierra Club book. We have deeply regretted the circumstances that caused an eleventh hour cancellation of publication last year and forced us to keep so many of you waiting until now for delivery. But we find it deeply gratifying to be able to say that such faith and patience will be rewarded by one of the most spectacular books in the Exhibit Format series.

If you have misplaced the Christmas Gift Order Form which was sent you with the recent Summer Sale mailing (or have already used it) another handy order form is bound into this Bulletin.

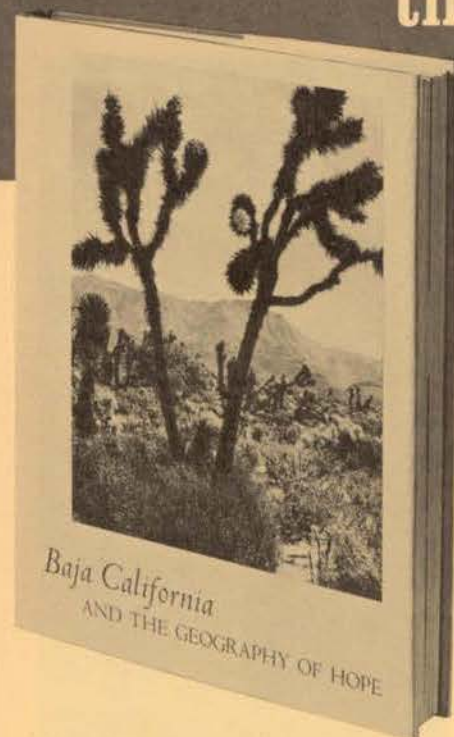
Remember...pre-publication discounts on the four newest Exhibit Format Books (all published since last Christmas) expire on December 1st! Also keep in mind that because "On The Loose" will probably be the most popular Christmas gift book we have ever published, there is a likelihood of our running out of stock well before Christmas. So we suggest you place your Christmas orders as early as possible.

As always, your membership discounts apply in addition to all reduced and special prices including pre-publication offers.

John R. Schank



The SIERRA CLUB proudly announces the 17th in its world acclaimed EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES...



BAJA CALIFORNIA *And the Geography of Hope*

Text selected from the writings of
Joseph Wood Krutch
Photographs by *Eliot Porter*
Foreword by *David Brower*
Edited by *Kenneth Brower*

"Baja California is a wonderful example of how much bad roads can do for a country.

"Nature gave to Baja California nearly all of the beauties possible in a dry, warm climate—towering mountains, flowery desert flats, blue water, bird-rich islands, and scores of great, curving beaches as fine as the

best anywhere in the world. All of this has remained very nearly inviolate just because very little of what we call progress has marred it. Baja has never needed protection because the land protects itself." Joseph Wood Krutch in his *Introduction to BAJA CALIFORNIA And the Geography of Hope*.

But the 20th century will soon be catching up with Baja California. Right now a blacktop road penetrates the peninsula for only 128 miles to San Felipe. The remaining nearly 800 miles of Baja is accessible only by very rough roads—the further South you travel the rougher the road. And as Mr. Krutch points out, "Bad roads act as filters. They separate those who are sufficiently appreciative of what lies beyond the blacktop to be willing to undergo mild inconvenience from that much larger number of travelers which is not willing. The rougher the road, the finer the filter."

However, the time is fast approaching when the Mexican government will have to decide whether to halt certain kinds of exploitation or let them destroy things which, once lost, can never be recovered.

To illustrate the beauty of this land—its strange and fascinating landscape with giant cardon cactus and contorted elephant trees, its tropical brilliance—Eliot Porter is the ideal photographer. Again to quote Mr. Krutch: "Eliot Porter's photographs, for all their detail and realism, are not just a traveler's record of Baja, they are works of art which record an individual artist's special vision. Looked at from one point of view, they are primarily mood and pattern pictures. In this respect they belong in the finest tradition of modern art. But they are fundamentally different from pure abstractions because the moods are generated by external nature and the patterns are those discovered in nature, not purely human inventions. Porter's is an art which reasserts the old conviction that nature is the source of all beauty and the sole inspiration of art.

"The sense that nature is the most beautiful of all spectacles and something of which man is a part; that she is a source of health and joy which inevitably dries up when man is alienated from her; these are the ultimate reasons why it seems to us desperately important that the works of nature should not disappear to be replaced by the works of man alone."

#17 in the Exhibit Format Series, 160 pages with 72 color plates. \$25.00
SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE TO SIERRA CLUB
MEMBERS ONLY UNTIL DECEMBER 1. \$22.50

Extended Pre-Publication Prices:

In order to allow our members to purchase our books at the lowest possible cost for themselves and for Christmas gift giving, we have extended our special pre-publication prices on three other Exhibit Format Books:

GLACIER BAY

The Land and the Silence

KAUAI

and the Park Country of Hawaii

NAVAJO WILDLANDS

As Long As the Rivers Shall Run

This means that Sierra Club members can purchase these three exciting Exhibit Format Series Books at \$22.50 each, until December 1. (These special prices are *in addition* to your member's discounts!)

We would also like to emphasize that these extended pre-publication prices are for members only. In order to maintain the high standards we have set for our Format Series Books, in the face of ever-increasing printing costs, we have been forced to discontinue all pre-publication offers to the general public. However, in order to allow our members to purchase our books at the lowest possible cost for themselves and for gift giving (especially Christmas 1967), we are extending these special prices for a limited time. Full descriptions of these three latest additions to the Exhibit Format Series can be found in the enclosed New Books folder.